

been referred to the Pakistan Government and the reply was awaited. May I know whether the reply has since been received?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** So far as I know, it has not yet been received.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What steps do Government intend to take to have the matter expeditiously disposed of?

**Mr. Speaker:** Further representations will, I suppose, be made.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We will press them to send a reply as early as possible.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH CEYLON RE-RIGHTS OF INDIANS

**\*206. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the latest arrangement agreed upon by the Governments of India and Ceylon on the question of rights and privileges of Indians living in Ceylon, in view of the two Bills passed in Ceylon affecting Indians living there?

(b) Is it a fact that the Government of India are still carrying on negotiations with the Government of Ceylon on this question?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what is the result of such negotiations?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The citizenship rights for Indians resident in Ceylon will be governed by the provisions of (i) the Ceylon Citizenship Act No. 18 of 1948 and (ii) the Indian Residents (Citizenship) Bill which is now before the Ceylon Parliament. The Act and the Bill appear respectively as Annexures III and II to the published correspondence on the subject between the Governments of India and Ceylon. Copies of this correspondence have been supplied to all honourable members of this House. It will be seen from the published correspondence that the Government of India have not been able to agree with several important provisions in the Ceylon legislation.

(b) and (c). No negotiations on this subject are at present being carried on between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that some of our labourers who are working in Ceylon want to be repatriated to India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Some might want to be repatriated.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government of India received any such applications recently?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I will make enquiries.

#### RECORDS OF SERVICE OF REFUGEE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

**\*207. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Government of Pakistan in spite of repeated requests by the heads of Departments in the Indian Dominion, calling for the records of service of absorbed Refugee Government Officials, have not been supplying any records, especially those of Sikh Government Officials?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take steps to get the service records, General Provident Funds and other due emoluments of the Government Officials from Pakistan now absorbed temporarily in services in the Indian Dominion.

<sup>†</sup>Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, action is being taken under the Agreement recently reached with the Pakistan Government for the exchange of records and payment of dues such as pay, leave allowances and provident funds etc. of Government officials who have come to the Indian Dominion.

#### PARTITION OF ASSETS OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

**\*208. Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the decisions arrived at between Pakistan and India regarding the partition of the assets of Co-operative Banks?

(b) What is the total amount of money left behind by Hindus and Sikhs in West Punjab Co-operative Banks and the amount left by Muslims in East Punjab Co-operative Banks?

(c) Is it a fact that so far no payment has been made by the Co-operative Banks to any Hindu or Sikh depositor who has come from Pakistan and if so, why?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Some details of the issues involved have been worked out and the matter is now being taken up with the Pakistan Government.

(b) The total amount left by Hindus and Sikhs in West Punjab Co-operative Banks is Rs. 3,54,54,746 against corresponding amount of Rs. 1,23,90,387 left by Muslims in East Punjab. In addition claims of Hindus and Sikhs against West Punjab to the extent of Rs. 75 Lakhs have yet to be verified.

(c) Yes.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that the Punjab Co-operative Bank now in Pakistan has got certain securities deposited with the Reserve Bank of India? If so, what is the amount?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I will require notice of that question.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** In case there are certain such securities do Government propose to utilise them or withhold them, unless the Pakistan Government allowed the West Punjab Co-operative Banks to pay the money to their Hindu and Sikh depositors?

**Mr. Speaker:** It would be hypothetical at this stage.

#### IMPORT OF PLASTIC MATERIALS

**\*209. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the policy of Government with regard to the import of plastic material, (i) raw product, e.g., plastic sheets, etc. and (ii) manufactured goods?

(b) Have Government examined the comparative prices of imported raw materials and imported manufactured goods?

(c) What is the difference between the price of imported manufactured plastic goods and that of indigenous manufactured plastic goods?

(d) What is the total quantity of plastic materials imported (i) raw materials and (ii) manufactured materials—and what is their value (under two separate heads)?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) With regard to the Raw Product, such as moulding powders, plastic sheets, rods, etc., licences for imports from the U.S.A. and other hard currency countries were granted to regular importers on the basis of their past imports and to actual users on the basis of their requirements. Import of these goods from the U. K. and other soft currency

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countries are covered by Open General Licence No. XI and no licences are required for their import from those countries. Imports from Switzerland shipped up to 31st January 1949 and from Japan shipped upto 31st March 1949, will not also require a licence as they are covered by the Open General Licence Nos. XII and XIII respectively.

As regards Plastic manufactures like plastic belting, straps, plastic shades, ashtrays, wallets, handbags, etc., no licences are being granted for importation from the U.S.A. and other hard currency countries. Licences for importation from U. K. and other soft currency countries are being granted on a restricted basis. Electrical accessories including those made of plastic material are, however, on Open General Licence for Soft Currency areas, whereas they are prohibited for imports from dollar and hard currency areas.

(b) Yes.

(c) Generally speaking, the prices of the indigenous articles are about the same as those of the imported goods, but the finish of the indigenous manufactures is often of a lower standard.

(d) Figures in quantity, are not available. I lay on the table a statement showing the figures in value, which are available, of the imports made in the five years from 1944-45 to 1948-49.

*Statement showing the figures in value of import of Plastic materials (i) Raw and manufactured, under two separate heads for the five years from 1944-45 to 1948-49.*

(Figures in Rs. 000.)

| Description.             | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48                   | 1948-49 | Remarks                                                                                            |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Plastic material.</i> |         |         |         |                           |         |                                                                                                    |
| (i) Raw                  | ...     | ...     | 25      | ...                       | ...     | The figures relate to imports made at Bombay. The import figures at other ports are not available. |
| (ii) Manufactured.       | 34      | 221     | 17,80   | 25,05                     | 398     |                                                                                                    |
|                          |         |         |         | (upto November 1945 only) |         |                                                                                                    |

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the criterion on the basis of which quantitative restriction is imposed by the Government on imported manufactured goods?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Will the honourable member refer to the particular point in my own reply? Is it a general question, or is it with reference to plastic goods?

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** My question is regarding plastic goods. The Honourable Minister has stated that restrictions are put on the importation of manufactured goods from the sterling areas. What is the criterion on which this restriction is put?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The restriction is mainly determined by the availability of the required article in India out of local manufacture. This is the principal consideration.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I know whether there has been any examination of this question, whether the matter has been referred to the

Tariff Board to determine if the industry needs protection and if protection should be given to this industry?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is so. The whole question of the plastic industry is being examined by the Tariff Board at the moment.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Am I to understand that this quantitative restriction on goods from the sterling area is a temporary arrangement?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is not intended to operate as a protective measure at all, temporary or otherwise.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** What is the idea really behind this quantitative restriction?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The idea is conservation of our foreign exchange as far as possible, that is to say, we are not expected to utilise our foreign exchange for the purpose of importation of articles which can be had within the country out of local manufacture in sufficient quantities.

#### INFLUX OF REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN

**\*210. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total influx of population from Pakistan, (i) Eastern Pakistan and (ii) Western Pakistan, into India till 31st December 1948; and

(b) the financial burden of such influx on the Public Exchequer till that date?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (a) of Starred Question No. 400 by Shri Biswanath Das on the 3rd February, 1949.

(b) The total expenditure so far reported on relief and rehabilitation is about 2166 lakhs.

#### OBJECTIONS BY WHISKY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, LONDON FOR PLACING ORDERS WITH MR. BUTLER

**\*211. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the High Commissioner for India in the U.K., placed an order for whisky for the Indian Army with one Mr. Butler?

(b) If so, is it a fact that the Whisky Manufacturers Association represented the matter to the Director General of Supply in India Office in London and asked the reason for giving higher rates for whisky than the market price prevailing in London?

(c) Did they state that if this contract were given to Mr. Butler, the Association would refuse to supply whisky in future to the Indian Army?

(d) What action did the High Commissioner in consequence take in respect of the said contract?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) to (d). No order for whisky was placed with anyone of the name of Butler. The transaction was a normal one conducted on behalf of the Defence Ministry through normal channels. An order for the supply of whisky was placed, in accordance with the prescribed rules for the placing of Government contracts, with H. Bensons Ltd. The High Commissioner's attention being drawn to it, he succeeded later, through the good offices of the Scotch Whisky Association, who are not traders but an association



controlling the market, in securing the entire supply at a lower price. This effected a saving of approximately £6,000. Legal opinion was received that the contract with Bensons having been completed, could not be terminated. The matter was thereupon compromised by the payment of £400 to Bensons Ltd., which was the amount actually expended by them in their attempts to secure supplies. Even so, there was a net saving to Government of nearly £5,600.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are all our purchases there made through the Director-General of Stores and Supply in the India Office?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is a fixed procedure for securing such supplies and that procedure was followed in this instance also.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Who is the purchasing agent with the Government of India in England?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I require notice of that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is he a Britisher?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to the latest statement of Shri Sarat Chandra Bose wherein he says that the purchasing agent with the Government of India in England is one Mr. Cleminson who had appointed on behalf of the Government of India one Mr. Potter as official broker; and may I know whether it is true that purchases which are made through the Director General of Stores are in actual fact only nominally so made?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As a matter of fact I ventured to give a reply to most of the points raised by the honourable member a few days ago in answer to a question. With regard to the further statement purporting to come from Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose I can only regret that statements are made which have extraordinarily little relation to facts. It amazes me that any person who in the faintest degree considers himself responsible should make such statements without the slightest reference to anybody. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was in London and on arrival in India he did not try even to verify the statements which he had made; on arrival in India he did not try to put himself in touch with anybody and find out whether his statements were correct or not. He could have done that. In fact most of the statements that he has made are, like this present one, incorrect and completely baseless.

May I inform the House in this connection that India House in London is a very big organisation which not only carries out its old functions such as they were but carries on all the functions of India Office which ceased to exist and which were transferred to India House. Further, now—since the last year and half—it is on a par with one of our principal Embassies. It carries on, in addition to its own functions, the old functions of the India Office which are still continued, as well as diplomatic and consular functions, with the result it is a very big establishment now. Many of the people employed there have been employed previously, that is from the previous regime. Some have come over from India Office—old hands with fifteen or twenty years service. What we have attempted to do is naturally to change the heads of departments and the principal officers, and we have succeeded in doing that. The heads of departments and principal officers, I believe, are Indian now. Most of the English staff are clerical staff and the lower staff. Even in regard to those it is our ceaseless attempt to change them. But may

I mention to the House one or two matters in this connection? First of all it is not a particularly easy matter to send there large numbers of clerks from India for the clerical work. Apart from the expense involved it is not easy to find suitable men—suitable not from the point of view of competence of doing the work; that we will find no doubt—but suitable from the point of view of being able easily to fit in there. This is a difficulty not only for the clerks themselves but even greater for their families. We cannot send them for long periods without the families also being sent. So it is not an easy matter. But we are sending them more and more. Many fit in; many do not fit in and we have to bring them back. All these difficulties have to be considered. As a matter of fact a large number of people employed there—old employees—have been replaced by Indians who have been sent there. But, as I said, we have started at the top and we have succeeded in that. We now propose as an efficiency measure, which may also of course bring about economy to overhaul the whole staff with the help of the High Commissioner there and with the help of some officer sent from here, so that we can make the working more efficient than it is at present. My own personal experience of its work during the last two or three years as a result of watching it from here and also during my last visit to England was that there has been a great improvement in the efficiency of the work there generally speaking and a general co-ordination of an extraordinarily complicated structure.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know what are the more important India Office functions which still continue after the Independence Act was passed?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Mostly pensions etc.—payments of that type which are pretty extensive.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I ask for whom this whisky is intended? Is it for the entire Indian Army or for non-Indian officers of the Army?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** That question should be addressed to the Defence Department.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, no. I will answer it. I regret the habit to refer questioners to other Departments. In so far as we can we should answer the questions. If there is anything that remains it can be asked from the other Department.

With regard to the present question, it is meant for the Indian Army, both Indian and non-Indian.

**Shri B. Das:** Has the Honourable the Prime Minister examined with the help of the Honourable Minister for Industry and Supply the files dealing with the scope of purchases in London, and has he also come to know that there are various cases where the High Commissioner in London has himself taken personal interest in the placing of orders, which was not the practice even with the former Government which the Honourable the Prime Minister has succeeded?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know which matters the honourable member is referring to. If it is relating to this whisky...

**Shri B. Das:** Not about whisky.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** How can I answer about odd questions. In this particular matter, because this question was put we took

special interest and we found that the High Commissioner knew nothing about it till he was directly approached by the Defence Ministry to intervene and help them.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Do Government propose to take action against those people who make false and reckless statements against Government, and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We will have to have a separate Ministry for that.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS.

#### GAZETTED OFFICERS IN AND WORKING OF LABOUR BUREAU

**\*212. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

- the number of Gazetted Officers in the Labour Bureau; and
- the nature of the work of the Bureau?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister for Works, Mines and Power):

(a) Seven.

(b) The Labour Bureau is responsible for (i) collection and compilation of statistics under various Labour Acts (ii) conduct of research into specific labour problems with a view to furnishing data required by Government for the formulation of policy and (iii) publication of intelligence regarding labour matters through the media of a monthly Labour Gazette, Labour Year Books monographs, etc.

#### FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

**\*213. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of foreign Insurance Companies carrying on business in India?

(b) Are there any restrictions placed upon such Companies?

(c) If so, what are they?

(d) Have Government information regarding the extent of business done by Indian Insurance Companies in foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) 107.

(b) and (c). There are no restrictions placed upon such companies other than those provided for in the Insurance Act, 1938. I would invite special attention to the following: (i) Section 27(2) which requires investments in Government and approved securities to cover the full adjusted life policy liabilities in India; (ii) Section 27(4) which requires that these investments should be kept in trust in India; (iii) Section 62 which empowers the Government of India to impose such further special requirements as may be considered necessary having regard to the treatment meted out in the country outside India in which the non-Indian Company may be incorporated to Indian companies carrying on insurance business there; and (iv) Section 64 which requires the books of account and registers of such companies to be maintained at the company's principal office in India.

(d) Yes. I lay on the table a statement giving the requisite information.

### STATEMENT

The figures for 1947 are as follows

(excluding those relating to Pakistan) :—

(i) Life business (1) affected in 1947 and (2) in force on 31st December 1947.

| Number of Policies |           | Sum insured including Bonuses |               | Annual Premium income |              |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| New (1)            | Total (2) | New (1)                       | Total (2)     | New (1)               | Total (2)    |
| 16,500             | 840       | 5.51 crores.                  | 25.35 crores. | 35 crores.            | 1.43 crores. |

|                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (ii) Fire Insurance | Net Premium in 1947 Rs. 1.50 crores. |
| (iii) Marine        | " " " " 0.46 crores.                 |
| (iv) Misc.          | " " " " 0.15 crores.                 |

#### RECIPROCAL RIGHTS FOR INDIANS TO DO BUSINESS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**\*214. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether we have secured any reciprocal rights of doing business in any foreign countries whose nationals are being permitted to do business in India?

(b) Has this matter been recently examined?

(c) If so, what are the conclusions reached in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) to (c). I would invite the honourable member's attention in this connection to his starred question No. 230 answered by my predecessor on the 11th February 1948, regarding the facilities offered to Indians in foreign countries for the opening of and establishment of commercial concerns. The information so far collected from our Embassies and Trade Commissioners abroad regarding the restrictions placed on Indian businessmen setting up business concerns in foreign countries, is laid on the table of the House. This information reveals that some foreign Governments have imposed certain restrictions, and the question of removing these disabilities is now engaging Government's attention, particularly having regard to the fact that no restrictions have so far been imposed on any foreigner carrying on lawful trade or business in this country.

*Statement showing the restrictions on the activities of the Indians engaged in trade and commerce in the countries abroad*

#### COUNTRIES AND THEIR RESTRICTIONS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN

**France.**—There are no restrictions on the activities of Indian traders as such but all foreign nationals are subject to the following regulations in trade matters:

- They have to secure businessman's identity card which specifies the profession or professions chosen, the Department or Departments where they can do business and their rights and obligations in the conduction of their business. They cannot engage in any commerce or trade other than that specified in the card or outside the territorial limits indicated therein.

- (ii) The businessman's identity card cannot be issued to them, except in exceptional cases, unless they have received authorisation to reside in France and are not in that country only temporarily or without an identity card. It is also not issued to those who have declared that they have come to that country for a reason other than that of engaging in trade.
- (iii) The businessman's identity card can be withdrawn if false reasons have been given to obtain it or if the holder is declared bankrupt or condemned for crime, without prejudice to any expulsion order which may be served on him.
- (iv) The identity card prescribed for (a) partners held jointly and severally responsible for the company's debts, (b) presidents of board of directors of a limited company, (c) administrators of limited companies, (d) persons managing a branch or agency is the businessman's identity card. A managing director is considered a businessman only if he is the chairman of the board of directors and in such cases he must hold a businessman's identity card. In the case of general director or administrator the identity card should bear the mention of president or administrator as the case may be. If the businessman in question already possesses a foreign businessman's card "no purpose is served", i.e., he must obtain the identity card prescribed for a general director or administrator in addition.
- (v) The fact that an alien has been residing in that country for a great many years does not dispense him with securing the businessman's identity card in order to operate a business.
- (vi) Business undertakings relating to road transportation, travel agencies, wheat trade and especially canvassing (bank canvassing) are closed to foreigners. Employment of alien workers is permitted only upto the prescribed percentage for the profession. Alien workers have to obtain worker's permit.

It may be added that the French Law provides that aliens wishing to exercise a commercial or industrial occupation will be accorded the same treatment as that in force for Frenchmen of the same profession in their respective country.

*United States of America.*—The principal and real disadvantage from which the Indian businessmen there actually suffer and from which all their present disabilities evidently accrue arises from their insecure status under the immigration laws of that country. The Indian businessmen established in or visiting that country do not have the same status as the American businessmen established in or visiting India have, i.e., they are not allowed to stay there as long as they wish or their business demands. Indians desirous of acquiring technological training in the U. S. industry, private firms and business as private individuals are not permitted to stay there for a period necessary for them to learn and acquire the desired technological experience and training for their chosen vocation. Even those who are now eligible for U. S. citizenship are not, in a commercial sense, treated on equal terms with the businessmen of many other countries. The following disabilities also attaching to other aliens apply to Indians in addition :

- (i) In the establishment of the corporate form of business it is required that of the minimum number of three directors at least one must be a U. S. citizen and resident of the particular state.
- (ii) The non-resident alien who is not engaged in business in the United States but derives an income from sources in that country of \$ 15,400 or less is taxed at the rate of 30 per cent. thereof and is given a personal exemption of \$ 500 only so that he pays a higher rate of income-tax than a resident alien or a citizen. Residence is a matter of intention but where the alien is under compulsion of leaving the country upon the expiration of his visa period he is regarded as a non-resident, at least for purposes of income-tax.

*United Kingdom.*—There is no anti-Indian legislation, regulation or notification in that country, but apparently they are subjected to the restrictions that apply to other foreigners in U. K., though this has not been definitely stated by the Trade Commissioner.

*South American countries and Argentine.*—There are financial restrictions governing the entry of foreign money and controls and the movement of funds, and remittances of profits and dividends. There has also been a proposal to compel employment of Argentine nationals as clerical staff but no orders to this effect have yet been issued.

*Uruguay.*—There is no discrimination against foreign nationals.

*Venezuela.*—In general terms, the Constitution guarantees to foreigners resident there, without prejudice to inter-national agreements, equal rights as nationals of that country. Restrictions may, however, be imposed upon the exercise of the rights enjoyed by all foreigners, or by a certain class thereof, whenever called for by grave reasons of internal or external security, or of public health and welfare. As far as immigration is concerned, no persons are accepted except those of the white races. Foreigners wishing to enter that

country must apply for a permit from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (in Caracas), giving certain particulars including those relating to professional activities and capital or means of livelihood.

*Honduras.*—Foreign firms desirous of establishing branches in Honduras have to submit for record in the Register, maintained for private traders and firms or companies, recognition of their legal status and certificate of the Honduranian Consul as to their constitution and authorisation under the laws of their respective countries, in addition to the particulars required from Honduranian nationals.

*Bolivia.*—There are no restrictions other than those applicable to Bolivians themselves.

*Panama.*—There are no discriminatory restrictions. The retail trade is, however, restricted to the following classes of foreigners :

- (i) Those who on the coming into force of the present Constitution were naturalised Panamenians and married to Panamanian nationals or have children of Panamenian nationality.
- (ii) Naturalised Panamenians not included in the preceding item 5 years after having obtained definite citizenship.
- (iii) Naturalised Panamenians not included in the preceding items who at the time of the enforcement of the present Constitution were engaged in retail trade according to the law; and also foreigners in similar circumstances.
- (iv) Legally constituted companies or associations of persons consisting of foreigners so empowered individually and also those who, while not so constituted, were legally engaged in retail trade on the coming into force of the present constitution. Foreigners not authorised to engage in retail may however, participate in companies which sell products of their own manufacture. Nationals of those States having enterprises or organisations in the Isthmus of Panama in which Panamenians are employed, may engage in retail trade, always provided that such nationals are legally domiciled in territory under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Panama.

*El Salvador.*—Persons of Arab, Palestinian, Turkish, Chinese, Lebanese, Syrian, Egyptian, Persian, Indian and Armenian races—irrespective of the nationality they may possess or have acquired—cannot indulge in any commercial or industrial activities or participate as partners in commercial or industrial concerns.

*Ceylon.*—There are no restrictions on the activities of Indian traders as such. They are, however, subjected to the following restrictions, as any other foreign national :

- (i) They cannot fish in Ceylon waters for profit.
- (ii) Every road service licence issued to a company is subject to the condition that the licence will be revoked if at least eighty-five per cent. of the share capital of the company is not held by persons who are Ceylonese. "Ceylonese" means a person domiciled in Ceylon and possessing a Ceylon domicile of origin.
- (iii) In accepting tenders for Government contracts preference is given to the tenderer who specifies the lowest percentage of non-Ceylonese labour which he proposes to employ for the purpose.

*Iran.*—The foreign businessmen including Indians are subjected to the following restrictions :

- (i) They cannot become members of local Chambers of Commerce.
- (ii) They cannot become Directors of Companies with monopoly rights, such as Telephone Co. and other public utility services organisations.
- (iii) They cannot act as Brokers or Clearing Agents.
- (iv) They cannot operate hotels, garages, cinemas, theatres, etc.
- (v) They cannot own agricultural land or properties, except those required for their business and residence.
- (vi) The foreign exchange regulations hit hard the Indians in particular. They are not allowed to remit money to India to meet the family expenses, insurance premia, etc. Even for their air passage to India they have to get money from India as it has to be paid in sterling and the Iranian Government do not give it.
- (vii) Foreigners desirous of staying there for more than a month have to obtain residential permit on payment. Even travelling from one town to the other is subject to permit system.
- (viii) They are not permitted to leave that country unless they have produced clearance certificates from the Exchange Control Department, Income-tax Department, Bank Melli and the Police Department.

- (ix) Indian traders are not allowed visa for that country unless they have an established business house there or intend to go there for touring. Even for the old traders it is difficult to obtain visas. New traders are not normally granted visas.
- (x) They cannot reside in frontier towns. This law has not yet been enforced strictly. There is a large number of Indian merchants in Zahidan and Khorramshahr which are on the frontier.
- (xi) They have to obtain a special licence for trading.

Iranian Government have also enacted a law which would root out foreigners from the import trade of that country and also drastically curtail their other trading activities. Full details have not yet become available.

*Canada.*—The principal and real disadvantage from which Indian businessmen actually suffer is the lack of their status there under the immigration laws of that country. Although there are no statutory restrictions on the conduct of trade by Indians, the temporary non-immigrant visa which is usually granted to them makes it not only impossible for them to stay there for any length of time to carry on their business but also strictly speaking, it does not, in effect, even permit them, under the immigration laws, to engage in business other than that of a transitory nature.

Although there are no legal restrictions on the activities of Indian businessmen in Canada apart from those accruing from Immigration Laws, it is understood that in the province of British Columbia where the majority of Indians reside, there has always been a certain amount of unwillingness on the part of some municipal organisations to grant licences to Indians to do business.

*Countries within the jurisdiction of the Trade Commissioner at Alexandria, viz., Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Trans Jordan, Saudia Arabia, Iraq, Arab shore of Persian Gulf including Bahrain and Kuwait, Muscat, Sudan and Yeman.*—There are no exclusive legal restrictions against Indians as such. Whatever regulations there are, they apply to all foreigners equally. Information regarding the restrictions on foreigners in these countries has been promised by the Indian Trade Commissioner and may be awaited.

*Australia.*—Indian businessmen permanently domiciled in Western Australia cannot be registered as owners or occupiers of a factory nor can they be employed or engaged by the occupier of a factory unless they were so registered or employed, as the case may be, by 1st November, 1903. They cannot also be registered as occupiers of or assistants in a small shop. Thus Indians are clearly prevented from working in or owning a shop or a factory in Western Australia.

The case of Indian nationals not permanently domiciled in Australia is covered by an agreement between the Governments of India and Australia concluded in 1904. Under that agreement Indians are not eligible to enter Australia for the purpose of settling there permanently and following any occupation they may choose. *Bona fide* merchants may however go and remain there indefinitely provided they retain their status as merchants, i.e., they engage in promoting trade between the two countries on a wholesale basis and to the extent of not less than £ 500 per year. The term 'merchant' does not apply to retail shop-keepers and hawkers. An established house in India can also send a representative to that country to open a Branch there provided the above-mentioned condition is satisfied. If the volume of trade exceeds £ 1,000 in value, the representative would be permitted to import an assistant from India. The manager would be entitled to introduce his wife and minor children with him.

If an established firm in India doing overseas trade wishes to send a representative to Australia to inspect conditions or book orders there will be no objection to their doing so. Previous authority to land is not necessary but it is understood that it is desirable that the representative should hold some credentials in addition to a valid passport.

*Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.*—There are several ordinances which do not contain any provisions discriminating against Indians but their administration has shown that their operation in majority of cases and their continuance is directed against both the Indians and Africans in particular.

*Tanganyika Territory.*—There is no anti-Indian legislation there, in particular. Restrictions applying to other foreigners which may *inter alia* apply to the Indians residing in Tanganyika have not been indicated.

*New Zealand.*—They are not subject to any disabilities.

*French Establishments in India.*—There are no restrictions.

*Belgium.*—Establishment of a foreign business concerns is subject to permits. Applications are examined with a view to seeing whether the applicants meet the requirements laid down for the exercise of their professions and whether their activity would benefit national economy.

*Indonesia.*—In theory Indians are subject to the same trade regulations which apply to other foreign nationals. Difficulties experienced by them in the matter of import and export trade are mentioned below.

*Import Trade.*—All imports are effected through Government organisations. Restrictions on the issue of licences for private imports apply to all.

*Export Trade.*—Although there are no regulations discriminating against Indians, it is alleged that in practice all the better qualities of exportable commodities are made available mainly to European and American concerns while others are allotted comparatively small quantities of such commodities.

*Nepal.*—Foreigners are not allowed to establish commercial concerns except when they are clearly to the benefit of that country.

In the case of concerns of limited liability financed jointly by Nepalese and non-Nepalese nationals, the voting strength in the meeting of the Boards of Directors is always ensured in favour of Nepalese nationals irrespective of the proportion of investments among Nepalese and non-Nepalese.

Customs duty is charged from foreigners in monthly instalments whereas Nepalese subjects can pay it annually.

*Switzerland.*—Character, health and integrity of foreign nationals, the line chosen and the kind of activity to be pursued by them are investigated before granting business permits to them.

*Siam.*—There are no restrictions.

*Netherlands.*—Establishment of foreign commercial undertakings is subject to licences the issue of which is governed by various factors including investment of *ad hoc* proportions of Netherlands capital and constitution of the Board of Directors. Employment of foreign labour by foreign business concerns is also subject to licence and permission for employing foreign clerical staff is usually refused.

*Burma.*—Starting of new foreign enterprises is disfavoured particularly by refusing emigration and immigration facilities to personnel of new firms. Matters in regard to re-entry into Burma of non-evacuee personnel of even old established concerns have been made difficult frequently. Entry and duration of stay of foreigners in Burma are strictly regulated. Although there is no statutory discrimination against commercial concerns having foreigners in their employ or having foreign capital in their investments in the matter of import licences preference is given to indigenous Burmese concerns.

*Afghanistan.*—(i) Foreigners desirous of doing business have to secure a trading permit. The permit has to be renewed annually and a fee is levied depending upon the amount of customs duty paid during the preceding year. If a trader has paid no customs duty during the preceding year, the duty paid during the year before is taken to determine the fee. Should a trader pay no duty for 3 years, he is considered unfit for trade unless he gives a substantial reason for not doing so and invariably his trading licence is not renewed. The Government has full authority to cancel the permit once granted at any time, should the behaviour of the person concerned is found objectionable. In the case of fresh applicants, it is left to them to determine the class in which they wish to be put for the payment of fees for the trading permit.

(ii) Foreign nationals can maintain their accounts in their own language but they have to produce a true copy thereof in Persian while submitting them to the Income-tax Commissioner at the end of every year or to courts or other departments of the Afghan Government. The responsibility for the accuracy of the translations lies on the trader concerned.

(iii) In assessment of income-tax in the case of foreign traders normal expenses of trade are not allowed beyond a certain minimum for calculating net profits.

(iv) No joint stock companies with foreign investments can be formed except with the permission of Afghan Government. There is no proper company law in operation. Each case is considered on its merits. In no case is a foreign company permitted to invest fully its capital in any industrial concern unless it is to explore the possibilities of mining oil, etc. Foreign business concerns doing business on a large scale can be successful only if the local administration is entrusted to the Afghans. The composition of Directorates between foreigners and Afghans should be such as to give them almost equal representation. The Chairman should be an Afghan.

(v) Although there is no law discriminating between Afghan and foreign traders, the former are given preference over the latter by the officials.

(vi) Foreign nationals cannot engage themselves in the profession of brokery.

(vii) Foreigners are not eligible for election as members of 'Chambers of Commerce' one of the functions of which is to hear appeals against decisions relating to trade disputes. The 'Chambers of Commerce' also introduce traders and commercial institutions in Afghanistan to those in foreign countries. They are also consulted, when necessary, by the Government in regard to matters relating to trade and commerce.

*Norway.*—(i) Only those are granted permits, called "letter of commerce", for doing business who are residing and have resided in Norway for not less than two years. Persons not fulfilling this condition but wishing to obtain orders for foreign merchandise—for their own account or for some one else's account—can obtain a special permit called "Handelpass" for this purpose on payment of 50 Kr. This permit remains valid for 15 days from the date of issue. Directors and officers of non-resident firms working through a representative holding a business permit need not obtain "Handelpass".

(ii) The Administrators and Directors of joint stock companies established by foreign nationals must be residing in and must have resided for not less than the last two years. The permanent Director of such a company must secure a "letter of commerce". If the Director is not a member of the Board of the Company, the member of the Board must secure the "letter of commerce".

(iii) For the purpose of issue of import licences firms employing aliens or whose capital is partly or entirely foreign are grouped together according to category.

*Sweden.*—Foreigners wishing to engage themselves in business have to obtain a permit from the Government. Even those holding such a permit cannot engage themselves in travelling salesman trade or bargain sales. An alien wishing to act as travelling salesman, for his own account or some one else's in connection with the sale of merchandise for delayed delivery can do so by paying a special tax. An alien cannot be the principal ship-builder of a Swedish vessel. An alien cannot become a member of the Board or Managing Director, holder of a power of attorney, auditor or liquidator of a limited company.

#### DIRECT CONTROL OF CENTRE OVER MINERAL RESOURCES IN PROVINCES

\*215. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether there is any proposal from the Government of India to bring the mineral resources of the provinces under their direct control?

(b) Is there any foreign investment in any of the mineral resources of the country; and if so, on what understanding has such investment been permitted?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The question of framing rules under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, is at present under consideration of Government.

(b) A considerable amount of foreign capital has been invested in the Indian mining industry, particularly in petroleum, gold, copper, manganese and coal. The whole question of participation of foreign capital in Indian industry is separately under consideration of Government.

#### SHORTAGE OF PETROL SUPPLY

\*216. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is shortage of petrol supply in the country?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken to meet the deficiency?

(c) Have the experts discovered any other fluid to use in place of petrol? If so, what is it?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) Government have been trying to get larger quantities of petrol from foreign countries and developing our own resources, Government are also considering the possibility of increasing the production of power alcohol to be used for admixture with petrol, as well as the possibility of manufacturing synthetic oil from coal. Steps are also being taken to augment the tank wagon fleet in order to facilitate the transport of petrol to distant places in the country.

(c) No.

#### HIDES AND SKIN SHOPS LEFT BY MUSLIMS IN DELHI

\*217. **Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many shops and godowns in Delhi evacuated by Muslims trading in Skin and Hides are in the possession of the Custodian of Evacuees Property?

(b) How many of these shops and godowns have been allotted to refugee traders in Skin and Hides and how many to others?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). Nine such premises are in the possession of the Custodian of Evacuee Property. Seven of these premises, including two houses are occupied by 42 refugee families and the remaining two are used as business premises by three refugees. Confirmatory allotments have been made in four cases. In the two shops used for business purposes trades other than hides and skins are being carried on.

#### EXCHANGE OF URBAN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY OF REFUGEES

\*218. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether an agreement has been reached between the Dominions of India and Pakistan regarding the exchange of urban immovable property of refugees?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, have Government considered the difference between the value of such property in one dominion and that in the other dominion, and also the difference between the purchasing power of an average citizen of one dominion and that of the other dominion?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON VISITORS TO KOHIMA AND IMPHAL

\*219. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that people from the Province of Assam are not allowed to visit Kohima in Naga Hills (Indian Dominion) and Imphal in Manipur State without obtaining previous permission from the Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills and Chief Minister of the State respectively?

(b) Have the restrictions referred to above been continued from the days of the British regime or have they been reintroduced recently?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) and (b). It is a fact that under the Eastern Frontier Regulation of 1873 no one other than an officer on Government duty and Indian residents of Manipur and Naga Hills may go beyond a certain line in the Naga Hills and Imphal in Manipur State without a pass.

These restrictions have been in existence from the time of the British regime.

A similar question was asked by the honourable member in November 1946. Enquiries were thereupon made from the Governor of Assam and a Conference of officers serving in Tribal territory was held. The tribal people themselves are reported to have expressed themselves vigorously in favour of the retention of the regulations because they were afraid that an unrestricted movement might lead people to go there for the purpose of exploiting them. Thereupon the retention of the regulations was included in an understanding which the Governor reached with the Nagas. It was however arranged that facilities should be easily available in special cases.

As regards Manipur the retention of the permit system was approved by the Government of India in response to a representation from the Chief Minister of the State, who urged that the system had worked very well in the past and that its abolition would adversely affect the interests of the Manipuris.

In view of the strong views held by the people resident in these tribal areas on this subject and their apprehension that unrestricted movement might adversely affect their interests, the Government of India have been reluctant to remove these restrictions. They desire to proceed with the goodwill of the inhabitants of these areas and having due regard to their sentiments and customs. For other reasons also these frontier areas require special care.

#### UPLIFT OF PEOPLE IN ASSAM TRIBAL AREAS

**\*220. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to lay a statement on the table indicating what steps have been taken after 15th August, 1947:

- to ameliorate the condition of the people of the Tribal areas of Assam;
- to improve their economic condition;
- to grant educational facilities; and
- for better administration of Justice?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): A statement is laid on the table of the House showing the staff and works sanctioned and the budget provision made for improving the condition of the people of the Tribal Areas of Assam.

An Education Officer and an Assistant Education Officer have already been appointed to do the ground work before opening schools and a training school for training primary school teachers has also been opened at Sadiya. Two Additional Assistant Educational Officers have been appointed to the Subansari Area and the Tirap Frontier Tract to study Tribal customs and language. More Officers will be employed as opportunity occurs.

As some of the Tribal Areas of Assam are populated by tribes which have special customs of their own and which are not easily accessible, no changes have been made in the administration of justice. Tribal disputes are settled by Political Officers according to local custom and the prevailing circumstances.

#### STATEMENT

*Detailed statement of provision sanctioned for Development of Tribal Areas.*

| Details.                                                                            | Amount sanctioned for 1948-49 | Amount sanctioned for 1949-50 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Abor Hills.</i> —                                                             |                               |                               |
| Political Presents                                                                  |                               |                               |
| Maintenance of Vehicles                                                             | 92,800                        | 92,800                        |
| 2. <i>Mishmi Hills.</i> —                                                           |                               |                               |
| Salary, Travelling Allowance and Other Charges for additional staff for Development | 1,21,400                      | 1,25,700                      |
| Maintenance of Vehicles                                                             |                               |                               |
| Portage                                                                             |                               |                               |

#### 3. *Se-La Agency.*—

|                         |        |        |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Other charges           | 19,000 | 14,700 |
| Maintenance of Vehicles |        |        |

#### 4. *Subansiri Area.*—

|                                                                                  |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Salary, Travelling Allowance and Other Charges for additional Development staff. | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Maintenance of Vehicles                                                          |        |        |

#### 5. *Tirap Frontier Tract.*—

|                                                                                 |        |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Salary, Travelling Allowance and Other Charges for additional Development staff | 21,500 | 21,500 |
| Maintenance                                                                     |        |        |

#### 6. *Education.*—

|                                                                              |        |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Pay, Travelling Allowance and other charges for additional development staff | 83,300 | 83,300 |
| Grants-in-Aid to students                                                    |        |        |

#### 7. *Medical.*—

|                                                                                 |        |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Salary, Travelling Allowance and other charges for additional Development staff | 20,600 | 20,600 |
| Stipend                                                                         |        |        |

#### 8. *Agriculture.*—

|                                                                                        |          |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Salaries, Travelling Allowance and other charges etc. for additional Development staff | 1,28,000 | 1,28,000 |
| Anti-erosion and permanent cultivation.                                                |          |          |
| Grants in Aid for Development crop demonstrations and related local industries.        |          |          |

#### 9. *Tuensang Area Development*

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 85,400 | 85,400 |
|--------|--------|

Total

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 5,90,000 | 5,90,000 |
|----------|----------|

#### 10. *Miscellaneous*

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 10,000 | 10,000 |
|--------|--------|

Grant Total

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 6,00,000 | 6,00,000 |
|----------|----------|

*Statement showing the staff sanctioned after the 15th August 1947 in connection with the (i) extension of administration to part of the Naga Hills Tribal Areas of Assam, (ii) execution of 'Works' programme for the development of the Tribal Areas and (iii) educational development of the tribal people.*

Designation of the post.

Strength

#### (i) EXTENSION OF ADMINISTRATION TO PART OF THE NAGA HILLS TRIBAL AREAS OF ASSAM.

##### *Central Administration.*

|                                                  |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|----|
| Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner at Tuensang | 1  |
| Upper Division Assistant.                        | 2  |
| Lower Division Assistant.                        | 1  |
| Head Interpreter                                 | 1  |
| Interpreters                                     | 14 |
| Dakwalla                                         | 4  |
| Chowkidar                                        | 1  |

##### *Education.*

|              |    |
|--------------|----|
| Head Pandita | 2  |
| Pandit       | 10 |

##### *Public Health.*

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Vaccinator | 3 |
|------------|---|

##### *Medical.*

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Sub-Assistant Surgeon | 1 |
| Compounder            | 2 |
| Medicine Carrier      | 1 |



## Civil Works.

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Overseer . . . . .     | 1 |
| Sub-Overseer . . . . . | 1 |
| Chowkidar . . . . .    | 1 |
| Chaprasai . . . . .    | 2 |

## (ii) EXECUTION OF 'WORKS' PROGRAMME—ENGINEERING STAFF.

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Superintending Engineer . . . . . | 1 |
| Executive Engineer . . . . .      | 1 |
| Assistant Engineer . . . . .      | 2 |

## Office of the Superintending Engineer.

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Overseer . . . . .                 | 9 |
| Draftsman . . . . .                | 1 |
| Tracer . . . . .                   | 1 |
| Computer . . . . .                 | 1 |
| Head Assistant . . . . .           | 1 |
| Upper Division Assistant . . . . . | 4 |
| Lower Division Assistant . . . . . | 2 |
| Duftry . . . . .                   | 1 |
| Orderly, etc. . . . .              | 4 |
| Chowkidar . . . . .                | 1 |

## Office of the Executive Engineer.

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Tracer . . . . .                   | 3  |
| Store-keeper . . . . .             | 2  |
| Lower Division Assistant . . . . . | 9  |
| Accounts clerk . . . . .           | 2  |
| Duftry . . . . .                   | 2  |
| Chowkidar . . . . .                | 6  |
| Computer . . . . .                 | 1  |
| Draftsman . . . . .                | 1  |
| Head Assistant . . . . .           | 1  |
| Upper Division Assistant . . . . . | 1  |
| Accountant . . . . .               | 1  |
| Peon . . . . .                     | 6  |
| Motor Mechanic . . . . .           | 2  |
| Driver . . . . .                   | 30 |
| Handyman . . . . .                 | 30 |

## (iii) STAFF FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Education Officer . . . . .           | 1  |
| Assistant Education Officer . . . . . | 3  |
| Lecturer . . . . .                    | 1  |
| Teacher for Handicraft . . . . .      | 1  |
| Head Clerk . . . . .                  | 1  |
| Upper Division Clerk . . . . .        | 1  |
| Lower Division Clerk . . . . .        | 4  |
| Peon . . . . .                        | 8  |
| Teacher . . . . .                     | 37 |
| Supervisor . . . . .                  | 2  |

Detailed statement of building programme for 1948-49 as approved by the Priorities Board on the basis of ceiling provision sanctioned by them.

1948-49

## C-2. Communication (Roads)

|                                                       |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 Namdag—Changland Road . . . . .                     | 3,51,666 |
| 2 Layu-Dilli Road . . . . .                           | 1,71,983 |
| 3 Pasighat—Tuting Road . . . . .                      | 3,07,167 |
| 4 Mishmi Hills—Payu to Chowkhan . . . . .             | 3,000    |
| 4(a) Subansiri—Diju—Pilu Road . . . . .               | 15,000   |
| 5 Se-La-Kutcha foothill Road to Songe Dsong . . . . . | 15,000   |
| 6 Meka—Nizamghat Track . . . . .                      | 9,000    |
| 7 Approach Road to NEF Colony Margherita . . . . .    | 2,850    |

|                                                                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 8 Nambhik Mia Road . . . . .                                                                | 6,000    |
| 9 Pasighat—Ledum Road . . . . .                                                             | 1,400    |
| 10 Morkonglelek Road . . . . .                                                              | 30,000   |
| 11 Lump provision for repairs to Roads . . . . .                                            | 1,29,999 |
| 12 Tuesang Area Roads & Buildings . . . . .                                                 | 1,90,945 |
| 13 Tools and Plant Charges . . . . .                                                        | 1,66,600 |
| 14 Lump provision for adjustment of cost of material transferred from CPWD Stores . . . . . | 51,000   |

## TOTAL.—Communications

14,51,610

## Buildings.

|                                                                                  |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 15 Quarter for P. O. Tirap . . . . .                                             | 7,385 |
| 16 Quarter Headquarters Assistants . . . . .                                     | 4,231 |
| Mishmi Hills—                                                                    |       |
| 17 1 quarter for Transport Supdt. . . . .                                        | 8,722 |
| 18 1 garage for P. O. & A. P. O. Transport pool . . . . .                        | 6,450 |
| 19 Sadiya—construction of quarters of 6 Political Jamadars @ 1000 each . . . . . | 4,200 |
| 20 Sadiya—Quarters for 3 Interpreters . . . . .                                  | 2,400 |

|                                                                                                      |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 21 Sadiya—Quarters Tibetan Interpreters . . . . .                                                    | 6,100  |
| 22 Construction of bungalow for P. O. Lohit Valley . . . . .                                         | 14,000 |
| 23 Pasighat—                                                                                         |        |
| Pasighat—Construction of 1 bungalow for P. O. . . . .                                                | 18,866 |
| 24 Construction of quarters for 19 interpreters . . . . .                                            | 12,651 |
| 25 Pasighat—1 staging quarter . . . . .                                                              | 6,533  |
| 26 Construction of barracks for motor vehicles staff and 1 garage for P. O. Transport pool . . . . . | 6,000  |

## Hospitals.—

|                                        |          |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| 27 Mishmi-Dombuk . . . . .             | 35,300   |
| 28 " Tozu . . . . .                    | 35,300   |
| 29 Kolong Tang . . . . .               | 40,000   |
| 30 Leper Colony at Pasighat . . . . .  | 50,000   |
| 31 Base Hospital at Pasighat . . . . . | 2,50,000 |

## Agriculture.—

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| 32 Quarters.—3 Asstt. Farm Managers . . . . . | 9,383  |
| 33 Quarters.—2 L. D. Clerks . . . . .         | 6,266  |
| 34 for 3 Farm Managers . . . . .              | 14,965 |
| 35 for 1 Lower Division clerk . . . . .       | 3,100  |

## Education.

|                                                            |        |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 36 Quarter—I. U. D. Clerk . . . . .                        | 4,550  |
| 37 Quarter—1 L. D. Clerk . . . . .                         | 3,150  |
| 38 Quarter—1 Educational Officer . . . . .                 | 13,000 |
| 39 Quarter—for 1 Head Clerk . . . . .                      | 5,500  |
| 40 Quarter—for 5 peons . . . . .                           | 3,200  |
| 41 Jeans School including buildings for staff etc. . . . . | 17,550 |

## Engineering.

|                                                 |        |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 42 Quarters—for 2 Executive Engineers . . . . . | 23,980 |
| 43 Quarter—for 5. S. D. O. . . . .              | 37,157 |

|                                                                                                                       |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 44. Quarters—for 11 Overseers . . . . .                                                                               | 53,335 |
| 45. Quarters—for 2 Head Clerks & 2 Accountants . . . . .                                                              | 3,622  |
| 46. Quarters—for 2 U.D. Clerks . . . . .                                                                              | 1,800  |
| 47. Quarters—Quarters for 5 L.D. Clerks, 1 Computer, 1 Tracer, 1 Draftsman & 16 L.D. Clerks of S.D. Offices . . . . . | 32,382 |
| 48. Quarters—2 peons and 2 orderlies . . . . .                                                                        | 3,800  |
| 49. Quarters—9 Chowkidars & 9 peons of S.D. Offices . . . . .                                                         | 1,058  |
| 50. Quarters—1 office for Executive Engineer and 2 offices for S.D. offices . . . . .                                 | 16,145 |
| 51. Quarter—1 Tracer . . . . .                                                                                        | 3,100  |
| 52. Quarter—1 Draftsman . . . . .                                                                                     | 4,500  |

|                                                 |        |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 53. Quarters—6 offices for S.D.O.               | 9,000  |
| 54. Mishmi Hills—Quarters for 4 U.D. Assistants | 13,972 |
| 55. Mishmi Hills—Quarter for 12 L.D. Assistants | 14,696 |
| 56. Barracks for Menials, Drivers & Handymen    | 2,534  |
| 57. Abor Hills—Quarters for 2 U.D. Assistants   | 5,517  |
| 58. Abor Hills—Quarters for 12 L.D. Assistants  | 40,060 |

*Mishmi Hills. Outside the Plan.*

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Quarter for 1 Storekeeper | 4,500 |
| 2. Quarter for 1 Moharrir    | 3,100 |

*At Dembuk.*

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 3. Quarter for 1 Moharrir | 3,100 |
|---------------------------|-------|

*At Tezu.*

|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 4. Quarter for 1 Moharrir         | 3,100 |
| 5. Quarter for 1 Driver           | 1,600 |
| 6. Quarter for Petrol Dump        | 400   |
| 7. Quarter for 1 motor mechanic   | 3,100 |
| 8. Quarter for Tribal Area Office | 5,000 |
| 9. Quarter for 1 Base Supdt.      | 7,974 |

Total .. 8,86,384

|                                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 10. Quarter for 1 Headquarter Assistant        | 8,300  |
| 11. One Office for A.P.O.                      | 5,250  |
| 12. Demonstrated School Trainees accommodation | 3,933  |
| 13. Drill Shed                                 | 7,500  |
| 14. Male Teacher's Hostel                      | 13,000 |
| 15. One quarter for senior Teacher             | 7,500  |
| 16. 2 Quarters for Junior Teachers             | 11,100 |

*Medical.*

|                                                  |        |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 17. 2 Quarters for Head Assistants & Accountants | 11,100 |
| 18. 3 Quarters for Lower Division Assistants     | 9,400  |
| 19. 2 Quarters for Chaprasies                    | 1,600  |
| 20. 1 Quarter for Handyman                       | 800    |
| 21. 1 Quarter for Assistant Surgeon              | 8,200  |
| 22. 1 Quarter for Driver                         | 1,600  |

*Engineering Se La Agency.*

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| 23. 1 Quarter for Muharrir at Charduar        | 3,150  |
| 24. Temporary Buildings under all Departments | 12,281 |
| 25. 1 Quarter for Muharrir at Doimara         | 3,150  |

*Political Se La Agency.*

|                                            |       |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| 26. Tribal area office                     | 8,602 |
| 27. Staging camp                           | 8,111 |
| 28. One Quarter for Upper Division Asstt.  | 7,000 |
| 29. Two Quarters for Lower Division Asstt. | 7,000 |
| 30. 1 Bungalow for Headquarter Asstt.      | 8,264 |
| 31. 1 Quarter for Driver                   | 1,600 |
| 32. 1 Quarter for Handyman                 | 800   |

*Se La Agency.*

|                                         |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| 33. Temporary Buildings for all Deptts. | 6,070 |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|

*Subansiri Area.*

|                                          |        |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| 34. 1 Quarter for Assistant              | 3,133  |
| 35. 1 Quarter for Driver                 | 1,600  |
| 36. Kimin Base Camp                      | 40,000 |
| 37. Garage & Barracks for Transport pool | 6,000  |

*Subansiri Area (Engineering)*

|                                            |       |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| 38. Temporary Buildings under all Deptts.. | 4,933 |
|--------------------------------------------|-------|

*Abor Hills*

|                                          |       |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| 39. 1 Quarter for Driver                 | 1,600 |
| 40. 3 Quarters for Moharrirs at Pasighat | 9,400 |

*Political*

|                                   |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 41. Political Officer's office    | 9,764 |
| 42. Base Superintendent's quarter | 5,880 |

*Agriculture*

|                                                |       |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 43. Bungalow for Assistant Agriculture Officer | 7,500 |
| 44. Quarter for Upper Division Assistant       | 6,000 |
| 45. 4 Quarters for Peons                       | 3,200 |

*Agriculture Office Abor Hills*

|                                                  |       |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 46. Office for the Assistant Agriculture Officer | 4,416 |
| 47. Office for Farm Manager                      | 1,000 |
| 48. Godown for Farm Manager                      | 666   |
| 49. 1 Quarter for Driver                         | 1,600 |

*Education*

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 50. M. E. School at Pasighat | 17,603 |
|------------------------------|--------|

*Engineering*

|                                                                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 51. 1 Quarter for Moharrir at Namdang-Changlang Road                                 | 3,133 |
| 52. 1 Quarter for Moharrir Layu-Dilli Road                                           | 3,133 |
| 53. 3 Quarters for Stilwell Road                                                     | 9,400 |
| 54. 2 Quarters for Namchik Miao Road                                                 | 1,333 |
| 55. Additions and alterations to M.E.S. building for Political Officer accommodation | 3,242 |
| 56. Motor Garage                                                                     | 387   |
| 57. Motor Garage at Namghat at Dilli                                                 | 2,500 |
| 58. Staging camp at Dilli                                                            | 9,589 |
| 59. Supplementary estimate for furniture for Staging camp                            | 1,570 |
| 60. Additions and alterations to buildings to accommodate visitors at Mar-gherita    | 7,487 |
| 61. 1 Quarter for motor mechanic                                                     | 4,700 |
| 62. Special repairs to Garage                                                        | 360   |
| 63. 2 Quarters for Demonstrators                                                     | 6,266 |

*Abor Hills*

|                                           |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| 64. Temporary buildings under all Deptts. | 13,400 |
| 65. Temporary buildings                   | 21,845 |

*Subansiri Area*

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| 66. One Quarter for Overseer | 6,000 |
|------------------------------|-------|

Total for buildings 12,60,315

Grand total under Buildings and Communications for 1948-49 27,11,925 or say 27,12,000

*Detailed statement of buildings and Road projects sanctioned for the year, 1949-50, under the revised plan.*

*Buildings*

|                                                                   |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Leper Colony at Pasighat                                       | 1,90,000 |
| 2. Pasighat Base Hospital                                         | 2,00,000 |
| 3. Lump provision for buildings in Tribal area including Tuensang | 1,93,000 |
| Total for buildings                                               | 5,83,000 |

*Communications*

|                                                                |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 4. Namdang Changlang Road                                      | 3,50,000  |
| 5. Layu Dilli Road                                             | 3,50,000  |
| 6. Pasighat-Tuting Road                                        | 3,00,000  |
| 7. Lump provision for Roads in Tuensang Area                   | 2,55,000  |
| 8. Other Roads in Tribal areas including Charduar-Doimara Road | 7,29,000  |
| 9. Repairs to Road in Tribal Areas                             | 2,62,000  |
| Total for communications                                       | 22,46,000 |

Grand total under Development for 1949-50 . . . . . 28,29,000

**HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME FOR ASSAM**

**\*221. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government have approved of any Hydro-Electric Scheme for the Province of Assam and if so, to what extent they have agreed to finance the same?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No. But Government have sanctioned preliminary investigations of two sites at Manas and Dihang at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.74 lakhs on the understanding that (i) if the projects materialize, the cost of investigations now proposed, will be debited to the project estimates and (ii) if the projects do not materialize, the cost of the investigations will be debited to the post-war development grant by the Central Government to the Government of Assam.

**BHORALI RIVER SCHEME IN DARRANG DISTRICT, ASSAM**

**\*222. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of the Bhorali River Scheme in the District of Darrang in Assam?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Training of river Jia Bhorali is under the administrative control of the Government of Assam, and as such the question can be best answered by that Government in the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

**LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS FOR ASSAM**

**\*223. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many Labour Welfare Officers have been appointed for the Province of Assam?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister for Works, Mines and Power): So far as Central Government undertakings are concerned, there is no whole-time Labour Welfare Officer appointed for Assam. The Ministry of Railways have an Assistant Welfare Officer employed at the headquarters of the Assam Railways and one Divisional Personnel Officer and four Assistant Personnel Officers also look after the welfare of labour employed by the Assam Railways

The Ministry of Defence and the Posts and Telegraphs and Central Public Works Departments have part-time officers attending to labour matters so far as they are concerned.

Government have no information regarding the number of Labour Welfare Officers employed by the Government of Assam or private concerns.

**SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER**

**INDIANS IN COMMUNIST-OCCUPIED CHINA**

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals in Communist-occupied China, and the rest of China respectively;

(b) the nature and value of the property held by them; and

(c) the measures, if any, that have been taken to safeguard the lives and property of our nationals there?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) The number of Indian nationals in areas occupied by the Communist forces in China is estimated at about 60. In the rest of China, there are about 770 Indians.

(b) The nature and value of the property held by them cannot be estimated. Indians are generally concentrated in the principal cities of China. In Peiping and Tientsin they hold considerable landed and commercial properties. In Shanghai, old established families hold urban landed property, and the Sikhs, previously employed in the Shanghai Police, own a few houses.

(c) Local arrangements were made in co-operation with other Consuls in different cities to evacuate Indians in case of emergency. Most of the Indian residents in China have been established there for 30 to 40 years and were not willing to be evacuated. No need has been felt to press for evacuation as the lives and properties of foreigners have not been threatened by any party so far.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have the Koumintang and the Communist authorities agreed to provide adequate facilities for such of our nationals as like to return home?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No such question has arisen. Nobody has interfered with our nationals there.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does our Ambassador there furnish reports on the fast-developing situation daily or at less frequent intervals?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Normally every day or every second day, sometimes twice a day.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are the postal, telegraph and telephone communications between India and China intact?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, Sir, they are functioning. I am not quite certain about the postal delays, but letters come and telegrams certainly come in good time.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has our Ambassador in China been instructed to remain at his post no matter what happens?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Our Ambassador in China, in common with other Ambassadors there, has been asked to stay on there for the present and to report. We cannot say definitely what future developments might be, but our present intention is that he should stay on there. We have asked him to send a senior official, a Counsellor, to Canton when need arises.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many students are there in China; and how many labourers, if any?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot answer that.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has our Ambassador approached the Government of India with respect to those 60 Indians who are living in the territory which has been occupied by the Communists, with respect to their evacuation or anything of that kind?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have just answered that question. The question has not arisen. We have made arrangements for those who want to come; they do not want to come and apparently they do not fear any untoward developments.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have our nationals expressed a desire to come over from the Communist-occupied zone to the Koumintang zone?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think it has been answered already.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It has not been answered, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, it has been answered.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

### (PART I --QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Wednesday, 9th February, 1949,*

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### THEFT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FROM ORDNANCE FACTORIES AND DEPOTS

\*224. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large quantity of Arms and Ammunition is being stolen from the Ordnance Factory and depots at Kirkee (Poona)?

(b) Is it a fact that recently 26 brand new sten guns from the Central Ordnance Depot at Jubbulpore were stolen?

(c) Were these guns under safe custody, where were they stored and how did the theft take place?

(d) Has any enquiry been instituted and if so, with what result?

(e) What steps have Government taken to check the thefts of arms from Ordnance Depots and Factories?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the answer to part (b).

(e) Government are fully conscious of the necessity for the enforcement of the strictest measures for the prevention of thefts from Ordnance installations, and all possible steps have been taken in this direction. Regulations exist to prevent all conceivable opportunities for theft, and Ordnance Establishments have been enjoined to observe them strictly. Disciplinary action is being taken in cases where laxity of security measures is detected.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that an open statement was made by a witness in the Mahatma Gandhi murder trial that he stole certain number of the guns and arms from the Kirkee Factory? Is it a fact that that statement has been recorded in the Court? If that is so, may I know whether it is true?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Sir, there was a report about the loss of 26 sten guns. It was investigated and found to be incorrect.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of part (b) is it a fact that the police made enquiries and they found, when opening the room, that out of twenty-six brand new sten guns only six were there? May I know how the discrepancy of twenty was accounted for?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot say what the honourable member is aiming at, but as far as the theft of twenty-six sten guns reported from the Jubbulpore Ordnance Depot is concerned, an enquiry was made and the report was founded to be incorrect.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I am driving at this fact, Sir. A search was made by the police on behalf either the Provincial Government or the Government of India.

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and while opening the room the following day in which these twenty-six guns were kept, six were found and twenty were missing. I want to know whether it is a fact and if that is so, what happened to the twenty guns.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot say what the result of this search was, but as far as these twenty-six guns were concerned they were found there and the report was incorrect. As regards the police search it is difficult for me to say anything offhand; we can make enquiries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** During the last eighteen months what quantity of arms and ammunition have been irretrievably lost by theft from the various Ordnance Factories and Depots, and how much stolen property has been recovered?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have got no information. I think information to this effect was given in the last Session of the House, but if the honourable member would put a question I would be prepared to answer it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether in the Kanpore Factory some of the arms were actually stolen and a report was made to the Central Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think this question need be put.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, this relates to Kanpore, not to Jubbulpore.

**Mr. Speaker:** I see no point in putting these questions now. The police investigations have been there.

**Seth Govind Das:** As far as this question is concerned, the Defence Minister has accepted that there had been some stealth in the Jubbulpore Depot and so far we have not received any report from the Government as to what has happened.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think that question is worth pursuing.

#### SALE OF LAND FOR ICE FACTORY IN DELHI CANTONMENT

\*225. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Delhi Cantonment area a contractor has been given land without auction, by private treaty, for constructing an Ice Factory and if so, on what terms?

(b) Is it a fact that under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, land can be given only on premium obtained by auction?

(c) If so, why has there been an infringement of this rule?

(d) Have any other persons applied for land for constructing ice factories?

(e) Is it a fact that previously land for such purposes has been refused to refugees?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) A contractor was given possession of certain land in the Delhi Cantonment during the war for an ice factory by the local military authorities. No lease of the land was however granted at that time. Government propose now to grant a lease on payment of the estimated market value. As the contractor is already in occupation the lease will be without auction.

(b) and (c). Land is normally given only on premium obtained by auction but land can also be given without auction by agreement, under rule 26 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937, by special sanction of Government.

(d) Yes, one application was received.

(e) Yes, the applicant referred to in the answer to part (d) was a refugee. The application was rejected as the particular land applied for was required for the use of the Army.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that the land was given before the lease was granted. By whom was it given against the rules of not giving land without lease?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I have already stated in my reply, this land was given in 1945.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if it is a fact that the Deputy Director of Military Lands and Cantonments of the Western Command had opposed this grant?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I have stated this land was given to this person in 1945 and he is in possession of the land. Everybody concerned was consulted, and in view of the difficulty that the person concerned is in possession of the land by agreement, it is now proposed to give this land after payment of the market value by the person concerned.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What will be the market value? Has it been given, or has it been fixed or is it going to be fixed?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I think it has been fixed. I can let the honourable member know what the value is.

#### SUBSCRIPTION OF LOAN ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT IN SEPTEMBER, 1948

\*226. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the 2½ per cent. loan issued by Government in September, 1948 was fully subscribed?

(b) What is the total amount subscribed and were the tenders received at par or premium?

(c) What was the highest amount of loan subscribed by one individual, firm or corporation?

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

(b) The total subscription amounted to Rs. 20,00,50,900 against the offer of Rs. 20 crores when the loan was closed. The loan was issued at par and no subscriptions at a premium were invited.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

#### HOUSES OF RULERS OF STATES IN DELHI AND BOMBAY

\*227. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to refer to the answer to my starred question No. 35, asked on the 10th August, 1948 regarding the ownership of houses of Rulers of States in Delhi and Bombay and state whether Government have collected the information promised therein?

(b) Do Government intend to acquire these houses and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) I invite attention of the honourable member to the statements placed on the table of the House on 1st February 1949.

(b) The question is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The statement which has been supplied to the House indicates 23 States among which I do not find the names of the big States like Baroda, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jamnagar and others. May I know why their names have been omitted and whether there is going to be a separate list?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I will enquire about it. I am not in a position to say just now.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know whether the matter of the acquisition of these houses is still under consideration?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes, it is under consideration.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are most of these houses lying vacant?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No, no. Most of them are occupied.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that the sale of some of these houses is being negotiated by the parties concerned with some foreign embassies? If so, have Government taken any steps to stop it till Government takes any decision in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Instructions have already been issued that no houses are to be sold except to Government. The Government is proposing to take over all the houses by purchase.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that the United Kingdom is purchasing or has already purchased the Jaipur House for Rs. 41 lakhs?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No final decision has been reached.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal before Government to put these houses to some good use such as hospitals, sanatoria and museums?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There are better uses for these houses than those proposed by the honourable member.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the total number of these palaces in Delhi?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not in a position to give the total number just now, but I will give the information afterwards.

#### RESTORATION OF SOMNATH TEMPLE, JUNAGADH

**\*228. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a fund of one crore is being collected for restoring the Somnath Temple at Junagadh?

(b) If so, has the said sum been collected and have plans and estimates been prepared for the purpose?

(c) Has any money been contributed from the State?

(d) Is it a fact that the Government of India have been in communication with the Afghanistan Government to get back the golden doors of the temple carried away by Mahmood Ghazni?

(e) If so, what is the result of the negotiations?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). No contribution is being made to the fund nor is Government in any way associated with any appeal for the collections to the fund which will be managed by a Board of Trustees. An appeal for rupees one crore for the restoration of Somnath temple and other sacred places in Prabhas Patan and for providing amenities and accommodation for pilgrims visiting these places has been made in a non-official capacity. Promises of donations of a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs have already been received.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of answer to part (d), is it not a fact that Mr. Samaldas Gandhi made a statement that the Government of India has communicated with the Afghanistan Government for the restoration of this temple's golden doors carried away by Mahmood Ghazni?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is no truth in the statement and probably the report is incorrect.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will Government consider the desirability of making such a representation to the Afghanistan Government now?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not think it is desirable.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is a suggestion for action.

#### REPRESENTATION OF PHULKIAN UNION IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

**\*229. Pandit Mahant Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any popular Ministry has been set up in the Phulkian Union to carry on the administration in the interim period and if not, why not?

(b) Is it a fact that the only representative from the Union to the Constituent Assembly is a close relative and a nominee of the Rajpramukh, who is the Ruler of Patiala?

(c) How many seats have been allotted to the Phulkian Union in the Constituent Assembly of India, and what steps, if any, have been taken or are being taken to fill up these seats?

(d) Is it a fact that no steps have been taken so far by the Rajpramukh to fill up these seats, notwithstanding the pressing popular demand from the public?

(e) If so, what steps have the authorities concerned taken or intend to take to secure the election of the representative of the people to the Constituent Assembly of India and will selection be held for all the seats?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The formation of a Popular Ministry was announced by the Raj Pramukh on the 13th January 1949.

(b) Sardar Jaidev Singh who is a Member of the Constituent Assembly is not a relative of the Rajpramukh and was a sitting member of the Constituent Assembly when the Union was formed. He is a nominee of the Ruler of Patiala who is the Rajpramukh of the Union.

(c) to (e). Three seats have been allotted to the Phulkian Union in the Constituent Assembly of India. Owing to difference of opinion between the political parties no suitable electoral college has been so far constituted. Now that a popular ministry has come into existence, the Raj Pramukh has been requested to send proposals in consultation with the Ministry.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there any other States or Unions of States which, despite their having acceded to India, are still unrepresented in the Constituent Assembly of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is Bhopal unrepresented in the Constituent Assembly. The other Unions are all represented.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the reasons for Bhopal's non-representation in the Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The choice of the State.



**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the State not been called upon to send representatives to the Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The State has been given an opportunity to send a representative.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not mandatory upon the State to send representatives when the Government of India so directs?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is no obligation.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the unanimous decision of the Provincial Congress Committee in Patiala that they disown any responsibility for this popular government?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Identical questions have been dealt with previously about four days ago.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** The Honourable Minister stated that there is some difference of opinion. So I want to ask him whether his attention has been drawn to the unanimous decision of the Provincial Congress Committee.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Unanimous decision about what?

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** That they disown any responsibility for this popular Ministry.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** On a point of order, Sir. Does that arise from this question?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be a different matter again.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Since it is a popular Ministry I am entitled to know whom this popular Ministry represents.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think these questions have been answered.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that even Vindya Pradash is not represented in the Constituent Assembly? If it is a fact, is it due to the fact that there are differences of opinions there?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have no information on the subject. So far as I understand, all States are represented except Bhopal and Hyderabad. However, I will enquire now.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has Hyderabad finally acceded or only provisionally acceded to India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, its final accession depends upon the will of the people. But under the temporary arrangements made with the Nizam the three subjects on which the accession is made are already with the Central Government.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** May I know how the question of accession of Hyderabad arises, since the Indian Army has conquered it?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is an expression of opinion.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF KOLHAPUR STATE

\*230. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any negotiations are going on between the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Government of India as regards the merger of the State with the Province of Bombay or the bringing of the State under the direct control of the Government of India as a Centrally Administered Area and if so, with what results?

(b) Has anything been settled in respect of the privy purse of the Maharaja and if so, what?

(c) Is there any truth in the news that the Maharaja himself is being appointed as the Chief Administrator of the State in the event of its being

brought under the direct control of the Government of India as a Centrally Administered Area and if so, on what terms will such appointment be made?

(d) Will any popular ministry be set up there to carry on the administration, and if so, what will be the position of such popular ministry vis-a-vis the Administrator and the Government of India and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) As would be clear from the Press communique issued on the 1st February, 1949, His Highness the Maharaja has decided to merge his state with the Bombay Province.

(b) A privy purse of Rs. 10 lakhs has been fixed for His Highness of Kohapur and his successors.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

#### CONFISCATION OF NIZAM'S BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS BY PAKISTAN

\*231. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Nizam's Government during the Laik Ali regime had purchased a squadron of bombers and fighters for the defence of Hyderabad and if so, what was the number of such bombers and fighters and at what cost were they purchased and from which countries?

(b) Is it a fact that the said squadron of bombers and fighters were confiscated by the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on the day on which the Nizam surrendered?

(c) If so, what steps have the Military Administration in the Hyderabad State or the Government of India taken to demand and recover these planes from the Government of Pakistan?

(d) Has any correspondence passed with the Government of Pakistan and if so, with what results and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) In September 1947, the then Hyderabad Government deputed an officer to the United Kingdom to ascertain the possibility of purchasing aircraft for transport purposes, with a view to forming an Air Transport Command for the Hyderabad Army. As a result one Halifax fighter was purchased from one Mr. R. M. Heyes, Director, European Aviation Company in Paris. No information is available if any other bombers or fighters were purchased by Hyderabad Government.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What has happened to the Halifax fighter? Has the Government of India acquired it or is it still with the Hyderabad Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is no question of acquiring it. Whatever there is in Hyderabad is there.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Do Government propose to leave it in the possession of the Nizam's Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The property of the Hyderabad Government must remain with the Hyderabad Government.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** But what is the policy of the Government in regard to allowing any of the States to possess these fighter bombers?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As property of the State it will be in the State but it will come under the control of Defence.

## DETENTION OF EX-MAHARAJA OF REWA

\*232. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the late Maharaja of Rewa is under detention under the orders of the Government of India and if so, what are the reasons for and the conditions of his detention?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is presumed that the Honourable member is referring to the ex-Maharaja of Rewa, Sir Gulab Singh. I invite the attention of the honourable member to the reply given by me to question No. 839 by Shri Damodar Swarup Seth at the meeting held on 3rd September 1948.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: May I know how long will the Maharaja remain under detention?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: As long as the necessity remains.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: How long will the necessity remain?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It depends upon the circumstances.

## LOAN FROM INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

\*233. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of India have opened any negotiations for taking a loan from the International Monetary Fund and if so, what will be the extent and terms of such loan?

(b) With what object or objects are the said borrowings being made and will the loan be utilised for the purpose of importing capital goods and if so, what will be the nature of such goods?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to the statement I made in the House on this subject on 1st February, 1949.

## TREATMENT OF LEPERS AND MEASURES TO CHECK LEPROSY

\*234. Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that no proper comprehensive health statistics are maintained in India and particularly statistics regarding the total number of lepers in India?

(b) Is it a fact that the most infectious cases among them are on the increase in the country? What is their number?

(c) Do Government propose to prepare new statistics if no actual figures are available?

(d) What are the facilities given by Provincial Governments and States and the Government of India for the treatment of lepers, more especially of the infectious types?

(e) How many leper asylums are there in India?

(f) Are there proper segregation arrangements for highly infectious cases? If not, what is the proposal of Government to meet this need? If there are proper arrangements, what are they?

(g) What are the preventive measures in vogue or proposed to be taken by Government to combat the spread of the disease?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes, unfortunately it is a fact that health statistics in this country are defective.

(b) There is no information whether the incidence of leprosy is on the increase. The number of infective cases of leprosy in India is estimated to be about 250,000.

(c) The question of having a leprosy survey will be considered.

(d) and (e). In the provinces of Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar, Orissa and East Punjab leprosy patients are treated in general hospitals, the non-infective cases in general wards and the infective cases in special wards. There are also special leprosy hospitals and clinics in different parts of the country. A statement containing particulars of leprosy hospitals and clinics is laid on the table of the House. Information regarding such institutions in the Indian States is not available.

(f) and (g). Provision of arrangements for the prevention and treatment of leprosy is primarily the responsibility of the Provinces. Provincial Governments are doing what is possible with their available resources for the relief of leprosy. They are directing their efforts mainly towards establishing self-contained leprosy colonies and providing clinics for the treatment of leprosy. The Government of India have appointed a Committee to report on the question regarding the establishment of a Central Leprosy Research and Teaching Institute.

Statement showing the total number of Leprosy Hospitals, Homes, etc., in 1947.

| At the end of 1947. |           |              |         |       |                       |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| Province            | Hospitals | Dispensaries | Clinics | Homes | Total number of Beds. |
| Ajmer-Merwara       | ..        | ..           | ..      | ..    | ..                    |
| Assam               | 1         | 6            | 4       | 9     | 194                   |
| Bihar               | ..        | ..           | 57      | 7     | 2,000                 |
| Bombay              | 13        | ..           | 1       | 2     | 1,875                 |
| Coorg               | ..        | ..           | ..      | ..    | ..                    |
| C. P. and Berar     | ..        | ..           | 25      | 10    | 2,311                 |
| Delhi               | ..        | ..           | 1       | ..    | ..                    |
| East Punjab         | ..        | ..           | 133     | 4     | 583                   |
| Madras              | 5         | ..           | 10      | 9     | 2,202                 |
| Orissa              | ..        | ..           | 24      | 10    | 567                   |
| U. P.               | 5         | ..           | 2       | 12    | 1,385                 |
| W. Bengal           | 1         | ..           | 97      | 5     | 716                   |
| Total               | 25        | 6            | 354     | 68    | 11,893                |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that in Berar, where the incidence of leprosy is very high, the number of leper asylums is not commensurate with the number of patients?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** In Berar, there are 57 clinics, 7 homes and 2,000 beds. But I admit that the number of beds available for patients is not commensurate in any province with the number of patients. We are looking into the matter and doing what we can.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know in which province the incidence of leprosy is the highest?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** In Madras and in Orissa.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know whether the Government give any subvention to the provinces for the treatment of leprosy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government do not give special grants for any purpose. It is in the hands of the provinces to allocate grants according to their needs.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know whether there is any arrangement for the segregation of these persons from public places?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Provinces, as I have said in my answer, are taking steps to segregate persons suffering from leprosy.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know whether there is any legislation in any province for the segregation of lepers?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No, Sir.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know what preventive steps are being taken in the provinces where this disease is very much prevalent?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have answered that question fully. The preventive steps naturally take the form of provision of clinics for patients suffering from leprosy and the opening of special wards for infective cases.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister whether she is aware that in one province where a Public Health Act was passed providing for compulsory segregation of lepers, that provision had to be later eliminated?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I am not aware of it.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** May I ask whether the treatment of leper patients in general hospitals, though they are in special wards, will they not cause inconvenience to the other patients therein and if so, whether the Government will provide separate hospitals for leprosy patients in district headquarters?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government would be prepared to take them to separate hospitals as soon as such hospitals are available.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask whether there is any All-India Anti-Leprosy Committee in which the Government are taking interest?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government are taking a very keen interest in anti-leprosy work. The Committee that has been formed is to consider the suitability of establishing a leprosy institute where very valuable research work could be done. We are doing what we can for the treatment of this disease.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know whether the Government are making efforts to find out from Russia what discovery they are said to have made for the prompt cure of leprosy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I am not aware of any research or discovery in regard to the treatment of leprosy in Russia.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Have the provincial Government taken any steps to segregate beggars who are suffering from leprosy and go about the public streets?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The provincial Governments are doing all they can. I do not know whether in the matter of beggars any special attention has been paid to them.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Honourable Minister bring to the notice of the provincial Governments the need for taking special measures to segregate beggars suffering from leprosy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That will be done.

#### TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

**\*235. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what is the existing number of tuberculosis clinics in India and the total number of beds therein? How many are Government managed and how many private?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The detailed information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House, as soon as it is ready.

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to give a rough idea of the number of beds in the different hospitals in India today?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Such information as I have at the moment is that there are about 7,291 beds available. But it is difficult to give the accurate number, in view of the fact that this disease is spreading very rapidly and increasing.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know, as part of the curative treatment of this disease, how far has India gone in the manufacture of B. C. G. vaccine?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** India is manufacturing B. C. G. vaccine at the moment in Madras and it is going to be manufactured in other centres also. We have enough for our needs at the moment.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are Government paying attention to the Ayurvedic treatment of T. B.?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government are not aware of any special treatment that Ayurveda has for T. B.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the Government making the vaidas furnish them with any special treatment which Ayurveda may have for this disease?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That is going beyond the scope of this question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In Delhi particularly, the number of beds in the general wards is far less than the demand. Are the Government taking any steps to improve the position?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government are aware of the position. The question of increasing the number of beds in these clinics is under the active consideration of Government.

#### REGIONAL LANGUAGE IN DEVANAGARI SCRIPT AS UNIVERSITY LANGUAGE

**\*235. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution passed by the All India University Teachers' Convention held in Delhi in the first week of December 1948, on the use of the regional language in Devanagari script as the University language?

(b) If so, what steps do the Government of India propose to take to implement the resolution of the Convention?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** (a) آل انڈیا یونیورسٹی ٹیچرس کنونشن نے اس منسٹری کو کوئی ریزولوشن نہیں بھیجا ہے۔ لیکن منسٹری کو یہ معلوم ہوا ہے کہ ایک تجویز اس طرح کی منظور کی گئی ہے۔

(b) چونکہ یونیورسٹی کمیشن نے اپنا کام شروع کر دیا ہے اور وہ یونیورسٹی ایجوکیشن کے تمام پہلوؤں پر غور کرنے والا ہے اس لئے سنٹرل ایڈوائزی برورڈ نے اپنی آخری میٹنگ میں یہ سفارش کی ہے کہ یہ فیصلہ اس وقت تک ملتوی کیا جائے جب تک کہ کمیشن اپنی رپورٹ پیش کرے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The All India University Teachers' Convention did not send to this Ministry copies of any of the resolutions passed by them, but the Ministry are aware of the resolutions that were passed.

(b) In view of the fact that the Universities Commission is engaged in looking into all aspects of University Education, the Central Advisory Board of Education at their last meeting have recommended that a decision on this matter may be deferred till the Commission has submitted their report.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास:** कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का कब तक जाने की उम्मीद है।

**Seth Govind Das:** When the Report of the commission is expected?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** اُمید کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ نو مہینے کے اندر اپنا کام پورا کرے گا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** It is expected that the commission would take nine months to complete its work.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इन ९ महीनों के अन्दर यह रिपोर्ट आने वाली नहीं है क्या तब तक यह मामला जो इस सवाल के पार्ट (ए) में पुछा गया है मूलतः रखा जायेगा।

**Seth Govind Das:** I wish to ascertain that if the Report of the Commission is not expected before nine months then will the matter referred to in part (a) of the question be kept pending.

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** میں نے ابھی عرض کیا ہے کہ ایڈوائزی برورڈ نے یہ سفارش کی ہے کہ جب کمیشن کی رپورٹ آنیگی اس وقت معامہ کا فیصلہ کیا جائیگا۔ اس لئے قدرتی طور پر اس کا انتظار کیا جائیگا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I have just submitted that the Advisory Board has recommended that this matter would be settled when the said report is out. So naturally the report will be awaited.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास:** क्या माननिय वजीर साहब इस बात को जानते हैं कि जहां तक इस मामले का सम्बन्ध है वहां एडवाइजरी काउंसिल ने ऐसी कोई रिकमेंडेशन नहीं की है।

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that as far as this question is concerned the Advisory Council has made no such recommendations?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is going into argument.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it not a fact that at a Vice-Chancellors' meeting held sometime back, it was unanimously agreed to defer any change in the media of instruction for a certain number of years?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: ہاں ان کی سفارش یہ تھی کہ پانچ برس تک یونیورسٹی سٹیج میں انگریزی دہنی چاہئے اور اس کے بعد تبدیلی ہونی چاہئے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes, the recommendation was that for five years the medium of instruction in the University stage should be English, and change may be made afterwards.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Are the Government aware that hasty policies on the part of certain provincial Government are causing considerable hardships to linguistic minorities?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Will Government make it clear that they have no intention of abolishing the Provincial scripts and set at rest all doubts in the matter?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: گورنمنٹ پوری طرح اس معاملے پر غور کریگی۔ ظاہر ہے کہ اس معاملہ کے بہت سے پہلو ہیں۔ گورنمنٹ ہر پہلو پر سوچ بچار کریگی۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Government will thoroughly go into the question. It is clear that there are many aspects of this problem. The Government will take into consideration every aspect.

شری دیش بندھو گپتا: کیا آنریبل منسٹر کے پاس اس بارے میں چیف کمشنرس اینڈوائزی کونسل کی کوئی سفارش آئی ہے۔

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has the Honourable Minister received any recommendations in this connection from the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: نہیں کوئی ایسی سفارش نہیں آئی ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No, I am not in receipt of any such recommendations.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** May I have a translation of the answer given to my question?

**Mr. Speaker:** He will get in due course.

**Dr. Mono Mohon Das:** May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Central Government do not like to interfere in the regional languages and scripts so far as administration and education in Universities are concerned?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اس میں مداخلت کا سوال نہیں ہے۔ وہ اس لئے کہ سنٹرل اینڈوائزی بورڈ جو ہے اس میں تمام پرائیویٹ کے نمائندے موجود ہیں۔ اور جو فیصلہ ہوگا وہ ان سب کے مشورے سے ہوگا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The question of interference does not arise because the Central Advisory Board consists of representatives of all the Provinces and whatever decisions would be arrived at will be with their consultation.

#### PAY OF LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN DELHI PROVINCE

\*237. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India, in sanctioning new grades of pay for teachers in Delhi Province, have shown discrimination between Hindi-Urdu teachers, Sanskrit-Persian teachers and English teachers in Higher Secondary schools?

(b) Do Government propose to give the new grades of pay sanctioned for the three categories of teachers?

(c) In view of the growing importance of Indian languages, do Government propose to consider the advisability of removing any such discrimination in the grades of pay of language teachers?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) نہیں ٹیچرس کی تنخواہ کا جو سکیل تیار کیا ہے اسکا بندھاؤ صرف کوالیفیکیشن ہے۔ اور کسی طرح کی اونچ نیچ نہیں رکھی گئی ہے ایک سٹیٹمنٹ ہاؤس کے ٹیبل پر دیکھ دیا جاتا ہے جس سے تنخواہ کے نئے سکیل معلوم ہونگے۔

(b) ہاں جو سکیل تیار کئے گئے ہیں وہ سب کے لئے ہیں۔

(c) یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) No. The scales of pay prescribed for different categories of teachers are based on their qualifications. A statement showing the revised scales of pay is laid on the table.

(b) Yes. The scales prescribed will be applied to the different grades.

(c) The question does not arise as there is no discrimination in the grade pay of teachers.

*Statement showing scales of pay prescribed for different categories of staff in Government Schools, Delhi Province.*

| Name of post                                                                                                 | Existing scale                                                                                                          | Prescribed scale                                                                    | Remarks                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Principal of Higher Secondary Schools.                                                                    | 200—10—400                                                                                                              | 350—25—500—30—590.                                                                  | Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated 16-8-1947. |
| 2. Headmasters and Headmistresses of High Schools.                                                           | 150—10—200—10—250.                                                                                                      | (i) 200—10—300<br>(ii) 300—20—400<br>(iii) 400—20—500                               | Do.                                                        |
| 3. Headmasters and Headmistresses of Vernacular and A.V. Middle Schools.                                     | 80—4—100—4—160 plus special pay Rs. 20 (men) & Rs. 100—5—140—5—160. plus special pay Rs. 10 (women) and Rs. 140—10—190. | 140—10—200—EB—10—300 (for more than six classes) 100—8—140—10—200 upto six classes. | Do.                                                        |
| 4. Teachers in High School with the qualifications M.A. B. T. or M. A. with 3 years experience in a college. | Various scales                                                                                                          | 200—10—250—15—400.                                                                  |                                                            |
| 5. Teachers in High Schools with the qualifications B. A., B. T.                                             | Various scales                                                                                                          | 80-5-120-8-200-10-300 (with initial start of Rs. 120—p. m. for B. Ts. & L. Ts.      |                                                            |
| 6. Graduates with Junior Training qualifications viz., S.V., J.A.V. or J.V.                                  | 45—2—65                                                                                                                 | 80—5—120—8—200 10/2—220.                                                            | Same as notified in the Gazette of India, dated 16-8-1947. |
| 7. Matric (J.A.V.) Prabhakar, Shastri, Munshi Fazil & Adib Fazil.                                            | Various Scales                                                                                                          | 68—4—120—5—170                                                                      |                                                            |
| 8. S.V. (Matric or Middle)                                                                                   | Various scales                                                                                                          | 68—4—120—5—170                                                                      | Same as notified in the Gazette of India dated             |

| Name of Post                                                                                                                                                    | Existing Scale    | Prescribed scale                                                                        | Remarks                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9. Arts & Handicrafts teachers, Smithy teachers and Carpenter teachers.                                                                                         | Various Scales    | 68-4-120-5-170                                                                          | ..                                                                 |
| 10. Junior Oriental teachers (Vernacular non-Matric) teachers.                                                                                                  | 20-1-25           | 50-2-60-3-90                                                                            | ..                                                                 |
| 11. Untrained teachers                                                                                                                                          | 20-1-25           | 35-1-40-2-60                                                                            | Same as notified in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 16-8-1947. |
| 12. Laboratory Assistants                                                                                                                                       | 20-1-35           | 30-1-50                                                                                 | ..                                                                 |
| 13. Matron in Govt. Training School for Women.                                                                                                                  | Rs. 50/-          | 55-3-85-4-125<br>-5-130.                                                                | ..                                                                 |
| 14. Librarians                                                                                                                                                  | 60-4-100          | (i) 55-3-85-4-125 (i) if untrained.<br>-5-130.<br>(ii) 68-4-120-5-170. (ii) if trained. | ..                                                                 |
| 15. Clerks                                                                                                                                                      | Various scales    | 55-3-85-4-125-5-130.                                                                    | Same as notified in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 16-8-1947. |
| 16. Bus Drivers                                                                                                                                                 | Rs. 40/-          | Rs. 60-5/2-75                                                                           | ..                                                                 |
| 17. Peons, Sweepers, Chawkidars, Malis, Caller-women, Watermen, etc.                                                                                            | Rs. 13/-          | Rs. 30-1-35                                                                             | Same as notified in the <i>Gazette of India</i> dated 16-8-1947.   |
| 18. Inter (Honours in Oriental Classical Languages).                                                                                                            | Various scales    | Rs. 80-5-120-12B-8-200-10/2-220.                                                        | ..                                                                 |
| 19. Inter (Honours in Vernacular Languages).                                                                                                                    | Do.               | 68-4-120-5-170 (with initial start of Rs. 76/- p. m.).                                  | ..                                                                 |
| 20. Oriental Teachers (Shastries etc.) non-matriculates, but teaching in High and Middle Departments.                                                           | Do.               | 68-4-120-5-170                                                                          | ..                                                                 |
| 21. Junior Vernacular teachers (a) Matriculates. (b) Non-Matriculates                                                                                           | Do.               | 68-4-120-5-170<br>50-2-60-3-90                                                          | ..                                                                 |
| 22. Drawing Masters with the qualifications :— (a) Matriculation and 2 year course in Art. (b) Intermediate with 2 year course in Art.                          | Do.<br>Do.<br>Do. | 68-4-120-5-170<br>68-4-120-5-170 (with initial start of Rs. 76/- p. m.)                 | ..                                                                 |
| 23. Physical Training instructor with the qualifications :— (a) Matriculation and certificate in physical Education (b) B.A. and Diploma in Physical Education. | Do.<br>Do.        | 68-4-120-5-170<br>80-5-120-8-200-10-300 (with initial start of Rs. 120/- p. m.)         | ..                                                                 |
| 24. Domestic Science Teachers with the qualifications :— (a) Matric and Home Science Diploma. (b) Inter. and Teachers Training Diploma in Domestic Science.     | Do.<br>Do.        | 68-4-120-5-170<br>80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220.                                           | ..                                                                 |
| 25. Music Teachers                                                                                                                                              | -                 | 68-4-120-5-170                                                                          | ..                                                                 |
| 26. Librarian :— (a) Un-trained (b) Graduate with Diploma in Librarianship.                                                                                     | -<br>..           | 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130.<br>100-8-140-10-260.                                            | ..                                                                 |

## INDIAN HISTORICAL AND ART RELICS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

\*238. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the desire among Indians to get back their historical and art relics taken away by foreigners?

(b) Is it a fact that Government propose to appoint a Committee to prepare a list of such relics in various countries?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to bring such relics back to India?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) ہاں

اور (b) اور (c) گورنمنٹ کے سامنے یہ تجویز موجود ہے کہ تمام ایسی تواریخی اور سکالپچرل ریلیکس جو دوسرے ملکوں کے میوزیمز میں ہیں یا وہاں پر لوگوں کے ہس ہیں ان کے متعلق پوری اور صحیح اطلاع بہم ہو جائے۔ اور گورنمنٹ اس بارے میں ضروری کارروائی کرنے کا انتظام کریگی۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have before them the plan to have full and correct information about the historical and sculptural relics which are in the Museums of the foreign countries or which may be in the possession of individuals there. Government will take necessary action in the matter.

**سٹھ گوویند داس :** کیا ماننیز مंत्री इस बात को जानते हैं कि जब पिछली मर्तवा भी में ने यह सवाल पूछा था तो मुझे यही जवाब मिला था और इस हालत में क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट कितने दिनों में तयार हो जायगी ?

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that when I had put this question on the previous occasion I was given the same reply. In the circumstances may I know when the Government Report would be ready?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : امید ہے کہ اس سال کے اندر کارروائی پوری کی جاسکے گی

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** It is expected that the deliberations of the Committee will be finished within this year.

**سٹھ گوویند داس :** پیچلی مورتوا میں نے سوال دیا تھا کہ جہاں تک ان چیزوں کا بریٹش میوزیم سے سمبندھ ہے وہاں تک یہاں سے کوئی آدمی بھجوا جانے والا ہے جو ان چیزوں کو ہندوستان واپس لے آوے۔

**Seth Govind Das:** On the last occasion the reply was given that as far as the British Museum is concerned with these things someone is to be sent from here so that he may bring these things back to India.

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں۔ لیکن پھر یہ تجویز ملتوی کر دی گئی کیونکہ

یہ خیال کیا گیا کہ کام بہت وسیع ہے اور بہت سے ملکوں سے تعلق رکھتا ہے اسلئے بہتر ہوگا دو تین آدمیوں کی ایک کمیٹی اس غرض سے مقرر کی جائے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes, but later on this proposal was postponed, as it was thought that the work was a stupendous one and involved many countries. So it would be better to appoint a committee of 2-3 members for this purpose.

**شری اچ۔ و۔ کامت :** کیا حکومت کے پیشے نجر ان ہستوریکل چیزوں کا ایک نیشنل میوزیم بنانے کی توجہ ہے ؟

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the Government propose to establish a museum of all these historical things?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: ہاں ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes.

شری ایچ۔ وی۔ کامت: क्या उसके लिये देहली गवर्नमेंट हाऊस का कोई हिस्सा काम में लाया जायगा?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will some part of the Government House at Delhi utilized for this purpose?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اس بارے میں ابھی کچھ نہیں کہا جا سکتا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** For the present nothing can be said in this respect.

شری دیش بندھو گپتا: کیا آنریبل منسٹر اپنا ذاتی رسوخ استعمال کر کے اس بات کی کوشش کریں گے کہ سومناتھ کے مندر کے دروازے کو واپس ہندوستان میں لایا جائے۔

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister utilising his personal influence try to bring the doors of the Somnath Temple back to India?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: ایک مرتبہ تو وہ دروازہ آچکا ہے اور شاید آگرہ کے قلعہ میں ابھی پڑا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** These doors have once been brought back to India and are probably still lying in the Agra Fort.

مسٹر تجمل حسین: چونکہ ہستاریکل چیزوں کے متعلق جو کہ فارن کنٹریز میں ہیں اسوقت سوالات کئے جارہے ہیں مجھے حکومت سے دریافت کرنا ہے کہ کوہ نور ڈائنمڈ کے واپس لانے کے بارے میں حکومت نے کوئی ایکشن لیا ہے یا نہیں؟

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** As the questions regarding historical things lying in foreign countries are being put I wish to ask the Government whether the Government have taken any action for retrieving the famous diamond Kohinoor?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: نہیں اسطرح کی کوئی کارروائی نہیں کی گئی۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No, no action has been taken.

مسٹر تجمل حسین: میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کارروائی کیوں نہیں کی گئی

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** I wish to ascertain why no action has been taken?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Reply has been given.

#### NATIONAL CADET CORPS

\*239. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the progress made in the organisation of the National Cadet Corps?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The University Officers' Training Corps was disbanded on the 15th July 1948, and, in its place, National Cadet Corps units were raised in the various Provinces and States. Considerable progress has been made in this direction and, while the strength of the U. O. T. C. was only 6,000, that of the National Cadet Corps at present in the Senior Division is 15,000 and in the Junior Division 20,000. The units raised include Armoured Corps, Artillery, Infantry, Engineer, Signal and Medical Units. All

these units began functioning at the beginning of the College or school term in August 1948 and members of the teaching staff who have become officers in the N. C. C. units were trained with regular army units for periods extending from two to four months during the vacation in 1948. A total of 850 professors and school-teachers were trained in this manner in that year and those who were successful have been commissioned in the Corps. Training for those who are to be commissioned as officers in units being raised in 1949 will commence in April 1949. The response from students has been very good. Plans for the further expansion of the Corps are in hand and it is hoped, to increase the strength of the Senior and Junior Divisions to 25,000 and 50,000 respectively. The question of raising Naval, Air Force and Girls' Units is also under consideration and it is hoped to raise some of them during the year.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know, Sir, how many cadets were trained in Madras?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** 1,310 were trained in Madras.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In view of the reply of the Honourable Minister regarding Girls' Units, does this mean that no attempt has yet been made to start any units of the National Cadet Corps for girls and when are they likely to be started?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I have stated in reply to this question, an attempt is being made this year. In the first year, no attempt was made.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I ask the Honourable Minister whether any attempt has been made to seek the co-operation of private women's organizations in the enlistment of girls for this training?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No. The Provincial Governments are concerned and they are consulted in this matter.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have all universities come within this system and what percentage of the high schools have so far been pressed into this?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is difficult for me to give this information off hand, but all the provinces have joined this scheme and most of the acceding states also are very much interested and we hope that all of them will come in.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have the various Provincial Governments, Sir, raised units of the National Cadet Corps according to the quotas assigned to them by the Central Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are these Provincial Governments contributing towards the expenditure of these National Cadet Corps also?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Sir.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Is the Government aware of the fact that there are more women and girls who are anxious to undergo this training, who do not strictly belong to any particular school or college?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** There is provision in the Act, but we have made no attempt so far. We want to make a start with the universities first and when we have made progress in that direction, we will take up the question of expansion in other directions.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will Government consider it desirable to consult the women's organizations?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is a suggestion for action. Next question.



## RECOGNITION OF AN INDIAN LANGUAGE BY UNESCO

**\*240. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any Indian language has been officially recognised by the UNESCO?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, have any representations been made to have one of the Indian languages so recognised?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) ہندوستانی زبان اپنی آفیشیل زبانوں میں رکنائز کر لیا ہے -  
(b) یہ سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Hindustani has been recognised as one of the official language of UNESCO.

(b) Does not arise.

سےث گوویند داس : यह हिन्दुस्तानी ज़बान कौन सी है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

**Seth Govind Das:** I wish to know what language is this Hindustani?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہندوستانی زبان وہی ہے جو آنریبل ممبر اس وقت بول رہے ہیں

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Hindustani is that very language which the honourable member is speaking at present.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is getting into an argument.

## OUTPUT OF OPIUM ALKALOIDS AT GAZIPUR FACTORY

**\*241. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the present out-put of opium alkaloids from the Gazipur Opium Factory?

(b) Is there any proposal to increase the out-put of this factory?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The output of opium alkaloids at the Alkaloids Works, Ghazipur, for the Opium year 1947-48 was 519 lbs. (The Opium year is from October in one year to September in the following year).

(b) Yes.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know the capacity of production of opium alkaloids for one year?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think the best way in which I can answer that question is, that during the war when the demand was at its peak, this factory produced very nearly 1,500 lbs.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Arising out of answer to part (b) of the question, may I know, Sir, for whose benefit is this increase contemplated?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We have a fairly large capacity, a good portion of it is lying un-utilized at present, and therefore, we are trying to make the fullest use of the capacity by developing a market abroad, which would be satisfied, after we have satisfied ourselves that the home consumption is fully met.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which of the foreign markets are willing to accept opium from us?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That question is under examination.

## R. S. S. SYMPATHISERS AMONG GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

**\*242. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there are Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh sympathisers in the offices of the Government of India?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, have any efforts been made to estimate their number?

(c) Has any action been taken against such persons for direct participation in anti-national activities?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible to estimate with any pretence to accuracy the number of 'mere' sympathisers but Government have information as regards the numbers of those who have taken part in the recent agitation.

(c) Yes; Instructions have been issued that departmental action should be taken promptly against such Government servants. A Government servant arrested and detained for participation in the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh activities is to be suspended from duty, and anyone convicted on account of such participation is to be dismissed, without any further inquiry, on the basis of facts which led to his conviction by a Court of law.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** How many of such people have been dismissed, Sir?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The information received in the weekly returns up to 27th January shows that the total number of arrests of Central Government servants was 960. Out of this, 487 have been convicted in courts of law. Subsequent to their conviction, 316 employees have been dismissed from service so far.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have the Government issued departmental instructions that paying any subscriptions to the R.S.S. will also be treated as an offence?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not know whether there is any list of subscriptions.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is there any truth in the report that some sort of negotiations have taken place between Guruji and the Deputy Prime Minister?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No negotiations have taken place.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has he been brought down to Delhi?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not that I know of.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister give a rough idea as to the number of Government servants arrested in connection with participation in the movement?

**Mr. Speaker:** Figures have already been given.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that among the Government servants there are Pakistani sympathisers?

**An Honourable Member:** What do you mean by Pakistani sympathiser?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Pro-Pakistan.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question does not arise.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There are no Pakistani R.S.S.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** My question was. . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if the number of these people who have been dismissed includes provincial Government employees also?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No; these are Central Government and Centrally administered area Government servants.

**Shri M. Ananthasaynam Ayyangar:** May I know if the Honourable Minister has got statistics regarding provincial Government employees who were convicted and dismissed if any?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Oh yes. We have got statistics. I have not got them now so far as other provinces are concerned.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know from the Honourable the Home Minister whether, as the leader of the R.S.S. has called off satyagraha unconditionally, the Government has got any intention in the near future of releasing all the people who have been convicted in connection with this movement?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No, Sir.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Are there any instances where Government servants participating in the satyagraha tendered apology and were excused?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No; a Government servant who has participated in the activity will not be reinstated.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Out of the 316 and odd, are there any officers who sympathised with the R.S.S. movement?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It all depends on whom you call officers.

**Mr. Speaker:** He means Gazetted officers.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No Gazetted officer.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that student R.S.S. were convicted and were directed to be released?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Students either convicted or detained have been released.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any truth in the press report that the Government of India is prepared to recognise the R.S.S. as one of India's political parties provided it draws up its written constitution, accepts the National Flag and gives up its under-ground activities?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the honourable member is going much beyond the scope of the question.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I know, Sir, has any member of the Central Government come under the category of sympathisers?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; next question.

#### GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS

**\*243. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether advertisements of the Government of India are given directly to the newspapers or through the medium of advertising consultants?

(b) If it is given to the advertising consultants, are there any specific instructions regarding the newspapers in which these are to appear?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Advertisements of the Government of India are given direct to the newspapers.

(b) Does not arise.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What are the conditions subject to which these advertisements are given? Are these advertisements given to all the newspapers that ask for, it or do they stipulate any conditions?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Display advertisements, classified advertisements and casual advertisements, these are the three types of advertisements. So far as the newspapers are concerned, the importance of the newspapers, their circulation and standing are taken into consideration at the time of giving advertisements.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that preference is always given to English newspapers and not to papers which are published in the Indian languages?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is not so.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that preference used to be given to certain papers on account of their political affiliations in the past does the same consideration continue to be shown to them even now?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Whatever might have been the case in the past, it is not so today.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** On what basis, Sir, are newspapers placed on the black list so far as Government advertisements are concerned?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I do not know of any black list.

**Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister please make enquiries and see the number of newspapers which are published in English and in other languages to which these advertisements are given?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I shall certainly enquire about it.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any periodical review made as to the number as well as the names of these newspapers which are deemed to be qualified for this purpose?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I have already said that I shall enquire into the matter and get at the details.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is correct that the Government have by experience found that placing advertisements directly by the Publicity Department of the Government is costlier than placing through advertising agencies?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I do not think so.

#### VISIT OF OFFICIALS OF INTERNATIONAL BANK TO INDIA

**\*244. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state when officials of the International Bank are expected to come to India?

(b) In connection with which irrigation and flood control projects are they coming?

(c) What other developmental schemes are being referred to them?

(d) What is the approximate amount of loan for which the Bank is being approached?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (d). I would refer the honourable member to the statement I made in the House on this subject on 1st February, 1949.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** In regard to part (d), we have not had so far any information either from his statement or from any answer.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have made it clear in my statement that the stage for determination of the amount of the loan would not arise for some time to come.

## RETIRING AGE OF GAZETTED OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

†\*245. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently issued orders regarding the raising of the age of retirement to 60 in the case of Ministerial Staff?

(b) Is it a fact that the age of retirement recommended by the Pay Commission in the case of Gazetted staff is 58 and if so, has any decision been reached in the matter?

(c) If not, how long is it likely to take to issue orders on this point?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Commission's recommendation is under consideration and the Government hope to come to a decision shortly.

## ARREST OF R. S. S. VOLUNTEERS IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

†\*246. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many arrests of R. S. S. volunteers have been made up till now in the Centrally Administered areas?

(b) Is it a fact that many R. S. S. workers have gone on hunger strike in the Delhi Central Jail as a protest against bad treatment; such as *lathi* charge, caning, etc.?

(c) Are they treated as political prisoners?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) 2,448.

(b) No *lathi* charge was made inside the Delhi jail nor was any R. S. S. prisoner caned. Some convicted R. S. S. workers however went on hunger strike demanding that they be treated as better class prisoners. The hunger strike was subsequently called off unconditionally.

(c) No. Under the Jail Rules there is no such category as political prisoners.

## APPOINTMENT OF ALL INDIA RADIO CORRESPONDENTS IN PROVINCES

†\*247. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether All India Radio Correspondents have been appointed at Provincial Centres?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No. Recruitment is being made through the Federal Public Service Commission.

## EXPENDITURE ON PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

†\*248. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state separately the amount of annual expenditure in respect of salaries and allowances of each of the provincial Governors since the 15th August 1947?

(b) Are the present scales of expenditures higher than similar expenses before the said date? If so, to what extent?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Governors of Provinces are entitled, under the Third Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted since August 1947, to a salary of Rs. 66,000 per annum each. They are also entitled to certain allowances and privileges which are prescribed in the Government of India (Governor's Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1936, a copy of which is placed on the table of the House.

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

(b) Prior to 15th August 1947, the salaries of the Governors of the several Provinces were as follows:

|                        |   |                         |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| The Governor of Madras | } | Rs. 1,20,000 per annum. |
| The Governor of Bombay |   |                         |
| The Governor of Bengal | } | Rs. 1,00,000 per annum  |
| The Governor of U. P.  |   |                         |
| The Governor of Punjab | } | Rs. 72,000 per annum.   |
| The Governor of Bihar  |   |                         |
| The Governor of C. P.  | } | Rs. 66,000 per annum.   |
| The Governor of Assam  |   |                         |
| The Governor of Orissa |   |                         |

As regards their allowances, the Order referred to above has not been modified since the 15th August 1947, but it is probable that Governors have not availed themselves of the maximum allowances prescribed. No precise information on this point is available.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (GOVERNORS' ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) ORDER, 1936

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of December, 1936.

Present

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by paragraphs two to four of the Third Schedule to the Government of India, Act, 1935, His Majesty in Council is empowered to determine the allowances and customs privileges of the Governors of Provinces and the provision which is to be made for enabling them to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of their offices:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by paragraph five of the said Schedule that any person appointed by His Majesty to act as a Governor shall, while he is so acting, be entitled, save as may be otherwise provided by His Majesty in Council, to the same allowances and privileges as that Governor:

AND WHEREAS a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section three hundred and nine of the Act and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty, in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

## Introductory

1. This Order may be cited as "The Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1936".
2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.
3. In this Order—

"official residences" in relation to the Governor of a Province mean the official residence or residences specified in the First Schedule to this Order in relation to that Province and include the staff quarters and other buildings appurtenant thereto and the gardens thereof;

"official railway saloons, river craft and aircraft" in relation to the Governor of a Province mean such railway saloons, river craft and aircraft, if any, as have been provided for his use or that of his predecessors with the sanction of the Secretary of State or of the Secretary of State in Council;

"maintenance" in relation to official residences includes the payment of local rates and taxes and the provision of electricity, gas, and water, and in relation to river craft, includes expenditure on the pay of the establishment maintained in connection therewith, and on their victualling while afloat, and expenditure on the purchase of marine stores and in relation to motor-cars and aircraft includes the pay and allowances of chauffeurs or pilots and the provision of oil and petrol;

"acting Governor" means a person appointed by His Majesty to act as Governor while the Governor is absent from India, or is for any reason unable to perform the duties of his office.

*Allowances, Privileges, etc*

4. (1) The allowances specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be paid to each Governor in connection with his appointment.

(2) This paragraph does not apply to acting Governors, but there shall be paid to an acting Governor an allowance equal to his actual expenses in travelling, within India, with his family, if any, and his family's effects, to take up his duties as acting Governor.

5. Each Governor throughout his term of office shall be entitled without payment of rent or hire to the use of his official residences and official railway saloons and river craft and aircraft and of the motor-cars provided for his use, and no charge shall fall on him personally in respect of the maintenance thereof.

6. (1) There shall be paid from time to time to each Governor an allowance equal to his actual expenses in renewing the furnishings of his official residences, so however, that the total amount paid to each person holding the office of Governor of a Province shall not exceed the maximum specified in the Third Schedule to this Order in relation to that Province:

1\* Provided that if, when the Governor assumes office, the period which has elapsed since his predecessor assumed office (Acting Governors being disregarded) falls short of five years, the maximum so specified shall be decreased by such amount as the Secretary of State may by special order determine.

(2) This paragraph does not apply to acting Governors.

7. (1) In order that the Governor may be enabled to discharge conveniently and with dignity the duties of his office there shall in each year be charged on and paid out of the revenues of each Province—

(a) for the purposes specified in the Fourth Schedule of this Order such amount, not exceeding the maximum amount specified in that Schedule, as the Governor may, subject to any general or special orders of the Secretary of State, consider to be necessary for that year;

(b) such further amount for the maintenance, improvement, renewal or replacement of the Governor's official residences and official railway saloons, river craft, and aircraft, and for the provision, if it is thought desirable, of official aircraft as the Secretary of State may by general or special order authorise:

1† Provided that the maximum amount specified in the said Fourth Schedule may in any year be increased by:—

(a) such amount as the Governor may consider necessary to defray the leave allowances and pension charges of the Military Secretary (or A.D.C.) and the surgeon, and of any officer on their establishments, and of the bodyguard; deferred pay due on his retirement to any member of the bodyguard; and the cost of providing such free passages, if any, as may be authorised from time to time by the Secretary of State for the Military Secretary and any officer on his establishment;

(b) such further amount as the Governor may, subject to any general or special orders of the Secretary of State, consider necessary to defray the cost of any extra allowance granted to meet the increased cost of living arising out of war conditions, or of any increases due to revision of scales of pay or to the grant of War Service Increments;

1 Substituted by the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Order, 1939, dated the 3rd November, 1939.

\* This proviso shall have effect from the 1st of November, 1939.

† These amendments shall have effect from the 1st of April, 1947.

† Substituted by the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Order, 1947, dated the 8th August, 1947.

(c) the amount not expended in previous years.

(2) The Governor shall exercise his individual judgment as respects the matters specified in this paragraph, and he shall also exercise his individual judgment as to the amount to be included in any year in the estimates of expenditure laid before the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this paragraph.

8. (1) The leave allowances of Governors shall be at the following rates:—

|                                                                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Governors of Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bihar. | 4,000 rupees per month. |
| Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar.                                     | 3,000 rupees per month. |
| Governors of other Provinces.                                                    | 2,750 rupees per month. |

Provided that the Secretary of State may in any particular case, for special reasons to be recorded by him, increase the rate to such amount, not exceeding, 5,500 rupees per month, as appears to him just.

(2) Where payment is made in sterling the payment shall be made at the rate of one shilling and six pence per rupee, or, if any other rate of exchange is fixed by the Secretary of State for the payment of leave allowances of other persons in the service of the Crown in India, at that rate.

(3) An acting Governor shall not be entitled to any leave allowance.

9. No customs duties shall be levied in India on the following articles if imported or purchased out of bond by Governors on appointment or during their tenure of office:

(a) articles for the personal use, wear or consumption of the Governor or any member of his family;

(b) food, drink and tobacco for consumption by members of the Governor's household or by his guests, whether official or not;

(c) articles for the furnishing of any of the Governor's official residences;

(d) motor-cars provided for the Governor's use.

RUPERT B. HOWORTH.

FIRST SCHEDULE

*Official Residences.*

|                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Madras                           | The Government Houses at Madras, Guindy and Ootacamund.                                                                                                                                          |
| Bombay                           | The Government Houses at Bombay, Mahabaleshwar and Ganeshkind.                                                                                                                                   |
| Bengal                           | The Government Houses at Calcutta, Dacca, Darjeeling and Barrackpore.                                                                                                                            |
| The United Provinces             | The Government Houses at Allahabad, Lucknow and Naini Tal.                                                                                                                                       |
| The Punjab                       | Government House, Lahore and Barnes Court, Simla.                                                                                                                                                |
| Bihar                            | The Government Houses at Patna and Ranchi and the Chalet at Netarhat.                                                                                                                            |
| Central Provinces and Berar      | The Government Houses at Nagpur, Pachmari and Jubbulpore.                                                                                                                                        |
| Assam                            | Government House, Shillong (including Peak Cottage).                                                                                                                                             |
| The North-West Frontier Province | The Government Houses at Peshawar and Nathiagali.                                                                                                                                                |
| Sind                             | Government House, Karachi.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Orissa                           | *The Government House, Puri, and, pending the construction of the Government House to be built at the new capital of the province, such other residence as the Secretary of State may designate. |

1 Substituted by the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Order, 1939, dated the 3rd November, 1939.

\* Substituted by the Government of India (Governors' Allowances and Privileges) (Amendment) Order, 1942, dated the 22nd May, 1942.

SECOND SCHEDULE  
ALLOWANCES ON APPOINTMENT.  
1. *Equipment and Travelling.*

|                                                                                                       | Governors of<br>Madras,<br>Bombay<br>and<br>Bengal.                                                                                                                                                                      | Governor<br>of the<br>United<br>Provinces | Governors<br>of the<br>Punjab &<br>Bihar | Governors<br>of other<br>Provinces |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                       | £                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | £                                         | £                                        | £                                  |
| If resident in Europe when appointed .                                                                | 2,000                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1,800                                     | 1,500                                    | 1,200                              |
| If resident in India or Ceylon when appointed, and not then in service of the Crown in India. . . . . | 750                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 650                                       | 550                                      | 450                                |
| If resident elsewhere when appointed :<br>Equipment . . . . .                                         | 1,000                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 900                                       | 750                                      | 600                                |
| Travelling† (to India) on appointment<br>(see note below) . . . . .                                   | 400<br>(maximum)                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 300<br>(maximum)                          | 300<br>(maximum)                         | 300<br>(maximum)                   |
| If in the service of the Crown in India when appointed (otherwise than as a Governor) . . . . .       | 500                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 400                                       | 300                                      | 200                                |
| If transferred from the Governorship of another Province :—<br>Equipment . . . . .                    | 250                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 200                                       | 160                                      | 120                                |
|                                                                                                       | if transferred<br>from Mad-<br>ras, Bengal<br>or Bombay ;<br>350 in<br>other cases.                                                                                                                                      |                                           |                                          |                                    |
| †Travelling in India on appointment. .                                                                | In each case there shall also be paid to the Governor an allowance equal to his actual expenses in travelling within India with his family, if any, and his and his family's effects, to take up his duties as Governor. |                                           |                                          |                                    |

NOTE.—The allowance for travelling <sup>1</sup>(to India) to be allowed to a Governor who is resident elsewhere than in Europe, India or Ceylon when he is appointed shall be as decided by the Secretary of State in each case, subject to the maxima specified above.

2. *Motor Cars*—Sum to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State and to be payable subject to such conditions as may be determined by him, to be spent in the purchase for the Province of suitable motor-cars for the use of the Governor; and the Government shall pay the expenses on freight and insurance in transporting those motor-cars to his Province.

### THIRD SCHEDULE.

<sup>\*1</sup>Maximum allowances to Governors for Renewals of Furnishings of Official Residences.

|                                  |          |        |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Madras                           | Rs.      | 87,500 |
| Bombay                           | 1,43,750 |        |
| Bengal                           | 1,28,125 |        |
| The United Provinces             | 25,000   |        |
| The Punjab                       | 18,750   |        |
| Bihar                            | 28,125   |        |
| The Central provinces and Berar  | 18,125   |        |
| Assam                            | 6,250    |        |
| The North-West Frontier Province | 10,950   |        |
| Orissa                           | 15,625   |        |
| Sind                             | 24,625   |        |

†Substituted by the Government of India (Governors' allowances & Privileges) (Amendment) Order, 1943, dated the 20th April 1943.

<sup>1</sup> Substituted by the Government of India (Governors' Allowances & Privileges) (Amendment) Order 1947, dated the 8th August, 1947.

\*These amendments will have effect from 1st April, 1947.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

\* *Maximum yearly amounts (in rupees) charged on the Revenues of the Provinces in respect of certain matters*

[illegible]

1. Sumptuary allowance
2. Staff and Household  
(a) Military Secretary  
(or A.D.C. and his  
establishment).  
(b) Band  
(c) Bodyguard  
(d) Surgeon and his  
establishment.  
(e) Maintenance and  
repairs of furnish-  
ings of official  
residences.
3. Contract Allowance *i.e.*  
an allowance for mis-  
cellaneous expenses,  
including main-  
tenance of Motor-cars
4. Tour Expenses.

\*Substituted by the Government of India (Governor's allowances & Privileges) (Amendment) Order, 1947, dated the 8th August, 1947. These amendments will have effect from 1st April, 1947.

## ALL-INDIA NURSING COUNCIL

†\*249. **Shri Yudhishtir Mishra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- (a) when the All-India Nursing Council was set up;
- (b) the number and names of members constituting the Council;
- (c) the number of meetings of the council so far held; and
- (d) if no meeting has been held so far, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (d). The Indian Nursing Council has not yet been constituted as the elections to be held and nominations to be made have not yet been completed. It is hoped that it will be possible to set up the Council very shortly.

## CASH BALANCES AND RESERVES OF CHHATTISGARH STATES

\*250. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the total amount of cash, balances and reserves, which the Government of India took over while taking over charge of administration of the Central Provinces (Chhattisgarh) States on 1st January 1948?

(b) Has any part of the said amount been spent for the welfare of the said States' people?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what is the total amount of money so spent and the purposes for which the same has been spent?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). I invite the attention of the honourable member to my reply to Shri Ramprasad Potai's question No. 876 of 19th March 1948 and the statement laid on the table of the House.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

## NAMING OF INDIAN ARMY REGIMENTS AFTER COMMUNITIES

†\*251. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Indian Army the Regiments are named after the communities?

(b) Is there any proposal to change this practice?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes. Some Infantry Regiments are named after certain classes.

(b) Yes. This and other allied questions connected with the implementation of the policy to eliminate as far as possible communal and class differences in the Armed Forces are being examined.

## POPULATION OF BACKWARD TRIBES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

†\*252. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the population of the Jarawas and other backward tribes of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The exact number of Jarawas in the Islands is not known. It is believed that the various aboriginal tribes of the Andaman Islands number between 2,000 and 5,000. The total number of Nicobarese is between 12,000 and 15,000.

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

## INTERIM MINISTRY FOR HYDERABAD

†\*253. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state when the Military Administration of Hyderabad is likely to end?

(b) Is there any proposal to form an Interim Ministry retaining the Indian Union Army in the State?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). I would invite the honourable member's attention to my reply to parts (a) and (c) of starred question No. 18 by Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava on the 1st February 1949. I have nothing to add to it.

## WAR SERVICE CONCESSIONS FOR APPOINTMENT IN ALL INDIA SERVICES

\*254. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state if War Service Concessions are still being granted for appointment in All-India Services?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are any concessions being given to those who have rendered national service in the past, in the matter of appointments?

**Mr. Speaker:** How does this arise out of this question?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It is for you to decide, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Since when has the grant of concessions been stopped?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot give the date; they have already ceased to be given since a long time past.

## MERCY PETITIONS FROM CONDEMNED PERSONS

\*255. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many petitions for mercy have been received from condemned persons during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 and in how many cases was reprieve granted?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The number of petitions dealt with by the Governor-General and the number in which the death sentence was commuted to transportation for life are as follows:

|      |                 |
|------|-----------------|
| 1946 | ... 438 and 13. |
| 1947 | ... 283 and 7.  |
| 1948 | ... 167 and 23. |

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know what is the procedure generally followed in dealing with these petitions? Is it at the recommendation of the Law Ministry that the Governor General takes action, or he does it in his own office?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The present procedure is that the petitions are first received by the Provincial Governments and they deal with them. Subsequently, when petitions are received by the Central Government, it is the Home Department that deals with them and submits them for orders with recommendations to the Governor General.

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

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is the Law Minister not consulted in this matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Up till now the Law Minister was consulted, but now we have agreed to a procedure in which the Home Department deals with this matter.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Has the Governor General any discretion in the matter? That is to say, does he decide matters for commutation in spite of the recommendations?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Governor General's opinion carries considerable weight.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know on what grounds the Law Minister's advice is not taken in this matter in each case? Why has the procedure been changed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is in conformity with the procedure in the United Kingdom.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Can State prisoners convicted of death sentences apply for mercy in the same way?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** We do not receive petitions from States.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Am I to understand that the Law Ministry is not consulted even about the legal implications?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There are no legal implications in the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is practically no question of law that arises in these matters.

#### PROGRAMMES FOR LABOURERS ON A. I. R.

**\*256. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio broadcasts special programmes intended for industrial and agricultural labourers also;

(b) whether Government have installed any special community radio sets in the labour areas or quarters in towns and big villages; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to instal any such sets in labour areas?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Yes. Rural broadcasts from All India Radio stations are meant for the rural population including agricultural labourers. Calcutta All India Radio station broadcasts a special daily programme for industrial labourers.

(b) Community sets have been installed in a number of towns and villages by Provincial Governments. One of them have also installed some sets in labour areas.

(c) Provincial Governments are being approached with regard to installation of more community sets in labour areas.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In how many different languages all over India do these rural and urban broadcasts take place?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** From all stations and I may say in almost all important languages.

#### CONSIGNMENT OF GOLD TO PAKISTAN BY THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

**\*257. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the *Times of India*, Bombay, dated the 15th January, 1949, that fifty boxes containing 5,400 pounds of gold, valued at Rs. 2,48,40,000/- were flown to Karachi in a special plane from Bombay on the afternoon of Thursday, the 13th January, 1949 and that the gold was consigned by the Reserve Bank of India to Pakistan?

(b) Is the news item correct?

(c) Has there been any other similar consignment sent by the Reserve Bank of India to Pakistan since partition?

(d) If so, what are the dates on which such consignments were made and what is the value of gold involved?

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

(b) to (d). Under the provisions of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, which embodies the agreed arrangements for the division of assets and liabilities of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank between India and Pakistan, the Reserve Bank is required to transfer to the Pakistan Government assets, including gold, in proportion to the liability for note issue taken over by them. It is in pursuance of this agreement that gold is released to Pakistan from time to time and the State Bank of Pakistan makes its own arrangements for despatching it to Karachi. Up to the 13th January 1949, six instalments aggregating, 13,86,435 tolas in weight and Rs. 2,86,95,832 in value at the Reserve Bank's statutory rate have been released by the Reserve Bank to the Pakistan State Bank.

#### AUDIT CHECK ON INDIA'S EXPENDITURE ABROAD

**\*258. Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken in pursuance of an assurance given by his predecessor in the last session of the Assembly to impose an audit check on India's expenditure abroad?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The matter is still under consideration.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Whether it ultimately be the Auditor General or any of his subordinates, are not the accounts of the Embassies abroad audited at all?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** They are not subject to the periodic audit which the honourable member has in view. Now since this question was raised by the honourable member in the course of the debate on the Budget early this year, we have taken in hand the question of instituting more effective and continuous audit in respect of expenditure in our Embassies and in the High Commissioners' offices, and the whole matter is now under active examination.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** In view of the very large amount of expenditure incurred abroad and the loopholes for extravagance, will the Honourable Minister expedite a decision?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Certainly.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that our expenditure abroad has more than doubled itself during the last two or three years?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the Honourable Minister in a position to answer that?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I would rather not.

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



**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that people living in Pakistan and who have sold their property there, cannot transmit any money from Pakistan to India?

**Mr. Speaker:** How does that question arise from this?

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know if the proposal is to make those auditors subordinate to the Auditor General, or to create an independent agency to check and verify those accounts?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It will be both.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Whatever form the check audit may take, will the Honourable Minister see to it that whoever is appointed an auditor at any of the Embassies, he has an independent authority and is not subject to the orders of that particular Embassy?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I may, Sir, if permitted explain the way in which my own mind is working on this question. I think we have to proceed in two directions. In the first place it is necessary to provide assistance in the form of officers trained in this kind of work and attached to these Embassies. At the same time it is necessary that the accounts are examined and audited also under the auspices of the Auditor General.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask if the proposal that the Honourable Minister is considering includes a check on the payments made by the Commonwealth Relations Office in London as our agents in the matter of payment pensions?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

**Shri B. Das:** Has the audit establishment, formerly known as the Home Auditor, London, been brought under the jurisdiction of the Auditor General, and has this audit staff in London been Indianised, particularly in view of the large commitments of expenditure in the United Kingdom?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is one of the matters under consideration.

#### EXPENDITURE ON ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

†\*259. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the date on which the All India Council for Higher Technical Education was established and started working?

(b) What is the total amount spent on this up to December, 1948?

(c) Have any institutions for Higher Technical Education been brought into existence?

(d) If not, when and where is it likely to be established?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The All-India Council for Technical Education was set up by a resolution of the Government dated the 30th November 1945. Its composition was announced on the 12th April, 1946 and the first meeting was held on the 30th April, the 1st and the 2nd May, 1946.

(b) Rs. 1,09,315-10-0.

(c) The Higher Technical Institutions recommended by the Higher Technical Education Committee (Sarkar Committee) and subsequently by the All India Council for Technical Education, have not yet been brought into existence. However much of the preliminary work in connection with the setting up of the Eastern Higher Technical Institution has been done.

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

(d) Government have decided to locate this Institute at Hijli, District Kharagpur, in West Bengal. The Institution is expected to start functioning during the course of the year.

#### RULES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS

\*260. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state if any rules and regulations have been framed for the employment of foreigners in India?

(b) What is the number of foreigners at present employed in India and what are their nationalities?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The policy of the Government is not to employ foreigners in Government Service except where suitable Indians are not available and even these cases, such employment is to last for the minimum period necessary to train suitable Indians. This policy is being enforced through suitable executive instructions and no rules and regulations are necessary for the purpose. No such rules and regulations have been framed for the employment of foreigners in non-Government establishments.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

#### BENEFITS TO I. N. A. PERSONNEL

\*261. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that I.N.A. men have been recognised as eligible to all benefits accorded to retired and discharged servicemen and if so, what is the total amount of money paid to them out of different funds up to 31st December, 1948 and what amount remains still to be paid?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As regards the benefits to which ex-Indian Army personnel who had joined the I. N. A. and who are now nationals of the Dominion of India or of any State which has acceded to the Indian Dominion and have not migrated to Pakistan have been admitted, I would refer the honourable member to the press-note issued on September 17, 1948 which contains a summary of the various decisions taken by Government with regard to the treatment of such personnel. Of the Rs. 30 lakhs set aside by Government for this purpose, a sum of approximately Rs. 16 lakhs was spent up to the 31st December 1948, leaving a balance of about Rs. 14 lakhs still to be disbursed. The cost of service pension/gratuity admissible to these personnel under the normal rules is not included in the amount of Rs. 30 lakhs set apart for them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any payments been made to the families and dependents of those killed in action?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes. Out of the Rs. 30 lakhs as much as Rs. 16 lakhs have been spent for this purpose. But it is difficult to give the details.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that this sum is so small that when it is disbursed it comes to hardly Rs. 100 per head?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Whatever it is, we cannot go outside the amount that has been agreed to by Government.

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

## DEREQUISITIONING OF LANDS AND BUILDINGS IN ASSAM

**\*262. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large number of buildings and plots of lands requisitioned by the Defence Department in the Province of Assam have not yet been released?

(b) Have compensation and rent payable for buildings and lands which have been de-requisitioned in the Province of Assam been fully paid up and if not, why not?

(c) Are the Provincial Committees set up by the Defence Department sometime in 1947, for the purpose of determining questions regarding the de-requisitioning of lands, houses, etc., still functioning and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No. Out of 834 buildings requisitioned for the Defence Services under the Defence of India Rules, 833 buildings have so far been released and out of 1,174 requisitioned plots of land measuring 61,436 acres, 1,096 plots measuring 55,575 acres have since been released, thus leaving 78 plots measuring 5,861 acres still under requisition.

(b) Yes, except in the case of 55 buildings and 301 plots of land, where the owners have refused to accept the assessed compensation. Efforts are being made to reach an early settlement.

(c) Committees were set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Dibrugarh. The Committee at Dibrugarh was abolished on 21 August 1947 on the recommendation of the Government of Assam in view of the small number of properties remaining to be de-requisitioned. The others are functioning.

## (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

## ABORIGINES IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

**\*263. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of aborigines in the Centrally Administered Areas; and

(b) the names of places or centres in the Centrally Administered Areas where any special officers have been appointed to promote their welfare and look after their interests?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) One lakh twenty-six thousand and seven were recorded under 'Tribes' according to the 1941 census.

(b) Government have not appointed any special officers for the purpose.

## PARTITION OF ASSETS OF PUNJAB LIBRARIES

**\*264. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether, at the various Inter-Dominion Conferences between India and Pakistan, the question of partition of Library books and assets of the Punjab Library, University Library and Press Branch Library was discussed; if so, with what results, and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The answer to the honourable member's question is in the negative. These are essentially provincial matters and were not taken up at the Inter-Dominion Conferences in the absence of a request from either of the two Provincial Governments concerned for such discussion at the Dominion level.

REQUEST FOR ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF ANSWERS TO  
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS PUT IN HINDUSTANI

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Sir, I wish to raise a matter of some importance and seek the ruling of the Chair on it. The right of putting questions and eliciting answers is a very important right of the members of the House which should not be tampered with. In the House as at present constituted there are unfortunately some members who are not able to follow the answers in Hindustani, Urdu or Hindi and when they are unable to follow the answers they are also not able to put supplementaries and that would take away a very important right of the members of this House. For instance, to-day when myself and another honourable member from Bengal put supplementary questions the answers were given in Hindustani which we were unable to follow nor could we even have an idea of the nature of the answer and we were placed in the dark as to how to proceed further. At least in such cases when a specific demand is made that the translation of the answer should be given in English, will the Honourable the Speaker consider this suggestion and make arrangements in future at least to have translations given to members then and there, so that they will be able to put further supplementary questions and elicit answers. I should like to have a ruling from the Chair on this very specific matter of very great importance to the House.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not propose to have any discussion on this. This matter has been dealt with in the House more than once. I have already made it clear that in cases where a person putting questions is unable to follow the answers in Hindustani I have been giving them the help of translations which are kept ready by my side. The honourable member's request is that translations of answers to supplementary questions should also be provided there and then, so as to enable him to put further supplementaries on those supplementaries. That is entirely a different proposition. Still, if the question was really of such importance, I should have considered even that suggestion. But I do not think it is possible to comply with the request of the honourable member that every supplementary answer will have its translation read there and then. That means the business of the House must be suspended or the answers to the supplementaries to that question will have to be held up till the translations are ready. The best course in view of the new set up of things now, is for honourable members to try their best to be conversant with the Hindustani language rather than expect translations in English. I do not propose to have any arguments over these points.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

*Thursday, 10th February, 1949.*

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

AMOUNT REALISED BY DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE FROM SALES

**\*265. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what was the amount of sales by the Disposals realised from July 1948 to date month by month?

(b) What is the amount from disposals still remaining to be realised and when are all articles likely to be disposed of?

(c) What is the total amount so far realised from the beginning to date?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The amounts realised from sale of surplus stores and salvage are as under:

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| July, 1948      | 1,20.50 lakhs. |
| August, 1948    | 1,30.32 lakhs. |
| September, 1948 | 1,68.01 lakhs. |
| October, 1948   | 1,09.23 lakhs. |
| November, 1948  | 88.06 lakhs.   |
| December, 1948  | 86.44 lakhs.   |

(b) The book value of surplus stores awaiting disposal at the end of December, 1948 was Rs. 141.31 crores. In addition, there were 1,13,190 tons of military salvage and process scrap to be disposed of.

At the moment the disposal of certain stores is under an embargo pending an examination of the requirements of the ministries of Defence and of Relief and Rehabilitation. It is, therefore, not possible to forecast at this stage when the balances are likely to be disposed of. If the embargoes are lifted, about 75 per cent. of the stores can probably be disposed of in a year.

(c) The total sale value of surplus stores and military salvage and process scrap sold upto the end of December, 1948, amounts to Rs. 145.18 crores.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is there any likelihood of removing this embargo of Government whereby this Rs. 145 crores of goods can be disposed of easily?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The Ministry of Defence has agreed that the embargo will be lifted and we are now completing our discussions with the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many agencies operate in each region for the disposal of these articles?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There are mainly half a dozen main centres in different parts of the country, and there are officers selected in relation to the quantities that are to be disposed of in the depots.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was that in one region, for instance, Bombay, who is the authority to dispose of articles? Is it a fact that not only regional officers decide certain things but the disposal of certain other articles are decided by the Iron and Steel Commissioner? Is this a practical proposition?

**Mr. Speaker:** The last part of the question is a matter of opinion. That need not be answered. The information asked for in the first part may be given.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The policy is laid down by Government. It is implemented under the authority of the Director-General who is in Delhi. There are Regional Commissioners such as in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and there are Directors serving under the Regional Commissioners. There are officers who are placed in charge of each depot, but all work under the directive policy of the Director General.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** That is all right. But may I know whether Regional Commissioners can dispose of certain articles which are in the jurisdiction of say, Delhi?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not understand what the honourable member means.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My point was whether the Regional Officer has an authority to dispose of goods lying in that region, say Bombay: or has he to take permission of the Iron and Steel Commissioner from the Head Office here?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as Iron and Steel are concerned, we put the entire stocks in the common pool and they are not allowed to be sold by the Regional Commissioner except under the authority of the Iron and Steel Controller in accordance with the All-India programme.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Has my honourable friend a complete inventory of all the articles in the disposals?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Well, we have prepared an inventory and we have tried to make it as complete as possible.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Is it not a fact that there are many cases lying unopened in Bengal and his Ministry is ignorant of the contents of those cases?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I think the contents are known but some cases are unopened because if you open them they may be completely spoilt.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I know if all the goods which are to be transferred to the Disposals by the Defence Department have been transferred, or does the Honourable Minister expect further transfers from the Defence Department?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The Defence Department has now agreed that there will be quicker sales. There are certain things which they want for their own use. But so far as the bulk of the stock is concerned, they are now prepared to release them.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** How much time will the Ministry take to dispose of these articles?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If the embargoes are lifted, 75 per cent. should be disposed of in the course of 1949.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Have not all these articles deteriorated, being exposed to sun and air?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Of course some of these stocks are deteriorating. There is no doubt about it.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government begun to implement the recommendations of the Defence Department that whenever any department wants any popular machine or goods, and it makes an enquiry to the disposals, the Disposals Officer who is in charge of it should certify that that particular commodity or machine is not available with him?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** What we have now done is this. Our priority indentors are the Central and Provincial Governments and the States. With regard to the next indentors, we have decided that we will give preference to organized industries so that the goods may not pass into the hands of middlemen and speculators and they may be utilised to the best advantage of the country. That policy is now being pursued.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is proper care taken to see that only such articles are disposed of which are not required by the Government in future?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I think I have just answered that the first priority indentors are the Central Government, the State Governments and Provincial Governments; next comes the organised industry, before we sell them to the ordinary traders. If the organised industry can use them to their best advantage we give them preference.

**Shri B. Das:** Is the Honourable Minister not changing his time-table of winding up the Directorate of Disposals from six months to one year from now? Will the Honourable Minister consider handing over the different stores to the various Ministries concerned according to their needs and wind up the Directorate of Disposals?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. order.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Since the publication of the report of the Disposals Utilization Committee, what steps have been taken by the various Ministries to see what material would be useful to them?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have circularised the list to all the Ministries and the delay that has occurred is mainly due to the time which various indentors under the Government took for the purpose of determining how quickly they can utilise it. That stage is over and we have their replies more or less complete.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Will the Honourable Minister please tell us what proportion of the material will be utilised by these Departments of the Government of India put together, and what will remain to be disposed of?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I suppose about 20 to 25 per cent. should be utilised by the Government departments and the Provincial Governments.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Does that include the Defence Department?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am excluding the Defence Department.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Why has the Defence Department been so dilatory in making an examination?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the retail shops opened in certain cities are continuing? Are they also experiencing delays?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They are continuing in some places. There is one in Connaught Circus in Delhi. I will give the honourable member the address in case he desire to make some purchases.

## ANIMALS FROM PAKISTAN FOR GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARMS

\*266. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government obtained a permit last year to import animals from Pakistan for Government Dairy Farms?

(b) Have the animals been purchased?

(c) If so, at what price were they purchased and were enquiries made from various concerns before making the purchases?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes. Permit for importing 550 animals from Pakistan was obtained last year—which is valid upto the 30th June, 1949.

(b) Only 150 animals have been purchased so far, and brought to the Cattle Breeding Research Station, Jubbulpore. The purchase of the rest is under consideration.

(c) The animals were purchased at a contracted price of Rs. 700 F.O.R. Jubbulpore for each cow yielding 15 lbs. of milk per day. The price was increased or decreased by Rs. 10 per lb. according as the milk yield, which was taken at Jubbulpore, was more or less than 15 lbs. Five of these cows, which were dry at the time of purchase, were purchased at Rs. 700 per head F.O.R. Jubbulpore. Two bulls were purchased at Rs. 700 F.O.R. Jubbulpore while one pedigree bull was purchased at Rs. 800 F.O.R. Jubbulpore.

Necessary enquiries were made before fixing up two contractors viz., (i) M/s. J. R. Patel & Sons, and (ii) All India Livestock Supply Agency, Karachi, which are the only two firms in Sind who could undertake supplies of large number of cattle.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have I clearly understood the Honourable Minister that the lowest price for an animal was Rs. 700?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether quotations were invited from the two firms mentioned by the Honourable Minister and whether this was the lowest quotation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It was not a question of the lowest: it was also a question of the yield of the cow.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Consistent with the yield may I know whether any other firms in Karachi quoted rates lower than Rs. 700?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Not, so far as I know.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know who went to make the purchase?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Sir Datar Singh, the Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know why the Dairy Development Officer, who has been making purchases of cattle, was not sent?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In this matter, because we were dealing not with any part of India but we were dealing with Pakistan, special arrangements had to be made and we wanted some man of influence. And because of his personal intimacy with a number of men in Pakistan, both official and non-official, we selected Sir Datar Singh deliberately.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Why could not the Dairy Development Officer be sent to Pakistan as had been done before?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** He might have gone there before but under the new set up it was felt that Sir Datar Singh was a particularly influential man who would secure a good bargain.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Out of the 150 animals imported may I know how many were cows and how many stud bulls?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Two or three were bulls and the rest were cows.

**Seth Govind Das:** Out of 550 cattle which were going to be purchased only 150 have been actually purchased. Is it not a fact that on account of the small number the work at the Jubbulpore Dairy Farm is being hampered and is not in full swing?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We wanted to purchase more—150 from Karachi and 250 from Lahore. But now on account of famine conditions in Cutch we find that we will be able to purchase similar cows at Rs. 100 to 150 per cow. Therefore the intention is to purchase them now from Cutch.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that at the time when this permit was taken from the Pakistan Government there was no famine in Cutch? I want to know why at that time these cattle were not purchased and only about 150 were purchased from that side.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, it was felt that they would be able to supply the pure breed of Sindhi but later on it was found that from Cutch also we would be able to get a fairly good supply of cattle.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Out of these purchases made, did Sir Datar Singh purchase any of his own cattle?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No, he has no cows at Karachi.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that this officer used to be the Dairy Expert of the Government of India and more than 1,000 pedigree cattle of his own were confiscated by the Pakistan Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Government have got receipts from the company from which these animals were purchased? Have the Government obtained receipts for the payment of the price of these animals from the company, from whom they were purchased?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the suggestion behind the question?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want to know whether vouchers were obtained for payment of the price of these animals.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the suggestion of the honourable member? He is going into unnecessary administrative details.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want to know whether the company which actually sold the animals issued the receipts in their own name.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think the Honourable Minister need answer the question.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** What are the different breeds of cattle that have been purchased?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will not be able to say definitely. There are two breeds called the Sindhi and Tharapad breeds. I will not be able to say definitely how many of each of these two breeds have been purchased.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, I only wanted to know whether the company which sold the animals issued the receipts.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question goes into unnecessary administrative details and it is therefore disallowed.

### FOOD GRAINS IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**\*267. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the quantity and price of all kinds of cereals purchased from various countries and total amount paid for them—each item separately with the names of countries from where they were purchased each year—for the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) How many delegations were sent to foreign countries to make such purchases?

(c) What are their names (for each year separately) and what is the total amount of expenses incurred on such missions?

(d) Has any transaction been made by correspondence during these years with any foreign countries by the Government of India? If so, what are the details thereof?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). Two statements giving the requisite information are laid on the table of the House.

(d) The purchase of foodgrains from abroad is a continuing process and some transaction or the other is pursued through correspondence every day. It is only when there is a big deal being negotiated and the purchase necessitates a negotiation at the spot that a delegation is sent.

### STATEMENT I

*Particulars of food delegations sent abroad for making purchases of foodgrains during the years 1945—48*

| Serial No. | Year in which delegation was sent | Object of delegation                                                                                                | Name of the member of the delegation.                                                                                                                                                                                        | Place of meeting                  | Estimated cost |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1          | 1946 (Sept.-November)             | To obtain export licences from Argentina Government in respect of food grains purchased by the Government of India. | Devan Chaman Lal (Leader)<br>Mrs. Chamanlal (Non-official)<br>Mr. J. R. Modi (I.T.C. Buenos Aires).<br>Kunwar Jit Singh Secretary of delegation.<br>Mr. M. D. Appostolides, O. S.D. and Technical Adviser to the delegation. | Argentina                         | Rs. 72,000/-   |
| 2          | 1946 (October-November)           | To explore possibilities of obtaining food grains from Middle East.                                                 | Mr. Ijaz Ahmed                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Middle East countries             | Rs. 6,500/-    |
| 3          | 1947 (January-February)           | Procurement of food grains from Turkey.                                                                             | Major General A. C. Arnold                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Turkey                            | Rs. 4,571/-    |
| 4          | 1947 (January-February)           | Purchase of Turkish wheat and other grains through U. K. Government.                                                | Sir Robert Hutchings                                                                                                                                                                                                         | U. K.                             | Rs. 8,370/-    |
| 5          | 1947 (July-August)                | To negotiate import of food grains from Argentina.                                                                  | Mr. J. Vesugar (Leader)<br>Mr. G. S. Rau.                                                                                                                                                                                    | Argentina                         | Rs. 33,900/-   |
| 6          | 1947 (September-November)         | To negotiate purchase of food grains from Iraq and Iran.                                                            | Mr. Modi<br>Mr. Appostolides } Already in Argentina<br>Mr. H. L. Khanna.                                                                                                                                                     | Iraq and Iran                     | Rs. 7,000/-    |
| 7          | 1947 (October-November)           | To negotiate purchase of wheat from Australia.                                                                      | Sir Raghnath Paranjpye (Leader).<br>Mr. Novilla Wadia (Non-official adviser).<br>Mr. Vishnu Sahay—Member.<br>Mr. A. L. Saksena—Member.                                                                                       | Present in Australia<br>Australia | Rs. 25,000/-   |





|         |                                                      |                                                                          |      |                                                            |       |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Millets | 62                                                   | 217                                                                      | 27   | 16                                                         | 51    |
|         | Egypt<br>Iraq<br>Australia<br>Abyssinia<br>Argentina | Iraq<br>Australia<br>Ceylon<br>Abyssinia<br>East Africa<br>Egypt<br>Aden |      | East Africa<br>Argentina<br>Iraq<br>Abyssinia<br>Australia |       |
| Barley  | 132                                                  | 542                                                                      | 212  | 154                                                        | 829   |
|         | Iraq<br>Turkey<br>Egypt<br>Australia                 | Iraq<br>Turkey<br>Argentina<br>Australia                                 |      | Argentina<br>Australia                                     |       |
| Milo    | 56                                                   | 169                                                                      | 506  | 202                                                        | 520   |
|         | USA                                                  | USA                                                                      | USA  |                                                            |       |
| Oats    | 24                                                   | 70                                                                       | 8    |                                                            |       |
|         | Canada                                               | Ceylon<br>Canada                                                         |      |                                                            |       |
| Total   | 850                                                  | 2040                                                                     | 2330 | 2340                                                       | 12959 |
|         |                                                      | 2250                                                                     | 9379 |                                                            |       |
|         |                                                      | 7614                                                                     |      |                                                            |       |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Out of the four years, during which year the lowest price was paid for wheat and rice?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid I will require notice of that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister has said that the information called for by me is placed for information on the table of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member may read that statement.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister can give me the answer from the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister need not go into the statement at all. I do not propose to encourage the practice of getting statements read out here, the effect of which would be that, the particular question would continue for a long time and further questions for oral answer would be barred.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I submit in that case the statement should be supplied to the members one hour in advance?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different matter which I shall have to consider.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** The difficulty of honourable members here is that the statements are not read but they are placed on the table of the House, and it is not possible for us to make them available for months together. How are we under the circumstances to frame supplementary questions?

**Mr. Speaker:** The first difficulty is created by the nature of the questions. If a question requires a statement of information, then necessarily a statement has to be made, if full information is to be given.

As regards the other point, namely the difficulty of members in getting the statements, a set of statements together with the answers is on the table of the House and another set of the statements and answers is placed in the library, so that any honourable member who wishes to see any answer or statement given to a question on a particular date can easily have access to them. I quite agree that the official publication of the debate takes a long time. I do not, however, see any present or immediate prospects of our being able to expedite the publication of these questions and answers so long as this House does not possess a press of its own. As I have already stated, so far as the other facilities are concerned, a set of answers is always placed on the table of the library immediately they are laid on the table here. It is available here too with the Secretary during the course of the day.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I make another submission? It is not correct to . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member can do so after the question hour is over.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that India has been able to obtain considerable quantities of wheat from the U.S.S.R. without a delegation or a mission being sent there, why was it considered necessary by Government to send missions and delegations to other countries to negotiate the purchase of these cereals?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We did not get the entire amount of wheat from Russia. I might explain that negotiations are conducted at different times and at each time it is not that the country with which we negotiate is prepared to give the maximum amount. Therefore in the case of U.S.S.R. we had to undertake negotiations on two different occasions. On the first occasion we were able to secure 50,000 tons. Later, after about three or four months they were able to make us another offer. So the entire

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amount is not negotiated at one particular time. We had to negotiate with Australia also; the demand for wheat is much more than we have been able to secure from these two countries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** My question was why did Government consider it necessary to send delegations to other countries to negotiate the deal while Government did not send one to Russia but in spite of that we got wheat from Russia.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That happens in the case of other countries also. We do not always send a delegation. Delegations are sent only where other contacts are not available.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Apart from the food grains purchased through the negotiation of delegations from Governments, were any food grains purchased through private parties during any of the years and if so at what rates? What is the difference between the rates offered by private parties and the rates at which food grains were purchased through the delegation?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the loud consultations inside the House disturb the proceedings.

**An Honourable Member:** They are more on the Treasury Benches. Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the honourable member please repeat his question?

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** I want to know whether any offers for the supply of foodgrains were received from private parties and if so at what rates; and whether any offers were refused though they were at cheaper rates.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think a few thousand tons in all have been purchased through private trade in some of the East African countries. There are cases where we have refused to accept the offers though at reduced prices. The reason is this. Some grain was offered through the Government and we found the grain rotten and unusable, and therefore rejected those Government offers. The same grain was offered to us through private trade and we had to refuse it.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the method whereby the Ministry decides upon the prices of various grains which are had from different countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid it is too vague a question to be answered.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Cannot these purchases be made through the Commercial Attaches of our Embassies so as to save the cost involved in sending these delegations?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The purchases for instance in the United States and Canada are conducted through the Indian Supply Mission who represent the Government of India. In regard to most of the East Asian countries these are done through our own Embassies who represent our country there. In regard to these transactions there are consultations held by the Food Ministry with the Ministry of Finance, and sometimes with the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry and Supply also, because there are certain barter transactions and therefore in regard to fixing up of these rates more than one Ministry has a hand. In the case of the main purchases it is done through our own official organisations.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that the grain which was supplied by private parties from East Africa was satisfactory and is it not also a fact that they were ready to supply more at reasonable prices?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Wherever the grain is satisfactory and the price also is satisfactory we do accept the offers. There can be no reason for rejecting them because we do want foodgrains. But where the quality or the rate is unfavourable we do not accept the offers.

**Seth Govind Das:** The Honourable Minister stated that the grain which was received from private parties was rotten. I want to know whether it is not a fact that the grain received from East Africa from private parties was satisfactory and whether it is not also a fact that they were ready to supply more grain of the same quality at reasonable prices?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** If the honourable member has got any particular instance of this in view I am prepared to go into it. But so far as I know the rejection was only on the ground that it was not acceptable because of quality, and may be also because of the price.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has any instance come to the notice of the Honourable Minister of refusal by his secretariat to accept many thousand tons of wheat from Australia at much cheaper rates offered by a private person?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware, but I will enquire into that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the quality received is identical with the quality for which contract is made from time to time?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This is normally so, but the contracts provide also for the occasion when we find that the quality is not as contracted for, and a provision is made for a different rate being paid on that ground. Normally the quality is what has been contracted for. In Australia and in some of the European countries there are established organisations recognized by all Governments which test the quality.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** In the light of the information given by the Honourable Minister and the supplementaries put, may I ask the Honourable Minister whether he would consider the advisability of himself personally going into these various transactions and of seeing to it that everything is all right, or if there is anything wrong it is put right?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a suggestion for action.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the policy with regard to private persons who offer to import wheat and other grains at much cheaper rates from foreign countries? Are Government prepared to accept such offers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government is always prepared to accept such offers. But honourable members may realize that in most cases it is a government to government deal. In most of the countries sales outside are controlled. When we purchase from America for instance, we do not purchase directly from private traders. It is Government which controls transactions.

#### LANDING FEES RECOVERED FROM AIRWAYS COMPANIES

\*268. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total amount of landing fee at various aerodromes recovered during the years 1947 and 1948 from all airways companies, giving the figure for each company separately?

(b) Are the companies required to pay the said fees in advance and if not, within what period?

(c) Is there any landing fee, outstanding against any company and if so, what are the names of the companies and what is the amount due from each?

(d) Were any efforts made to recover the dues and if so, with what result?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (c). I lay on the table of the House two statements giving the required information.

(b) The landing fees are payable at the time of use of the aerodromes, or, in the case of approved regular users, on demand at the end of each calendar month.

(d) There are only three cases in which the arrears are at all considerable. Efforts are being made to recover the arrears and it is expected that the matter will be settled at an early date.

## STATEMENT I.

*Amount recovered from various airline companies in 1947 and 1948 on account of landing charges.*

1947.—

|                                           | Rs.             |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Air India Limited                      | 1,55,439        |
| 2. Bharat Airways                         | 24,122          |
| 3. Indian National Airways Limited        | 1,11,978        |
| 4. Airways (India) Limited                | 10,256          |
| 5. Indian Overseas Airlines Limited       | 38,008          |
| 6. Air Services of India Limited          | 41,127          |
| 7. Dalmia Jain Airways                    | 15,907          |
| 8. Deccan Airways                         | 36,582          |
| 9. Jupiter Airways                        | 5,925           |
| 10. Air Survey Company of India           | 2,298           |
| 11. Indian Air Survey & Transport Limited | 490             |
| 12. Asiatic Aviation Corporation          | 84              |
| 13. K. L. M. Royal Dutch Airlines         | 22,650          |
| 14. British Overseas Airways Corporation  | 70,950          |
| 15. Pan American Airways                  | 12,600          |
| 16. Trans World Airways                   | 12,400          |
| 17. Orient Airways                        | 8,994           |
| 18. China National Airways Corporation    | 8,940           |
| 19. Air Ceylon                            | 1,100           |
| 20. Air France Limited                    | 150             |
| 21. Ambica Airlines                       | 4,380           |
| 22. Tata Aircraft Limited                 | 41              |
| 23. British Aviation Services London      | 40              |
| 24. London Aero Motor Service             | 25              |
| 25. South East Airways                    | 25              |
| 26. Aeronautical Corporation of India     | 13              |
| 27. Aeronautical Airways Corporation      | 15              |
| <b>Total</b>                              | <b>5,84,539</b> |

1948.—

|                                           | Rs.      | A. | P. |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----|----|
| 1. Air India Limited                      | 1,92,362 | 8  | 0  |
| 2. Bharat Airways                         | 88,099   | 8  | 0  |
| 3. Indian National Airways Limited        | 81,974   | 0  | 0  |
| 4. Airways (India) Limited                | 59,467   | 0  | 0  |
| 5. Indian Overseas Airlines Limited       | 57,239   | 0  | 0  |
| 6. Air Services of India Limited          | 55,398   | 0  | 0  |
| 7. Dalmia Jain Airways                    | 46,797   | 0  | 0  |
| 8. Deccan Airways                         | 29,727   | 0  | 0  |
| 9. Air India International                | 21,900   | 0  | 0  |
| 10. Jupiter Airways                       | 5,435    | 0  | 0  |
| 11. Kalinga Airlines                      | 2,803    | 0  | 0  |
| 12. Air Survey Company of India           | 2,739    | 0  | 0  |
| 13. Air Transport Limited                 | 1,575    | 0  | 0  |
| 14. Indian Air Survey & Transport Limited | 336      | 0  | 0  |
| 15. Indian Overseas Airways Corporation   | 325      | 0  | 0  |
| 16. Hindustan Aircraft Company, Limited   | 100      | 0  | 0  |
| 17. Asiatic Aviation Corporation          | 73       | 0  | 0  |
| 18. Nalanda Airways                       | 44       | 0  | 0  |
| 19. K. L. M. Royal Dutch Airlines         | 1,06,800 | 0  | 0  |
| 20. British Overseas Airways Corporation  | 72,740   | 0  | 0  |
| 21. Pan American Airways                  | 45,000   | 0  | 0  |
| 22. Trans World Airways                   | 26,400   | 0  | 0  |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

475

|                                        | Rs.             | A.       | P.       |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| 23. Orient Airways                     | 13,227          | 8        | 0        |
| 24. China National Airways Corporation | 8,815           | 0        | 0        |
| 25. Air Ceylon                         | 7,225           | 0        | 0        |
| 26. Pak Airways                        | 2,775           | 0        | 0        |
| 27. Air France                         | 650             | 0        | 0        |
| 28. Union of Burma Airways             | 60              | 0        | 0        |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                     | <b>9,30,086</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>0</b> |

## STATEMENT II

*Landing fees outstanding for more than 3 months on 31st December, 1948 against various airline companies.*

|                                       | Rs.             | A.       | P.       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Ambica Airlines                    | *78,758         | 0        | 0        |
| 2. Orient Airways                     | *20,079         | 8        | 0        |
| 3. Jupiter Airways                    | *19,452         | 0        | 0        |
| 4. Air India Limited                  | 5,110           | 0        | 0        |
| 5. Deccan Airways                     | 2,375           | 0        | 0        |
| 6. Kalinga Airlines                   | 901             | 0        | 0        |
| 7. Indian Overseas Airlines           | 750             | 0        | 0        |
| 8. Air India International            | 600             | 0        | 0        |
| 9. Hindustan Aircraft                 | 300             | 0        | 0        |
| 10. Air France                        | 250             | 0        | 0        |
| 11. Aeronautical Corporation of India | 21              | 0        | 0        |
| 12. Asiatic Aviation Corporation      | 21              | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>1,28,617</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>0</b> |

\*Includes bills upto December, 1948.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If the answer to part (b) is that the fees are paid in advance, may I know why exceptions were made in the three cases?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I have said they are not always payable in advance. In the case of approved regular users they are payable on demand at the end of each calendar month.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the system now? Is it payable at the end of the month or in advance?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The fees are payable in advance, but in the case of regular users they are payable at the end of each calendar month. Both the systems prevail.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the Government likely to recover the arrears in these three cases?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I hope so.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that Ambica Airways has already gone into liquidation?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes, they have gone into liquidation. But my information is that Government also owe them money for operations in Kashmir.

## AUTOMATIC MACHINE FOR SORTING AND STAMPING LETTERS

\*269. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the British Post Offices have introduced a machine which automatically sorts, arranges and post marks letters?

(b) Is it a fact that this machine can pass 600 letters in a minute?

(c) Do Government intend to introduce such machines in India?

(d) What is the cost of the machine and have the Postal authorities in India made any experiment in this regard?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (b). As far as I am aware the British Post Offices have not yet introduced any machine of the kind mentioned, but they are reported to be working on experiments in this direction.

(c) Government will certainly consider the introduction of such a machine in India if the experiments prove successful.

(d) As no such machine has yet been manufactured it is too early to say what it will cost or to make experiments.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: Is it not a fact that the British Post Office research station engineers have announced that such a machine does exist?

**Shri Khurshed Lal**: As far as my information goes they are only on an experimental stage yet.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Before thinking of introducing such a machine in India will Government bear in mind that the introduction of such a machine might lead to unemployment on a large scale?

**Mr. Speaker**: Order, order.

#### COLLECTION OF RENT FOR TELEPHONES FROM SUBSCRIBERS IN DELHI

\*270. **Dr. V. Subramaniam**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Delhi Telephone District, Telephone rent bills are sent to the telephone subscribers by ordinary post, and that there is a general complaint by the subscribers that the bills were not received by them in time?

(b) Has any arrangement been made so far by the Telephone Revenue Branch for handing over the bills direct to the subscribers and collecting the amount direct or to receive the bill amount through counters opened at convenient places in Delhi?

(c) Is it a fact that payment of telephone rent bills can be made at any Post office by cheque or cash but when paid, the Post offices take a long time to intimate the receipt of payment to the Telephone District, New Delhi?

(d) Do Government propose to lay on the table of the House a statement containing a dozen cases at least in any one month in 1948 (say November, 1948 or December, 1948), giving particulars as to when the bills were sent, when the amounts were paid by the subscribers in different Post offices and in how many days the Post Offices concerned intimated the matter to the New Delhi Telephone District?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) Yes. Telephone bills are generally sent to subscribers only by post. Occasionally complaints regarding non-receipt of bills are received from some subscribers but there is no such general complaint.

(b) and (c). Subscribers are allowed to pay their telephone bills in cash or by cheque at any post office in Delhi or New Delhi. There is a post office in Eastern Court next door to the office of the Telephone District, New Delhi. In a few cases the intimation of payment has been received late in the Telephone District and suitable action has been taken against the officials at fault.

(d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Particulars of a dozen telephone bills of Delhi Telephone District paid to post offices in November 1948*

| Serial No. | Name of Subscriber                                          | No. and date of Bill. (The date of bill shows the date of despatch) | Bill paid at Post Office on (Name) | Date on which Intimation of payment was received in Telephone Revenue Branch | Delay     |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1          | Mr. B. B. Buerjee, Advocate, Federal Court.                 | 6292 A/Rent dated 28-10-48                                          | Delhi G. P. O.,                    | 3-11-48                                                                      | No delay. |
| 2          | Mr. A. Hamid, Hamdard Dawa-khana, Delhi.                    | 5778/TU dated 28-10-48                                              | Hamdard Dawakhana,                 | 4-11-48                                                                      | 1 day.    |
| 3          | M/s. Kupper and Co.                                         | 6973 dated 28-10-48                                                 | Delhi G. P. O                      | 24-11-48                                                                     | No delay. |
| 4          | M/s. Bhagwan Dass & Co.                                     | 5056 dated 15-11-48                                                 | Delhi G. P. O., dated              | 22-11-48                                                                     | 2 d. ys.  |
| 5          | Mr. V. C. Kesara, 11 Canning Lane                           | Eng./PH/44 dated 6-9-48.                                            | Constitution House, dated          | 27-11-48                                                                     | 7 days.   |
| 6          | The Manager, Associated Press, New Delhi.                   | ND 8759/dated 15-10-48                                              | New Delhi H. O. dated              | 4-11-48                                                                      | 1 day.    |
| 7          | Asstt. Secy., Industrial Finance Corp., New Delhi.          | ND 2277 dated 28-10-48                                              | New Delhi H.O. dated               | 4-11-48                                                                      | 1 d. y.   |
| 8          | Mr. J. C. De, Agent, Imperial Bank of India, New Delhi.     | ND 7512 dated 28-10-48                                              | New Delhi H.O. dated               | 4-11-48                                                                      | 1 d. y.   |
| 9          | Secy., New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi.            | CP. 237 dated 15-11-48                                              | New Delhi H.O. dated               | 30-11-48                                                                     | No delay. |
| 10         | Ditto.                                                      | CP. 236 dated 15-11-48                                              | Ditto                              | Do.                                                                          | Do.       |
| 11         | Mr. Gupat Rai, B.A., L.L.B., 51, Punchkuin Road, New Delhi. | 7982 dated 28-11-48                                                 | New Delhi H.O. dated               | 1-12-48                                                                      | Do.       |
| 12         | Mr. B. Seshwar Nath, Government Contractor, New Delhi.      | 7932 dated 28-10-48                                                 | Connaught Place                    | 6-11-48                                                                      | Do.       |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any cases come to the notice of the Honourable Minister where telephones were disconnected merely because bills sent by post were not paid?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I do not recollect having seen any such case.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that the names of several subscribers, including members of this House, do not appear in the latest Directory although they are still on the list of their subscribers?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I am not aware of any such case but if the honourable member would bring it to my notice I will look into it.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that after August 1947 it was found that the accounts in the Telephone Office were in a hopeless condition and bills were therefore sent indiscriminately even to people who had already paid their dues and on that account some telephones were disconnected and people put to inconvenience?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** That was so, but we have taken steps to put the matters right.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any effort being made to reprint this new Directory in order to make it more correct than it is today?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I am not yet aware that the directory is not correct, but if the honourable member brings any cases to my notice I will see to it.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is Government aware of the considerable confusion in this Department and the inconvenience caused by the delay in sending telephone bills which are usually received about 24 hours before the time limit set for their payment and the fact that reminders and threats of disconnection are sent long after bills have been paid?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We are taking steps to eliminate all such cases, and if the honourable member brings to my notice any such cases I will take action.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Are the accounts checked very often to see that the bills have been paid?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Now they are.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are we to understand, Sir, that the Ministry has not received any complaints at all of the kind that have been just now made by Mr. Frank Anthony? That has been the case with so many of us, members of this House.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** In all complaints which were received action was taken.

#### TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN DELHI

\*271. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many Telephone Exchanges there are in Delhi and New Delhi and what their capacity is?

(b) How many telephone subscribers are there in Delhi and how many of the machines are new ones?

(c) Will all the old machines be renewed and if so, when?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications):** (a) Eleven Main Telephone Exchanges and fifty-three Private Branch Exchanges.

A list giving the names and capacity of the various exchanges and P. B. Xs is laid on the table of the House.

(b) 1804 and 553 respectively.

(c) Yes; by 1949-50.

## STATEMENT

### Names of Exchanges and Private Branch Exchanges

| Name                                                      | Capacity of Exchange |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Name of Telephone Exchanges in Delhi and New Delhi</i> |                      |
| 1. Connaught Place Exchange                               | 4,500                |
| 2. Lothian Exchange                                       | 1,674                |
| 3. Old Sectt. Exchange                                    | 100                  |
| 4. Avenue Exchange                                        | 960                  |
| 5. Shahjahan Road Exchange                                | 450                  |
| 6. Constitution House                                     | 300                  |
| 7. Conventment Exchange                                   | 200                  |
| 8. Raisina Exchange                                       | 130                  |
| 9. Talkatora Exchange                                     | 100                  |
| 10. Lothian Manual                                        | 600                  |
| 11. R. A. X. for H.M.'s                                   | 50                   |
|                                                           | 9,064                |

### Names of Private Branch Exchanges in Delhi and New Delhi.

|                                                                  |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Combined Hospital                                             | 50  |
| 2. D. G. A. I. R.                                                | 150 |
| 3. Government House                                              | 200 |
| 4. Air Headquarters                                              | 500 |
| 5. Military Trunk Exchange                                       | 200 |
| 6. Caltex, Queensway, New Delhi                                  | 20  |
| 7. Statesman, Connaught Circus, New Delhi                        | 50  |
| 8. Preen Nath Motors, Scindia House, New Delhi                   | 8   |
| 9. Irwin Hospital                                                | 20  |
| 10. U. S. Information Service, Queensway, New Delhi              | 20  |
| 11. Hindustan Times.                                             | 20  |
| 12. Birla House                                                  | 8   |
| 13. Thomas Cook & sons.                                          | 8   |
| 14. B. Lila Ram and Sons.                                        | 8   |
| 15. Tata and Sons. Ltd.                                          | 8   |
| 16. U. K. High Commissioner, 8, Albuquerque Road                 | 100 |
| 17. U. K. High Commissioner, 2, King George Avenue               | 8   |
| 18. U. K. High Commissioner, Eastern House Mansingh Road         | 100 |
| 19. French Embassy, 2, Aurangzeb Road                            | 8   |
| 20. C. O. D., Shakurbasti                                        | 50  |
| 21. Scientific Industrial Research Institute, University (blds.) | 20  |
| 22. Bharat Bank, 6, Daryaganj                                    | 8   |
| 23. Birla Cotton and Spinning Mills                              | 8   |
| 24. National Call, Delhi                                         | 8   |
| 25. Regional and Employment Exchange 14, Daryaganj               | 8   |
| 26. D. G. C. A., Willingdon Air Port                             | 80  |
| 27. R. I. A. F., Palam                                           | 200 |
| 28. R. I. A. F., Safdarjung                                      | 80  |
| 29. D. G. Civil Aviation                                         | 150 |
| 30. Western Command                                              | 20  |

| Name                                                                   | Capacity of Exchange |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Names of Private Branch Exchanges in Delhi and New Delhi—contd.</i> |                      |
| 31. High Commissioner for Burma in India                               | 8                    |
| 32. High Commissioner for Pakistan in India                            | 8                    |
| 33. M/S Govan Bros. Ltd.                                               | 50                   |
| 34. Dunlop Rubber & Co.                                                | 8                    |
| 35. Saffarjung Ancexe Hospital                                         | 20                   |
| 36. D. G. Observation                                                  | 8                    |
| 37. The D. Ily Tej                                                     | 8                    |
| 38. Ministry of E. A. & C. R.                                          | 8                    |
| 39. Federal Public Service Commission                                  | 20                   |
| 40. Ministry of Central Water, Irrigation & Navigation Commission      | 20                   |
| 41. C. O. D., Delhi Cantt.                                             | 100                  |
| 42. Eastern Court PBX                                                  | 50                   |
| 43. M/S Burma Shell Oil Coy.                                           | 50                   |
| 44. Indian Agriculture                                                 | 8                    |
| 45. Indian National Airways                                            | 20                   |
| 46. Palam Air Port                                                     | 50                   |
| 47. Radio Store Depot                                                  | 50                   |
| 48. Administrative Intelligence Q/Way PRX.                             | 8                    |
| 49. New Delhi Fire Station                                             | 8                    |
| 50. Delhi Cloth and General Mills                                      | 20                   |
| 51. High Commissioner for Australia                                    | 20                   |
| 52. High Commissioner for Canada                                       | 8                    |
| 53. Works, Mines and Power Ministry                                    | 8                    |

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is the Government aware that under these new exchanges, frequently subscribers do not get the numbers that they want?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** In the new exchanges?

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No instance has come to my knowledge of such troubles in the new exchange, but there are troubles on the old exchange.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** This Ministry seems to be strangely ignorant of everything.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Has the Government noted a suggestion in a weekly that Government should prepare a new directory giving wrong numbers so that the subscribers may get the correct ones?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the number of operators in every exchange adequate to their task? Are there a sufficient number of operators?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The automatic exchanges do not require many operators. At the manual exchanges we have as many operators as are necessary.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Minister aware that in the Constitution House exchange there is only one operator at times who is not very mindful of his task?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

\*272. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the estimated internal production of foodgrains for the year 1947-48, the actual procurement and the reasons for the difference?

(b) Was there any increase in the quantity and price of imported foodgrains as compared to the previous year, and if so, what are the reasons for the same?

(c) What amount, if any, was spent by the Government of India in subsidizing imported foodgrains to make them available at lower prices to the consumers?

(d) What were the prices of wheat, rice, other coarse grains and pulses in March 1948 and what are their present prices? What are the causes of their increase and what steps are Government taking to bring down these prices?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The total internal production of the major foodgrains during the year 1947-48 was 42.6 million tons. The actual procurement amounted to 2.5 million tons. The comparative failure of the large rice crop in Madras, damage by floods in other areas and the rise in prices prevented procurement reaching the target of 3.8 million tons fixed for the year 1947-48.

(b) There was an increase in imports during the year 1947-48 as compared to the year 1946-47; and this, along with increase in the world price of imported grains, led to increase in the price paid for imported foodgrains. The increase in imports was partly due to crop failure in Madras, and partly to the extension of the system of Relief Quota Shops to protect the weaker section of the people against the effect of high prices.

(c) Rs. 17.12 crores.

(d) A statement showing the average wholesale prices of cereals and pulses at the end of March 1948 and December 1948 is laid on the table of the House. The main factors which influenced the price position during 1948 were: (i) the general inflationary situation, (ii) the overall shortage of foodgrains in the country, (iii) the shortfall in the out-turn of rice and millets in Madras during 1947-48, (iv) the below average crop of wheat in the country during 1947-48, and (v) the abandonment of control.

In order to check any further rise in prices of foodgrains, the Government of India have adopted the policy of progressive re-control which has, as its objective, the achievement, under Central direction and co-ordination, by October 1949, of the same position regarding monopoly procurement and extent of rationing as existed in November 1947.

#### STATEMENT

*Average wholesale prices of cereals and pulses at the end of March and December 1948*

(In rupees per maund)

|                 | Average for the week ended 27th March 1948 | Average for the week ended 25th December 1948 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Rice—</b>    |                                            |                                               |
| U. P.           | 19 4 9                                     | 22 14 2                                       |
| West Bengal     | 13 10 0                                    | 20 3 10                                       |
| Assam           | 16 0 0                                     | 19 8 3                                        |
| C. P. and Berar | 12 9 9                                     | 13 11 6                                       |
| Madras          | 16 9 5                                     | 23 14 9*                                      |
| <b>Wheat—</b>   |                                            |                                               |
| East Punjab     | 13 14 0                                    | 24 1 10                                       |
| U. P.           | 18 9 7                                     | 24 11 11                                      |
| C. P. and Berar | 22 11 0                                    | 30 10 10                                      |
| Bombay          | 27 0 9                                     | 33 15 2                                       |
| <b>Jowar—</b>   |                                            |                                               |
| C. P. and Berar | 9 6 5                                      | 11 15 6                                       |
| Madras          | 9 11 0                                     | 15 9 8*                                       |
| <b>Bajra—</b>   |                                            |                                               |
| U. P.           | 9 1 0                                      | 15 5 5                                        |
| Bombay          | 15 6 0                                     | 17 15 11                                      |

\*Average for the week ended 18th December 1948.]

|                       |  | Week ended<br>27th March<br>1948 | Week ended<br>25th Decem-<br>ber 1948 |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>PULSES (SPLIT)</b> |  |                                  |                                       |
| <i>Gram split—</i>    |  |                                  |                                       |
| Patna                 |  | 18 8 0                           | 23 0 0                                |
| Delhi                 |  | 16 0 0                           | 15 8 0                                |
| Bombay                |  | 17 12 0                          | 27 4 0                                |
| Madras                |  | 20 0 0                           | 26 5 0                                |
| <i>Mung (split)—</i>  |  |                                  |                                       |
| Calcutta (Ordinary)   |  | 22 0 0                           | 33 0 0                                |
| Patna                 |  | 25 0 0                           | 26 0 0                                |
| Bombay                |  | 26 2 0                           | 32 10 0                               |
| Madras                |  | 28 6 6                           | 27 15 0                               |
| <i>Masur (split)—</i> |  |                                  |                                       |
| Calcutta              |  | 20 0 0                           | 24 0 0                                |
| Patna                 |  | 15 8 0                           | 19 8 0                                |
| Bombay                |  | 15 11 0                          | 24 2 0                                |
| <i>Urad (split)—</i>  |  |                                  |                                       |
| Delhi                 |  | 16 0 0                           | 20 0 0                                |
| Bombay                |  | 26 11 0                          | 33 5 0                                |
| Madras                |  | 24 13 0                          | 27 8 0                                |

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know if gram is included in the list of foodgrains which have been procured?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This year it has been included.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know if the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that lakhs and lakhs of maunds of gram is lying waste in East Punjab and the Patiala States and there is nobody to take it?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are large quantities of gram available in East Punjab and now we have included in our basic plan that it is one of the grains which will be distributed through rationing.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister satisfy himself that by including it in the basic plan the large stocks of gram which are rotting will be purchased and made use of?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Arrangements are being made to purchase and prices have been fixed both for East Punjab and for the East Punjab States with a view to procurement of the gram and distribution to such parts of India as would consume it.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are arrangements being made to provide adequate transport facilities to move this gram from East Punjab to the other parts of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The maximum amount of transport facilities are being made available.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that the prices of foodstuffs have gone up after rationing has been re-introduced?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They have gone up slightly last month.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Were the Provincial Governments consulted before rationing was re-introduced?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, there was a conference at which all the Provincial Premiers and the Ministers concerned were invited.

I think it took place in September last. In consultation with them the control was re-imposed.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Who fixes the wholesale and retail prices in the Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Centre fixes the issue prices after getting proposals from the Provinces.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Is it not a fact that the Madras Government or the Madras Premier was against the introduction of rationing and control?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think the question can be permitted.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** May I know what steps are being taken to bring down the cost of foodstuffs?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have stated it in my reply. The best step is control and we are re-introducing control.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Are Government aware that there is a large margin of difference between the procurement prices and the retail prices, in some cases even to the extent even of 48 per cent., and that is the real cause for the increased price? Will Government take steps to bring down the margin to as small an extent as possible?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The difficulty is that if procurement prices are high, obviously we cannot reduce the prices through rationing. If our procurement price is too low there is difficulty with regard to securing foodgrains through procurement. We are trying to strike a proper mean in consultation with the Provinces.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is it a fact that the Government is paying higher rates for imported foodgrains than for internally procured foodgrains?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not say straight off, it may be possible that in some regions the prices may be lower. But it is all a question of being able to procure.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** The Honourable Minister stated just now that in view of the fact that the procurement price is higher, the rationing prices are higher.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Not the high price of procurement, but the complaint is that the procurement prices are low and if we raise that with a view to tally with the prices in the market, then we would not be able to reduce the prices for the people.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid we are entering into arguments. I do not propose to allow questions by way of arguments. What is the information which the honourable members want?

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** I should like to know the reason why the procurement price of rice in Bengal being Rs. 12-12-0 the sale price by Government is Rs. 19-0-0?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will require notice for that.

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Has the procurement price of gram been fixed for East Punjab and East Punjab States?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** May I know what the price is?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not tell you from memory, because prices are fixed for so many centres.



## IMPORT OF FOOD GRAINS BESIDES ALLOTMENTS BY F. A. O.

\*273. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether the Government of India are negotiating for the import of foodgrains independently of the allotment made by the F.A.O. and if so, from which countries, in what quantities and on what terms?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The F.A.O. does not make allotments of foodgrains directly. The I.E.F.C. which works under its auspices is concerned with allotments and it makes certain recommendations regarding cereals other than rice which may be imported by member countries. Thereupon it is left for the importing country and the exporting country to negotiate terms and quantities within the broad pattern laid down by the I.E.F.C. As regards rice the I.E.F.C. makes specific allocations detailing the quantity which may be imported by each member country and in respect of this commodity there are no negotiations regarding quantities but only those about terms. Negotiations to secure the quantities recommended by the I.E.F.C. are a continuing process and the possibilities in all exporting countries are under continuous consideration. A decision as to terms has to be taken on each occasion on the circumstances of the case. I regret it would not be in the public interest to give a description of the terms on which we are making negotiations with each country.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is there any chance of the International Wheat Agreement coming to be accepted and the price of wheat being brought down?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is every chance.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is it that the Government of India is doing in order to promote the acceptance of this Agreement?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government of India have got their representatives at the Conference and they are trying their best to see that the Agreement goes through.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know what was the lowest rate at which rice was purchased from outside last year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give the figures straightaway. There are so many separate transactions.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government any information when this Agreement is going to be placed before the American Congress for its acceptance?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It would be placed after it is concluded. It is not yet concluded.

## FOOD GRAINS RESERVE AT CENTRE

\*274. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether the Government of India intend to stick to their previous policy of building up a reserve stock of food grains at the Centre according to the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee to meet the demand from the Provinces and if so, what steps have been taken in that direction?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, it is still the Government of India's policy of building up a central reserve of foodgrains. In 1948, however, a central reserve could not be built up as supplies to deficit provinces and states had to be increased beyond the figures suggested by the Foodgrains Policy Committee. As the honourable member is aware, prices began to rise during 1948 and to keep the situation under check relief quota shops had to be set up necessitating additional supplies from the Centre. An attempt will be made during 1949 to build up reserves if price and other considerations are favourable.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** What is the present stock position? Is there any stock at the Centre? Has it been built up?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have got a stock in the Centre.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** What is exactly the position? What is the total amount in stock at the Centre?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** At present it may be round about ten to twenty thousand tons, but it is a continuing process; foodgrains are coming in and are being distributed.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What steps do Government of India take in order to see that all the foodgrains which the peasants are prepared to place in the market are purchased on Government account in all the provinces as and when they are coming in soon after the harvest?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is a matter for the Provincial Governments and I expect the Provincial Governments are making their best efforts to procure, but it is also true that in some parts of the country the cultivators are not co-operating.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government any information that some of the Provincial Governments have given instructions to some of their officers that they need not be in any great haste in purchasing foodgrains just now, because peasants are too anxious to supply them at as low a price as possible?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government are not aware.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will Government enquire?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Certainly, if the reference is to Madras.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** But is it not a fact that Government of India have received representations from various organisations, including the organisation which I myself represent, that that is being done in Madras.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government have received their representations.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What action have Government taken?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him not pursue his representations here.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the reserve contemplated? Is any target fixed by Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No definite target is fixed for this particular year. It will depend on how much we are able to procure from the country and how much we are able to import from outside. We do contemplate building reserves.

## EXTENSION OF RATIONING SYSTEM

\*275. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what are the future plans of the Government of India in respect of the extension of rationing—complete or partial—in the different provinces and by which time is this likely to be carried out completely?

(b) What area and what extent of population are likely to remain outside the proposed system of rationing and what steps have Government taken or are intending to take to ensure supply of food to the areas not covered by the rationing system?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The future plan of the Government of India in respect of the extension of rationing is embodied in the decision taken in September, 1948, to achieve by October, 1949, the same position in regard to food control and rationing that existed in November, 1947,

prior to the adoption of the policy of decontrol. This policy of extending rationing will obviously depend on the stock position in the different areas, and for this reason the period of time taken by different Provinces and States to extend rationing is likely to vary. A statement is laid on the table of the House, indicating the position in regard to extension of rationing in each Province and State.

(b) The information required is contained in the Statement I have laid on the table of the House. For areas not covered by the rationing system, Governments will adopt a system of relief quota shops, and supplies through these shops will be made according to requirements as far as available resources of grains permit.

#### STATEMENT

*Present position of rationing in different Provinces/States*

| Serial No. | Province/ Administration | Position regarding re-introduction of rationing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | Assam                    | Before decontrol, Assam had statutory rationing in 13 towns, but during the period of decontrol rationing continued only in 4 towns (Shillong, Gauhati, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia) and controlled distribution in 8 towns. Statutory rationing has now been extended to one more town and will be extended to one more town if considered necessary.<br>The organised industries (viz. the Tea Industry) and Railways have their own scheme of rationed distribution.<br>Controlled distribution is in force in the deficit areas not under statutory rationing.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 2          | West Bengal              | Before decontrol, West Bengal had statutory rationing in 14 towns, including the Calcutta Industrial Area, Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong and non-statutory rationing and controlled distribution in 12 towns and deficit rural areas. During the period of decontrol rationing continued in these 4 towns. Statutory rationing may be extended to 10 more towns from February, 1949, thereby bringing the statutory rationed population to the same level as it was before decontrol. These ten towns are: Jalpaiguri, Asansol, Kharagpur, Nabidwip, Shantipur, Ranaghat, Krishnagar, Basirhat, Midnapore and Berhampore.<br>There are Relief Shops in 22 towns and 5,377 villages, covering a population of 28.9 lakhs. |
| 3          | Bihar                    | Bihar had statutory rationing in 8 towns and in some rural areas and controlled distribution in 23 towns. These were derationed during decontrol. Rationing has been reimposed in Jamshedpur from 3rd November 1948.<br>There are Relief Quota Shops in 51 towns and 4,589 villages, covering a population of 23½ lakhs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 4          | Bombay                   | Before decontrol, Bombay had statutory rationing in 8 cities, and 111 towns, and non-statutory rationing practically in the rest of the Province. During the period of decontrol, statutory rationing continued in 4 cities, i.e., Greater Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur. Other rationing commitments were withdrawn, but Relief Quota Shops were opened. Statutory rationing has been reimposed in 47 villages of the Bombay Suburban Districts from 19th December 1948, Surat from 26th December 1948, and Balsar, Godhra, Toldad and Thana towns from 1st January 1949.                                                                                                                                            |

| Serial No. | Province/ Administration | Position regarding re-introduction of rationing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            |                          | Rationing will be introduced according to the following programme:—<br>First-grade derationed towns, viz., Galgaon, Bhugwal, Dhulia, Malegaon, Bijapur, Dharwar and Gadag by 15th February 1949 (covering a population of 5 lakhs).<br>The remaining derationed towns by 15th March 1949 (covering a population of about 11.75 lakhs).<br>At present no partial rationing exists anywhere but the eligible population of the province, viz., 70 lakhs having those under statutory rationing are being catered for by Rural Distribution Centres (previously Relief Quota Shops).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 5          | C. P.                    | Had statutory rationing in 2 towns, and non-statutory rationing and controlled distribution in 62 towns before decontrol but these were derationed during the period of decontrol.<br>C. P. originally decided not to reintroduce rationing in the Province, but due to the heavy rains in November 1948, and damaged crops, they are re-examining the position and the question of introducing monopoly procurement and statutory rationing.<br>At present about 1670 Fair Price Shops function throughout the province except in the merged States and foodgrains are distributed especially to needy and poor consumers which are nearly 56 lakhs.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 6          | Madras                   | Before decontrol, Madras had statutory rationing in 85 towns and rural areas of the Malabar District, and non-statutory rationing in the rest of the Province of which all except 18 towns and 2 rural districts were derationed during decontrol. Statutory rationing has been introduced from 5th December 1948 in the 7 districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, South Kanara, and Tiruchirappalli.<br>Rationing may not be introduced in the surplus districts like Tanjore, East and West Godavari, unless it is found necessary to do so, owing to unforeseen circumstances.<br>The remaining parts of the Province will be under rationing by 1st April 1949.<br>There are Relief Quota Shops in 27 towns and some villages, covering a population of about 143 lakhs (in terms of adults). |
| 7          | Orissa                   | Before decontrol, Orissa had 18 towns under non-statutory rationing, and wheat and rice were the only rationed articles. At present only wheat is issued to habitual wheat-eaters in all towns on the basis of ration cards. As there is no town of any magnitude in Orissa, the local Government do not consider necessary to have regular rationing of rice or paddy in which the province is surplus:—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 8          | East Punjab              | Before decontrol, East Punjab had statutory rationing in 16 towns, and non-statutory rationing and controlled distribution in some areas. All these were derationed during decontrol.<br>East Punjab has introduced statutory rationing in the following 10 towns from 1st January 1949:—<br>Amritsar, Jullundar, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepur (Cantt. and City), Ludhiana, Ambala (Cantt. and City), Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankot and Dharamsala.<br>There are Relief Quota Shops in 17 towns, from which Government stocks are distributed, covering a population of about 7.7 lakhs. Supplies are also being made to deficit rural areas from Government stocks to a limited extent.                                                                                                                                           |

| Serial No. | Province/ Administration | Position regarding reintroduction of rationing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9          | U. P.                    | <p>Before decontrol, U. P. had statutory rationing in 52 towns and controlled distribution in 19 towns and rural areas. These were derationed during the period of decontrol, and partial rationing was introduced through Relief Quota Shops. Now there are Relief Quota Shops in 33 towns, covering a population of about 40 lakhs.</p> <p>From 16th January 1949, ration is being issued to the whole of the population of the rationed towns, instead of to persons drawing Rs. 100/ or less per month, under the partial rationing scheme which will not cover rationing of Establishments, Bakers and Visitors, and the open market will not be closed. As the rationing commitments depend on imports from outside the Province, the rationing arrangements as before can be made only as soon as the resources permit, but no major step can be taken until U. P.'s Rabi procurement by May 1949.</p> |
| 10         | Ajmer-Merwara            | <p>Before decontrol, there was statutory rationing in 3 towns, non-statutory rationing in 2 towns and controlled distribution in 2 towns but during the period of decontrol only one (Ajmer City) continued to remain under rationing.</p> <p>Statutory rationing has been reintroduced in Beawar on 18th October 1948, and in Nasirabad from 29th November 1948, and non-statutory rationing in Pushkar from 1st November 1948.</p> <p>From November 1948, supply of Government stocks of food-grains (Barley) is also being made to the rural areas of Beawar and Ajmer sub-Divisions where famine conditions prevail due to failure of Kharif Crop.</p> <p>Non-statutory rationing has been introduced in Bijainagar.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 11         | Delhi                    | <p>Before decontrol, there was statutory rationing in 3 towns, i.e., Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantt., and 4 rural areas. During the period of decontrol, statutory rationing continued only in Delhi urban area, Shahdara and Mehrauli.</p> <p>It has been proposed that rationing should be introduced immediately in Narela and Najafgarh villages from where it was withdrawn during the decontrol period, and also in other rural areas where rationing is considered necessary.</p> <p>There are Relief Quota Shops in villages, covering a population of about 18,000. These grain shops will be allowed to function in the non-rationed areas.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 12         | Coorg                    | The Coorg Government propose to reintroduce from 1st March 1949 the same non-statutory system of rationing which was in force before the decontrol.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 13         | Himachal Pradesh         | Out of 21 States comprising the Himachal Pradesh, there was statutory rationing only in one place (Nahan) in Sirmur State, and non-statutory rationing and controlled distribution in 2 places (Solon and Chamba) and some rural areas. Statutory rationing has been introduced in 4 towns from 8th January 1949 and partial rationing in 6 towns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 14         | Kutch                    | There is no statutory rationing in Kutch but there is controlled distribution in 4 towns of Bhuj, Mandvi, Anjar and Mundra (with a population of 1 lakh), and foodgrain is issued on the basis of family ration cards. Controlled distribution also exists in rural areas (with a population of 5 lakhs).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 15         | Andaman & Nicobar        | Statutory rationing was not discontinued during the period of decontrol, and still continues.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| Serial No. | States     | Position regarding reintroduction of rationing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| STATES.    |            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1          | Mysore     | <p>Before decontrol, Mysore had statutory rationing in 19 towns, but during decontrol statutory rationing continued only in 4 towns (Bangalore City including Bangalore Civil Station Mysore City, Kolar Gold-fields and Davangere).</p> <p>There is "Informal rationing" of controlled foodgrains in other parts of the State, and the old ration shops are operating as Relief Shops, issuing to consumers to the extent absolutely necessary subject to stocks being available.</p> <p>It is proposed to reintroduce complete rationing on predecontrol lines in the whole of the State before October 1949.</p> |
| 2          | Travancore | Statewide statutory rationing, which was in force before the decontrol, still continues.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 3          | Cochin     | Ditto                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 4          | Baroda     | <p>Before decontrol, it had statutory rationing in 2 towns and some rural areas, and non-statutory rationing in 5 towns and some rural areas, and controlled distribution in 42 towns and rural areas. Statutory rationing still continues in 2 towns and some rural areas (in Baroda City and Okhamandal District). Proposed to extend rationing in big towns when stock position permits.</p> <p>Relief quota shops are functioning in 4 districts covering a population of about 27 lakhs.</p>                                                                                                                   |
| 5          | Kashmir    | <p>There was non-statutory rationing in Srinagar and Jammu, and controlled distribution in 6 towns and 13 rural areas before the decontrol period. Rationing was not discontinued during the decontrol period.</p> <p>Steps are being taken to improve the system of rationing as in other parts of India and to ensure supplies to all needy areas.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 6          | Rampur     | <p>Before decontrol, there was only controlled distribution (partial rationing) in Rampur Town, which was withdrawn during the decontrol and Relief Quota Shops were opened.</p> <p>Rampur Government is closely following the U. P. Government. Partial rationing (Relief Quota Shops) has been introduced in Rampur Towns for persons with a monthly income of Rs. 100 and less.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 7          | Sirohi     | <p>Before decontrol statutory rationing existed in 4 towns, and controlled distribution in 25 rural areas. All these, except Abu (leased area) were derationed.</p> <p>Rationing continues in 4 towns and will be shortly extended to more towns. Further extension of rationing will depend on improvement in the local stock position.</p> <p>Sirohi has now merged in Bombay Province.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 8          | Junagadh   | <p>Before decontrol there was statutory rationing in 2 towns and controlled distribution in 9 towns and some rural areas. During decontrol Relief Quota Shops were opened. Now there are Relief Quota Shops in 15 towns and 813 villages covering a population of about 3 lakhs.</p> <p>This State has now merged into Saurashtra.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 9          | Saurashtra | <p>Necessary steps are being taken to start rationing in four district towns of Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Wadhwan. It will be gradually extended to towns having a population of 10,000. There are Relief Quota Shops in 30 towns and 4,000 villages, covering a population of 25 lakhs.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| Serial No. | State           | Position regarding re-introduction of rationing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10         | Hyderabad(Dn).  | Before decontrol, there was statutory rationing in 22 towns, and controlled distribution in some rural areas. Even during the decontrol period, rationing continued in the cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Warangal, and the urban areas of Khammam, Singreni and Bellampally Collieries.<br>Proposal to extend rationing in all towns with a population of 20,000 or over is under consideration.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 11         | Madhya Bharat   | Indore City—the largest town in the Madhya Bharat—continues to be statutorily rationed from the pre-decontrol period. At present partial rationing also exists in 3 towns and Relief Quota Shops in 7 towns.<br>It is proposed to extend gradually statutory rationing to 4 more important towns (viz. Gwalior, Ujjain, Mhow and Ratlam) and, if found necessary, also in towns with a population of 40,000. (This will be done cautiously as the Madhya Bharat Government have no surplus stocks. They hope that they will be able to produce their own consumption requirements by the end of this Faslī year.)                                                                                                                          |
| 12         | Jaipur          | Before decontrol there was statutory rationing in Jaipur City only. At present there is only controlled distribution (through Government Grain Shops) in Jaipur City and 10 districts, Sheikwati Districts, Khetri and Sikar, and other deficit parts, but not statutory rationing for want of sufficient stocks. It was understood from their representative that statutory rationing will be introduced in Jaipur City by the end of July 1949 and that it will be extended gradually to other big towns.<br>Cheap Grain Shops exist in Jaipur City and 10 districts, covering a population of 16 lakhs.                                                                                                                                 |
| 13         | Jodhpur         | Before decontrol Jodhpur City was under statutory rationing and there was controlled distribution in 29 other towns. All rationing was withdrawn during the decontrol but controlled distribution was introduced in Jodhpur City from June 1948 which was gradually extended. At present there is controlled distribution in Jodhpur City and 12 towns, and to all Central Government servants in P. & T. Offices, etc. The intention is to reintroduce statutory rationing in Jodhpur City during February 1949 and to extend the controlled distribution to other areas subject to availability of stocks.<br>Due to damage to crops famine conditions prevail in certain areas (12 districts) which are fed through Relief Quota Shops. |
| 14         | Bikaner         | Before decontrol there was statutory rationing in Bikaner Town and controlled distribution in 14 towns and some rural areas. It was derationed during the period of decontrol. Controlled distribution in Bikaner has since been taken in hand.<br>It is proposed to start statutory rationing in Bikaner Town and its suburbs with immediate effect and when this is completed statutory rationing will be extended to other urban areas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 15         | Jaisalmer       | There is controlled distribution of imported foodgrains in Jaisalmer Town, and it has been extended throughout the State.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 16         | Rajasthan Union | Before decontrol, statutory rationing existed in 11 towns, non-statutory rationing in 6 towns and some rural areas, and controlled distribution in 33 towns and some rural areas. These were derationed during the period of decontrol.<br>Proposals for re-rationing are awaited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 17         | Matsya Union    | Before decontrol, there was statutory rationing in one town (Bharatpur), and non-statutory rationing in one town (Alwar) which were derationed during the period of decontrol.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| Serial No. | States                    | Position regarding re-introduction of rationing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 18         | Vindhya Pradesh           | Rationing of imported foodgrains has been enforced with effect from 1st November 1948 but this was restricted to Government servants as the stocks of imported wheat were insufficient for rationing of the general public.<br>Partial rationing now exists in 7 towns.<br>Before decontrol, there was statutory rationing in 6 towns and rural areas, non-statutory rationing in one town and controlled distribution in 5 towns and rural areas. Being a surplus area, Vindhya Pradesh do not propose to introduce rationing.<br>Controlled distribution exists in 2 towns. |
| 19         | Kolhapur                  | Before decontrol, there was statutory rationing in 4 towns, and non-statutory rationing in rural areas. Statutory rationing continues in Kolhapur City.<br>Fair price shops (foodgrains) are being opened in the District areas of the State.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 20         | Patiala and E. P. States. | Before decontrol, there was non-statutory rationing in 4 towns and rural areas, and controlled distribution in 3 towns.<br>The East Punjab States Union have agreed to impose price control as obtaining in East Punjab. They are also considering the proposal of opening Relief Quota Shops in deficit urban areas.<br>The Patiala Union is introducing partial rationing in 11 towns of the Union.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 21         | Tehri-Garhwal             | Before decontrol, they had statutory rationing in 4 towns, and non-statutory rationing in 22 towns. Partial rationing is being introduced in 5 towns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 22         | Benaras                   | Had originally non-statutory rationing in 2 towns. Have agreed to have maximum rationing. Details of their programme are awaited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 23         | Cooch Behar               | Before decontrol, the State had statutory rationing in 5 towns, non-statutory rationing in 90 villages and controlled distribution in rural areas.<br>Propose to introduce rationing for nearly 50,000 persons living in the urban areas. Further details awaited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that there are some provinces, for instance, my own province, which do not want rationing, and is rationing going to be imposed on those provinces also who do not want any rationing?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have not decided to impose rationing on C. P.

**Seth Govind Das:** I wanted to know if rationing would be imposed on C. P. or on similar provinces who do not want to have any rationing?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, C. P. has desired that they do not want to ration the population and we are not imposing our view on them.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any other province like C. P. which does not want rationing?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think there is possibly Orissa.

## TEXTILE PRODUCTION CONTROL COMMITTEE

\*276. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any Textile Production Control Committee was formed; and, if so, what are the details of its functions and constitution?

(b) Has it submitted its report and have the recommendations made by it been partially or wholly accepted and implemented by the Government of India?

(c) What role, if any, is this body likely to play in the future determination of the textile policy of Government?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Yes, Sir. The functions and the constitution of the Committee are given in the Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Resolution No. 80 (3)-Tex. I/48, dated the 22nd October 1948, a copy of which is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The report submitted by the Committee is now under examination of the Government.

(c) The Committee was appointed for the specific purpose of going into certain problems connected with the production of cotton textiles in the country. Having submitted its report, the committee has performed the task allotted to it, though it will be open to Government to consult it further on any point arising out of its report or connected with its terms of reference.

No. 80(3)-Tex. I/48  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

## RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 1948.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of introducing a measure of technical control over the production of cloth in mills. This question was discussed with the Textile Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 24th September, 1948. In accordance with the advice given by the Committee, Government propose to introduce immediately certain tentative measures of control intended to secure the production of durable varieties of cloth. Government have also accepted the recommendation of the Textile Advisory Committee that a special committee should be set up to examine these tentative measures as also other suggested steps and to advise the Government on the measures of technical control which should be adopted.

2. In accordance with this decision the Government of India have constituted a Committee, consisting of the following:

- (1) Mr. T. Sivasankar, I.C.S., Director General of Disposals—*Chairman*.
- (2) Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai (Member, Textile Advisory Committee).
- (3) Sir James Doak (Member, Textile Advisory Committee).
- (4) Mr. Neville Wadia (Member, Textile Advisory Committee).
- (5) Mr. S. C. Roy (Member, Textile Advisory Committee).
- (6) Mr. Khandubhai Desai, M.C.A. (Member, Textile Advisory Committee).
- (7) Mr. Chandulal P. Parikh, M.L.A. (Bombay).
- (8) Mr. T. P. Barat, M.B.E., Textile Commissioner.
- (9) Mr. B. D. Pande, I.C.S., Provincial Textile Controller of Bihar—*Members*.

3. Mr. S. N. Das Gupta, Director of Textile Production, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

4. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:

- (a) To examine the tentative measures of control over production, which have been introduced, and to advise Government as to the measures necessary for securing the production of durable varieties of cloth.

(b) To examine proposals for the restriction or prohibition of the production of fine and superfine varieties of cloth and to advise Government on the following matters:

- (i) whether restriction or prohibition of superfine and fine varieties will increase total production of cloth, and, if so, to what extent;
  - (ii) whether and to what extent demand for cloth will be reduced and controlled distribution facilitated by the restriction or prohibition of the production of fine and superfine varieties;
  - (iii) whether restriction or prohibition of the manufacture of fine and superfine varieties is practicable in view of the present and prospective supplies of cotton;
  - (iv) what the effect of such restriction or prohibition would be on the progress and development of the textile industry in India;
  - (v) whether the spinning of finer yarn should be in any case for meeting the requirements of the handloom industry;
- (c) Whether it is desirable and practicable to rationalise and restrict the varieties of cloth produced, and, if so, what the varieties produced should be.

5. The Committee will submit their report to the Government of India by the 31st December, 1948.

S. A. VENKATARAMAN,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## TECHNICAL MISSIONS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND BELGIUM

\*277. Prof. N. G. Ranga: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Technical Missions from Czechoslovakia and Belgium have submitted any reports to Government?

(b) For how long did they study our technical equipment, organisation and possibilities?

(c) What are their main recommendations?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The Czechoslovakian Technical Mission submitted a report to the Government of India.

The Belgian Mission was not a technical mission but only a fact-finding trade mission sent by the Belgian Government to enquire into the possibilities of obtaining their requirements from India and to ascertain the nature of India's requirements which Belgium could meet. This Mission was, however, given an opportunity to visit certain factories in this country.

(b) The former studied the industrial conditions in India for about six weeks. The Belgian Mission stayed in India for about seven weeks.

(c) The Czechoslovakian Technical Mission's main recommendations relate to the utilisation of low-grade coal in boilers and for the production of synthetic fuels and fertilizers. The other Mission did not make any recommendations.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did these missions come to India at the invitation of Government?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: We did not extend the invitation but we were informed that they were willing to come and we gave them the facilities as I have described.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Informed by whom?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: In one case by the Belgian Government and in the other case by the Synthetic Metal and Engineering Works, Prague, which is the top co-ordinating organization of Mechanical and Electrical companies in that country.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are any negotiations being carried on in the light of their recommendations with the Czechoslovakian firm in order to establish in this country at an early date a synthetic fuel and fertiliser plant?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We were particularly attracted by their proposal for the utilization of low grade coal and at their suggestion, we have sent sample quantities of low grade Indian coal to Czechoslovakia which has arrived there and I am expecting that the report will be in our hands in the course of the next few weeks. We have got certain alternative offers from Switzerland as well and both these are now under examination.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have they offered any assistance in the establishment of steel factories under contemplation?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as steel factories are concerned, we are awaiting the report of the three consultants which we had appointed and after we receive them in the course of this month, we will be able to decide whose help we will require for the purpose of establishing the steel factories.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will that report be placed on the table of this House?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, in due course.

#### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF SALT PRODUCERS

**\*278. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of licences which have been given to co-operative societies of salt producers and the names of the provinces to which such societies belong?

(b) What encouragement is being given by Government to these co-operative societies?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The total number of licences issued so far to co-operative societies of salt producers, since 1945 is as under:

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Orissa . . . . . | 2 |
| Madras . . . . . | 2 |
| Bombay . . . . . | 1 |

(b) As a normal rule preference is now given to co-operative societies over all others in the allotment of salt lands for starting new factories. Lands are normally assigned to co-operative societies free of any lease money. Requests coming from co-operative societies for technical guidance about process of manufacture, for transport facilities, etc., are given special attention.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government considering giving any financial credit facilities also?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We refer those cases to the Provincial Governments but we have not yet considered the question of granting financial facilities from the Centre.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** After the announcement of the new policy, what is the additional acreage that has been brought under salt production?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the additional acreage figure here but the production of salt in 1948 has gone up by nearly about 20 per cent. and the other directions which we have issued will help India in becoming self-sufficient in the course of 1951.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the amount of salt imported into India during the current year?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I suppose the honourable member refers to 1948?

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Yes.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** About 75 lakh of maunds in the course of 1948.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make this country self-sufficient in salt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As I have said just now, in the course of 1948 we were definitely able to increase salt production by 20 per cent. and all the other steps that we have taken will help us in making India self-sufficient by 1951. Also we have reduced imports from foreign countries. We are having large imports from Indian provinces and places such as Tuticorin.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the quantity of rock salt dug out or manufactured in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No rock salt.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have any new applications been granted after the announcement of the new policy?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have a number of cases now under examination but in some cases the parties were not recommended by the Provincial Governments. As I have already stated, it is the policy of the Government to encourage the grant of new licenses to co-operative societies particularly those organised by workers themselves.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that some of these cases have been and are being considered for the last one year?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have disposed of a number of cases. The Orissa Government itself opposed the grant of license to a co-operative society and recommended the name of another party which we have accepted.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that in spite of the increase of salt production in many provinces the prices go up considerably on account of want of supply and what steps Government are going to take to increase the transport facilities so that the salt may reach in all the places at proper time?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as prices are concerned, they did go up early in 1948 but in the course of the year prices have definitely come down. The transport arrangements also have considerably improved. What we have done in consultation with the Transport Ministry is to have a scheme for regional distribution so that the supply is made by the producing centres to as near the distributing centres as possible.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that even in the end of 1948 the prices of salt had gone up in several places, especially in C. P.?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Prices have gone down. If there are any particular areas where the honourable Member specially refers, I shall be prepared to consider but I am in constant touch with the Provincial Governments and we have received no complaints from them for the last six months.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Arising out of the statement made by the Honourable the Minister regarding the Government point of view and the steps being taken to encourage co-operative salt manufacture, may I know how long since that representations have been made by people from Orissa from different areas, to increase production and to increase manufacture of salt and with what result?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As I have stated Sir, the application which we received for a large allotment was in respect of 1,200 acres from a co-operative society but that application was definitely opposed by the Provincial Government and we made the allotment to another private firm which was willing to help the Orissa Government in their scheme for heavy chemical industry. So far as the other application was concerned, that



was received too late but so far as the future possibility is concerned, the honourable member is himself in touch with my Department and we have promised all possible help to future applicants.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Arising out of the reply just now emanated from the Minister, may I inform him that I am myself . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know what definite steps are being taken by the Central Government to take care to see that the person that is proposed to be given monopoly in lease is able to put up the plant and factories that he has undertaken?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### INDIA'S REQUIREMENTS OF FOODGRAINS

**\*279. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the average per capita normal requirement of foodgrains?

(b) What is the total estimated production of foodgrains for 1949?

(c) What is the average wastage due to unsatisfactory storage conditions?

(d) How do Government propose to meet the estimated deficit in foodgrains for the year 1949, taking into account the average increase of population?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The requirements are generally calculated on the basis of 16 ozs. per adult per day for the farm population which is 70 per cent. of the total population and 12 ozs. per day for the non-farm population equal to 30 per cent. of the total population. On this basis, total requirement of cereals in 1949 will be 45.4 million tons.

(b) It is not possible just now to make a reliable estimate of total production of foodgrains in 1948-49. Final figures have not yet been received. The estimates sent by Provinces and States indicate that subject to favourable season the production would be on the increase over the previous three years and would be 46.9 million tons for all cereals and gram including minor millets.

(c) The wastage varies from grain to grain. On an average an allowance of 2½ per cent. of the gross production is made as wastage on account of unsatisfactory storage.

(d) Government propose to meet the deficit by accelerating the implementation of the recommendations of the Food Grains Policy Committee in regard to improved farming, reclamation of waste-lands and multi-purpose irrigation projects and also by increase in tubewells. These all schemes are estimated to yield an additional annual yield of 9½ million tons. Besides these steps it is intended to increase the production of partially substitute foods like sweet potatoes and other root crops.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE FOR HEAVY CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

**\*280. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what action has so far been taken on the recommendations of the Development Committee for heavy chemical industries;

(b) how much of our requirements are being produced by Indian enterprise; and

(c) whether there are any schemes, Government or otherwise, for expansion of these industries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Three statements giving the required information are laid on the table of the House.

(c) The only scheme that the Government of India has, is for the utilisation of calcium carbonate sludge which would be obtained as a by-product at the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, for the production of Soda Ash. As regards private schemes, Government have no ready information.

#### STATEMENT I

*Recommendations made at the first meeting of the Development Committee for the Heavy Chemical Industries held on 30th August, 1948 and action taken thereon.*

| Recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Action taken                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The firms who hold licences for the import of Caustic Soda or Sulphuric Acid plant to be notified that their licences are likely to be cancelled if they do not show interest and place orders for equipments. | The firms have been notified and replies from some of them are still awaited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 2. A plant for the production of acetic acid should be located in U. P. which is the centre of Alcohol production.                                                                                                | The U. P. Government has been addressed in the matter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3. Standard for glue should be drawn up.                                                                                                                                                                          | Some members of the Committee have agreed to draw up the specification. Their suggestions are awaited.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 4. Production of carbon black and activated carbon should be taken up immediately.                                                                                                                                | A firm Messrs. Cochin Chemical Industries Ernakulam have reported that they have produced trial samples and normal production will be taken up shortly. A sample of activated carbon from the firm is being tested.                                                                            |
| 5. The question of utilisation of waste sulphur dioxide should be taken up with the India Copper Corporation.                                                                                                     | The matter has been investigated and it has been found that this sulphur dioxide waste cannot be utilised for the production of sulphuric acid due to want of market nearby and difficulties in the transport. The question of its utilisation in the production of sulphur is being explored. |
| 6. The question of using ammonium chloride as fertiliser should be taken up with the Ministry of Agriculture.                                                                                                     | This is being explored.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

#### STATEMENT II

*Recommendations made at the second meeting of the Development Committee for the Heavy Chemical Industries held on 22nd January, 1949 and action taken thereon.*

| Recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Action taken                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Increased production of Sulphuric Acid is based on possible expansion in Health activities in the Provinces and States, hence the Ministry of Health should be advised to increase the consumption of alum for water purification. | The matter is being taken up with the Ministry of Health. |



## STATEMENT II—contd.

| Recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Action taken                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. The Committee recommended that the Railways should be requested to provide adequate tank wagon facilities for the movement of Sulphuric Acid.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | The matter is being taken up with the Railway authorities.                                                                                |
| 3. The production of industrial salt may have to be subsidised and for the total industrial requirements of half a million tons of salt the cost to the Government on this account would be something like Rs. 1.5 crores per annum. This would be very considerably reduced if the location of the future industries were judiciously selected so that as little transport as possible of salt was involved, in which case the Committee felt that the total cost to the Government would perhaps be not more than half a crore of Rupees.                 | The question is being examined.                                                                                                           |
| 4. In view of the present stock of imported Soda ash, the Committee felt that the manufacturers would be unable to market their product unless some sort of control were exercised over the distribution of soda ash. It was, therefore, felt that either a system of 'Pool' should be created for soda ash as had been done in the case of Superphosphate or the Government, should restrict imports (as some members suggested) by insisting on a certain amount of purchase of indigenous soda ash as a condition precedent to granting future licences. | The matter is under consideration.                                                                                                        |
| 5. Increased use of Chlorine should be immediately found. No further licences for the production of Caustic Soda by electrolytic means should be given unless proper disposal arrangement for chlorine had been made. The Committee also felt that more emphasis should be laid on the production of caustic soda by causticising process till such time as the industry would be able to dispose of the entire amount of chlorine produced.                                                                                                                | The Committee was informed that (I. & S.) was following this policy and the committee approved the policy pursued by the D. G. (I. & S.). |
| 6. Bleaching powder manufactured at present is not of sufficient high strength and is further likely to deteriorate. All efforts should be made to develop manufacture of high based hypochlorate for utilising fully all the available free chlorine resources.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | The industry is being advised accordingly. Some firms have already made enquiries about equipment from manufacturers abroad.              |
| 7. In view of the importance of Sodium Sulphide to various consuming industries, it was imperative that a definite decision should be taken by Jodhpur Darbar as early as possible regarding the availability of Sodium Sulphate at a reasonable price so that production of Sodium Sulphide could be stepped up.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | The matter has already been taken up with the Jodhpur Darbar who have been asked to expedite their decision.                              |

## STATEMENT III

Requirements and indigenous production of major heavy chemicals.

| Chemical                      | Annual Estimated requirements                                    | Quantity met by indigenous production |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                               | Tons.                                                            | Tons.                                 |
| 1. Sulphuric Acid . . . . .   | 80,000*                                                          | 80,000                                |
| 2. Caustic Soda . . . . .     | 70,000                                                           | 4,383                                 |
| 3. Soda Ash . . . . .         | 1,20,000                                                         | 28,200                                |
| 4. Liquid Chlorine . . . . .  | 1,800                                                            | 1,800                                 |
| 5. Bleaching Powder . . . . . | 15,000                                                           | 2,936                                 |
| 6. Bichromates . . . . .      | There is surplus production, 1,000 tons being exported annually. |                                       |

\*The deficiency in requirements of the above chemicals are met by imports.

## RELEASE OF IRON FOR MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

\*281. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what accumulated stocks of iron were found with stockholders as at the end of December, 1948;

(b) whether such stocks would be released for the manufacture of agricultural implements; and

(c) whether such of the Rolling Mills as are willing to turn over their quota of iron for the production of agricultural implements, at prices slightly higher than the controlled prices but which are mutually agreed upon between the mills and the Kisan Congress, will be allowed to do so instead of using it for household purposes?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). The stocks of steel held by controlled stockholders and registered stockholders at the end of December, 1948 amounted to 69,399 tons and 18,000 tons respectively. A part of the stock held by the controlled stockists is already earmarked against quota certificates issued by the Iron and Steel Controller and the balance is held as their working stock. The stocks held by registered stockists form part of the Provincial quota and are released by Provincial Governments, both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

(c) Whether unregistered Re-rolling Mills can be permitted to use their products for fabrication of agricultural implements or their products should be distributed to other fabricators engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements is a matter entirely for Provincial Governments to decide, as the control over distribution of the products of unregistered Re-rollers rests with the Provincial Governments in whose area the Re-rolling Mills are located.

Products manufactured by registered re-rollers who are controlled by the Central Government are distributed both for fabrication of agricultural implements as well as house building and other purposes and it is not possible to earmark the entire production of these Mills for fabricating agricultural implements only.

The question whether registered re-rollers should be permitted to fabricate from out of their products and if so, to what extent, is engaging the attention of Government.

## CLOSING OF COAL MINES IN BENGAL AND BIHAR

\*282. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many mines in Bengal and Bihar had to be closed on account of uneconomic working;

- (b) what is their usual capacity to yield coal;
- (c) whether anything is being done to bring them back into economic working;
- (d) why the total production of coal has gone down and pit-head stocks have gone up in 1948 as compared to 1947; and
- (e) what is being done to improve the situation?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) According to the information so far available, only one private colliery, namely, Bhaga, belonging to Messrs. Lodna Colliery Company, closed down during 1948 on account of un-economic working.

(b) 4,000 tons per month.

(c) The owners are reported to be contemplating to work two seams in the Bhaga Colliery from another colliery by arranging underground haulage.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Labour to enquire *inter alia* into the causes of closure of collieries when received will throw further light in the matter.

(d) and (e): The total coal production in 1948 as compared to 1947 has not gone down. This will be evident from the following figures:

1947 ... 29,793,146 tons (excluding 280,000 tons being the output from January to August of the collieries now in Pakistan).

1948 ... 29,822,257 tons (excluding the output of the collieries now in Pakistan).

The Pit-head stocks at the end of December, 1948 were 1,730,000 tons as against 2,025,695 tons at the end of December, 1947.

The following measures which have been taken by Government will further reduce the stocks to the normal level *viz.*, 750,000 tons in a few months time:

(i) establishment of a Coal Transport Advisory Committee to review the day-to-day transport position in Bengal/Bihar; (ii) setting up of an *ad hoc* Committee to look into the question of special assistance for Transport to the over-stocked collieries; and (iii) stepping up of coastal shipments and exports.

#### FIXATION OF PRICE AND INTER-PROVINCIAL MOVEMENT OF *Gur*

**\*283. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies were made as to how to regulate the relative prices of sugar and *gur* (jaggery) in order to protect the growers of sugarcane;

(b) whether Government propose to fix minimum price for *gur*, in addition to the present fixation of a ceiling price;

(c) whether any special steps are being taken to facilitate the movement of *gur* from Chittoor, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts in the Madras Province and Bareilly and other Districts of U. P. to consuming centres in other provinces or states; and

(d) what other steps are being taken to protect the interests of *gur* producers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) *Gur* as also sugar, has been decontrolled since December, 1947. During the period of control, sugar and *gur* prices were both being fixed after considering the cost of production of each. Owing to transport difficulties, however, and difficulties inherent in controlling a widely manufactured commodity like *gur* on a cottage industry scale, it was not found possible to effectively enforce the prices of *gur*. Since decontrol, sugar prices have risen while *gur* prices have fallen. Last year the prices of *gur* in U.P. were prevented from falling below the economic level by providing special transport.

(b) As stated above, there is at present no control over the price of *gur*. Provincial Governments have not, therefore, fixed any ceiling price for *gur* nor is it proposed to fix any statutory minimum price in the absence of control. Experience has shown that it is not possible to exercise price control over *gur* without monopoly procurement and controlled distribution which is administratively not feasible. Although, no minimum prices for *gur* are fixed, the Government will make every effort to prevent prices falling unduly in a surplus area by giving extra facilities for movement.

(c) *Gur* has been placed for rail movement under priority class 2 (a). No special complaints about accumulation of *gur* or transport difficulties in Madras province have been reported, while for the movement of the U.P. *gur*, the Government of India in consultation with the U.P. Government, are trying to work a phased programme of despatches by producers' Co-operative Societies.

(d) No other steps to protect the interests of *gur* producers against financial loss seem to be necessary in view of the policy of decontrol. Government, will however, consider the matter further if any suggestions are made to them.

#### INDIAN FRUIT PRESERVATION AND CANNING INDUSTRY

**\*284. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to increase the production and preservation of fruit;

(b) whether Government are aware that fruit is one of the most important protective foods which should be developed;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Indian Fruit Preservation and Canning Industry is in an infant condition; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to give it adequate protection from cheaper imports or to subsidise it or to give it any other special encouragement?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Government of India, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Provincial and State Governments have been financing several schemes for Fruit Research, increased production of fruits, marketing of fruit and training of technical personnel. The Research Schemes aim at evolving suitable varieties of fruit plants with a view to effect improvement in their quality and yield, and are also concerned with control of pests and diseases. The Production Schemes aim at bringing more area under quick-yielding fruit plants and improving the yield by the use of manures, irrigation facilities and control of diseases. Some of the Provincial Schemes were being financed from the Grow More Food Grant so far. They will now be financed by the Provinces from the Block Grant for development placed at their disposal by the Central Government. The total grants made out of the G.M.F. Fund amounted to 8.43 lakhs from 1945-46 to 1947-48. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Schemes involve an expenditure of about 19 lakhs of rupees out of which about 13 lakhs were spent upto the end of 1947-48.

As regards preservation of fruits, it has been decided to set up, in due course, an Indian Institute of Fruit Technology at Nagpur. A beginning has already been made by opening training classes for persons candidates recruited from Provinces and States at this Institute which is at present located in Delhi. The shifting of this Institute to Nagpur and providing it with full equipment for research, however, has been held in abeyance till 1950-51 on account of the present need for economy.

A Fruit Products Order is in force which was promulgated by the Government of India in 1946 in consultation with the Industry. The object of the

Order is to ensure that the fruit products manufactured in India conform to certain minimum standards regarding composition, handling and hygienic conditions. It is expected that the proper enforcement of this Order, which it has now been decided to entrust to the Provincial and State Governments, will lead to a gradual and systematic improvement in the conditions of the Industry and help in the regular collection of statistics regarding production.

To encourage the growth of the Preserved Fruit Industry in the country, high tariff protection against cheaper foreign imports has been afforded to it for three years with effect from the 1st January, 1948. The question of further protection if required by the Industry and the form it should take is at present under consideration of the Tariff Board.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) As mentioned in answer to part (a) of the question, protection in the form of high *ad valorem* duties on imported fruit products was granted to the Industry for three years beginning from 1948. The question whether this protection needs any further revision or substitution, wholly or in part, by a direct subsidy or other form of aid, was recently considered by the Tariff Board whose recommendations are awaited. The existing protection is as follows:

40 per cent. *ad valorem* on fruit squashes,

60 per cent. *ad valorem* on fruits and syrups,

80 per cent. *ad valorem* on jams and jellies.

Assistance is also afforded to the Industry by release of controlled materials such as tin-plate, coal, cement, etc.

#### PRICE OF SUGAR

\*285. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the price of sugar in our country is double the world price of sugar?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for the same?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to bring down the present price of sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes, very nearly so.

(b) The high price of sugar in India is mainly due to (1) the high price of sugarcane (2) increased cost of labour, and higher manufacturing expenses.

(c) A twenty per cent. reduction in the price of sugar has already been effected for the current year compared to last year's price. No further reduction was considered practicable. The present ex-factory price of sugar is Rs. 23/8/- per maund for D-24 quality against Rs. 35/7/- last year.

Sugarcane is the major item in the cost of production of sugar and for any appreciable reduction in the cost of production of sugar, cost of sugarcane has to be substantially reduced by encouraging growth of improved varieties, yielding more cane per acre and more sugar per maund of cane. This is being done by the Provinces and State under a five year scheme of intensive research, sponsored and financed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. Certain schemes which are expected to cost Rs. 75 lakhs have already been initiated in United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras and Orissa. The cost of manufacturing sugar has also to be lowered by increasing manufacturing efficiency and utilization of bye-products of the sugar-industry. These matters are also receiving attention.

#### PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

\*286. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of sugar mills in the country?

(b) What is their total annual output?

(c) What is the total requirement of sugar per year in the country?

(d) If the total production of sugar is not sufficient to meet the needs of the country, what are the measures taken to remedy the same?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The number of sugar mills in the Indian Union is 155.

(b) The annual production of sugar in the Union is about a million tons.

(c) The target of production for the Indian Union per year has been placed at sixteen lakh tons which includes one lakh tons for export.

(d) To achieve this target the Government of India have planned the expansion of the sugar industry by the installation of about 45 factories of a daily crushing capacity of 800 to 1,000 tons at suitable locations.

#### PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF POTATOES

\*287. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the total production of potato in the country per year?

(b) Is potato imported from any country and if so, from what countries?

(c) What was the quantity so imported in 1948 and what was the amount spent for the same?

(d) Is it a fact that potato growers are not given any facilities by Government to dispose of their produce?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The average annual production of potatoes in the Indian Dominion is estimated at 470 lakh maunds.

(b) Potatoes are imported into India mainly from Italy, Burma, Australia, Netherlands and Kenya Colony.

(c) The total quantity imported in 1948 was 4.13 lakh maunds and the total value of the imports was Rs. 54.9 lakhs.

(d) Government are not aware of any difficulty in the disposal of potatoes due to over-production or absence of suitable markets. The only difficulty that the growers experience is in regard to the transport of their produce from the growing areas to the consuming centres. For the purpose of providing adequate facilities in this direction, potatoes along with other foodstuffs have been allotted priority I (b) when the movement is sponsored and priority II (a) for unsponsored movements. In addition, whenever any request either from the growers themselves or from the Provincial Governments for the speedy movement of accumulated stocks is received, steps are taken to provide necessary assistance in consultation and collaboration with the Transport Ministry.

#### TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS FOR ALL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS IN BIHAR

\*288. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state which district headquarters in the Province of Bihar do not have telephonic connection?

(b) Are Government aware of the urgency of providing telephonic connection between the Capital of the Province and all district headquarters for administrative purpose?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) Purnea, Daltonganj and Dumka.

(b) Yes, but as the Department is short of stores and telephone equipment, priority is given to places where the demand is of a more urgent nature. Telephone Exchanges are expected to be opened at Purnea and Dumka during 1949-50.

## CULTIVATION BY TRACTORS

\*289. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total number of heavy tractors in the possession of the Central Tractor Organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India?

(b) Has it loaned heavy tractors to the Provinces and if so, how many tractors have been loaned to each province?

(c) What is the area of land benefitted by these tractors in each province in the years 1947-48, and 1948-49?

(d) Was there any improvement in the yield of the areas benefitted by these heavy tractors in each province and if so, to what extent?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The total number of heavy tractors in the possession of the Central Tractor Organisation under the Ministry of Agriculture is 160.

(b) The tractors of the Central Tractor Organisation were allotted as follows:

1947-48.

|       |     |     |     |    |          |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|----------|
| U.P.  | ... | ... | ... | 64 | Tractors |
| C.P.  | ... | ... | ... | 32 | "        |
| Total |     |     |     | 96 | "        |

1948-49.

|                       |     |     |     |     |          |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| U.P.                  | ... | ... | ... | 48  | Tractors |
| C.P.                  | ... | ... | ... | 96  | "        |
| Madhya Bharat (Union) | ... | ... | ... | 16  | "        |
| Total                 |     |     |     | 160 | "        |

(c) During 1947-48 the following areas were reclaimed by these tractors:

|       |     |     |     |        |        |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| U.P.  | ... | ... | ... | 24,806 | Acres. |
| C.P.  | ... | ... | ... | 7,500  | "      |
| Total |     |     |     | 32,306 | "      |

Out of these, an area of 18,428 acres was new land and the remaining 13,878 acres were 'Kans' infested land.

During 1948-49 these tractors are expected to reclaim 1,00,000 acres as detailed below:

|                       |     |     |     |        |       |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-------|
| U.P.                  | ... | ... | ... | 30,000 | Acres |
| C.P.                  | ... | ... | ... | 60,000 | "     |
| Madhya Bharat (Union) | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | "     |

Out of these 20,000 acres will be new land and the remaining 80,000 acres Kans infested land.

(d) The Provincial Governments expect to harvest a good crop from the areas reclaimed by these tractors. In the case of new lands a yield of at least 12 maunds per acre and in the case of weed-infested lands an extra yield of 6 maunds over and above the usual two or three maunds per acre is anticipated. In U.P. it has been estimated crops worth Rs. 16 lakhs were harvested in 1948.

\*290. [WITHDRAWN.]

## RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS AND OFFICE BUILDINGS IN ORISSA POSTAL CIRCLE

\*291. **Shri Yudhishtir Mishra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of residential quarters provided in the Orissa Postal Circle to Gazetted and non-gazetted officers;

(b) the number of departmental Post Offices in Orissa Circle accommodated in rented buildings;

(c) the number of departmental buildings for providing accommodation to departmental post offices in Orissa Circle constructed during the last five years, and the number of such buildings proposed to be constructed during the year 1949-50; and

(d) the number of units of residential quarters constructed in Orissa Circle for non-gazetted postal staff during the last three years and the number of such quarters proposed to be constructed during the year 1949-50?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) Number of units of residential quarters provided in Orissa Circle: Gazetted five; Non-gazetted 134.

(b) Number of departmental Post Offices in Orissa Circle accommodated in rented buildings—86.

(c) Number of departmental buildings for Post Offices in Orissa Circle: constructed during last 5 years nil; proposed to be constructed during 1949-50 nil.

(d) Number of units of residential quarters constructed for non-gazetted staff: during last three years nil; Number of staff quarters proposed to be constructed in 1949-50 nil.

## CULTIVATION OF RECLAIMED LAND

\*292. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the total area of land reclaimed for cultivation and growing Crops during the Calendar year 1948?

(b) What was the total expenditure incurred on the different reclamation schemes?

(c) What was the net value of crops raised on the reclaimed lands?

(d) Was the cultivation of the reclaimed land undertaken by private individuals, collective or co-operative groups of persons or by Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Total area of land reclaimed in 1948 for cultivation was 4,45,833 acres.

(b) The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,14,65,453.

(c) Reports from Provinces of Orissa, Bombay, and West Bengal have not been received, as the crops have not been harvested. The net value of crops raised on the reclaimed lands in the Provinces of Bihar, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Assam, Madras and East Punjab was Rs. 3,44,01,010.

(d) In United Provinces the Kans infested land reclaimed already belonging to individuals was cultivated by the owners. But the new land reclaimed is partly to be settled with persons who will form Co-operative Societies and partly converted into State-farm and collective farms. In all other Provinces the reclaimed land was cultivated by private individuals.

## LAND RECLAMATION FOR CULTIVATION DURING 1949

\*293. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the total acreage of land that Government propose to reclaim during the calendar year 1949?

(b) In which provinces is the reclamation going to be carried out?

(c) Have Government considered the desirability of opening large scale State-Farms on reclaimed land in each of the Indian Union Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The Central Tractor Organisation of the Government of India propose to reclaim 1,00,000 acres during the season December, 1948 to June, 1949 as indicated below:

|                              |          |       |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|
| United Provinces             | 30,000   | Acres |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | 60,000   | "     |
| Madhya Bharat Union          | 10,000   | "     |
| Total                        | 1,00,000 | "     |

The programme for the season 1949-50 has not yet been finalised.

(c) Out of the 1,00,000 acres to be reclaimed about 80,000 acres belong to small cultivators who will farm this area themselves. It is a matter for the Provincial Governments concerned to decide whether the balance of 20,000 acres will be cultivated as State-farms or otherwise.

## INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONES IN RURAL AREAS

\*294. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephones in use in India; and

(b) how long it will take Government to introduce the system in the rural areas?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) 1,14,922 on 31st March, 1948.

(b) Telephones will be introduced in rural areas when such introduction becomes economically practicable.

## AEROPLANE CRASHES

\*295. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many aeroplane crashes have taken place in India from 1st April, 1948 up to now?

(b) How many people have been killed and how many injured in such accidents?

(c) What compensation altogether has been given by Government to the bereaved families so far?

(d) What compensation altogether has been given by private Aeroplane Companies to them?

(e) What are the precautions now taken to avoid such accidents?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The total number of aircraft accidents during the period from the 1st April, 1948 to the 25th January, 1949, was 52, out of which 36 involved major damage to aircraft or injury to the occupants and of these only one accident involving loss of life to occupants occurred to a schedule service, namely the loss of a Dakota with all its passengers between Jammu to Srinagar last month.

(b) Eighteen killed and twenty-one injured.

(c) No compensation has been given by Government.

(d) Government is not aware of any compensation having been paid by the Air Transport Companies.

(e) Precautionary measures have been laid down in the Indian Aircraft Act and the rules thereunder relating to airworthiness and inspection of aircraft, licensing of operating personnel and air traffic control and strict and careful observance of these regulations is enforced. The safety measures are constantly under review. Accidents when they occur are carefully investigated and if they reveal the need for any new regulations or tightening up of any existing regulations, necessary action for the purpose is immediately taken.

## OVERCROWDING IN RAILWAY TRAINS

\*296. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the total carrying capacity of all Railway coaches for passengers?

(b) How many persons have been carried during the financial years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(c) What was the percentage of overcrowding to regular accommodation?

(d) How many deaths have occurred during the year 1948-49 on account of people hanging outside or sitting on the tops of carriages?

(e) What is the deficit in the number of carriages now?

(f) How many new or additional carriages and having what capacity were put on the rails during the year 1948-49 and what is the target for the year 1949-50?

(g) What steps are Government proposing to take to remove overcrowding?

(h) Is it a fact that overcrowding has increased since the abolition of the Inter class?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) to (h). A statement giving the information asked for by the honourable member is placed on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

(a) The total number of seats in all the carriages available for carrying passengers, on the 31st March, 1948 was as under:

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Broad Gauge | 512,912 |
| Metre Gauge | 259,038 |

NOTE.—The latest corrected figures available are those for 1947-48 which are therefore given above. These relate to all Class I Railways excluding E. P. and Assam Railways.

(b) The following are the figures in thousands showing the number of passengers carried on Class I Railways (excluding Eastern Punjab and Assam) during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49:

|             | 1947-48. | 1948-49<br>(anticipated). |
|-------------|----------|---------------------------|
| Broad Gauge | 644,634  | 729,382                   |
| Metre Gauge | 328,450  | 374,696                   |

(c) The usual method of estimating the extent of overcrowding is by reference to the occupation ratio which is expressed by the percentage ratio of passenger miles to seat miles per day. For the year 1947-48 this ratio works out to 70 per cent. for B. G. and 85 per cent. for M. G. The Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947 who have commented on this subject considered that an occupation ratio of 50 per cent. should be aimed at this would avoid any serious overcrowding. In view of the occupation ratio standing at 70 per cent. for B. G. and 85 per cent. for M. G. perhaps a reduction to 60 per cent. should be taken as the immediate target.

(d) The information so far available indicates that during the period 1st January, 1948 to 31st January, 1949 there have been 67 deaths and 49 cases of injury over the Indian Government Railways due to travelling on footboards and 4 cases resulting in loss of life

due to travelling on roofs of carriages. Footboards deaths occurred mainly on the B.B. & C.I. Railway electrified suburban sections. There were 27 fatal accidents of this description during the period reviewed, and in 23 cases it was established that overcrowding was not the cause. There are certain passengers who persist in travelling on footboards, even when accommodation is available in the train. This is prevented at stations, but passengers leave their compartments whilst trains are in motion. Prosecutions are now undertaken whenever there is a possibility of a conviction being obtained.

(e) It is estimated that about 2,700 more coaches than were available on 1st April, 1948 are required to meet the increased traffic requirements.

(f) During the year 1948-49, it is expected that about 214 passenger coaches with seating capacity of approximately 20,758 passengers, will be put on line. Since 1st April, 1948 251 passenger coaches have been returned by the Ministry of Defence. Seating capacity is approximately 21,586. The target for the year 1949-50 is approximately 460 coaches.

(g) The steps being taken include placing new coaching stock on line, strengthening passenger train services by attaching extra carriages as far as available within the permissible hauling capacity of the engine, best possible utilisation of all available coaching stock, vigorous efforts to prevent ticketless travel and increasing efficiency all-round.

(h) There has been no reduction in the total carrying capacity which has, on the contrary, increased slightly as a result of the reduction in the number of classes from 1st January, 1949 and therefore no increase in overcrowding can be attributed to the change in classes.

#### SHORT DISTANCE AIR SERVICES

**\*297. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to organise short distance Air Services in India?

(b) Are there any applications for starting new services, which Government have not approved?

(c) If so, what was the reason therefor?

(d) Are Government contemplating any new Services during the course of the next financial year?

(e) If so, what are they?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The initiative for the operation of air services (including short distance air services) lies with the air operating companies. Government provides the ground organisation and navigational facilities at specified stations which are selected having regard to their traffic potential. Consistent with the country's present resources in funds, technical personnel and equipment, the Government of India's plan is largely confined to the development of trunk routes; but facilities for the operation of short distance services are also provided where traffic demand is sufficiently high to justify this.

(b) The statutory authority for the grant of licences for operation of scheduled air services is the Air Transport Licensing Board. The Board has rejected quite a number of applications for licences.

(c) In granting licenses, the Board is guided by the provisions of Part XIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, relating to the requirements to be fulfilled before a license can be issued. The applications that do not satisfy the requirements are rejected by the Board.

(d) and (e). It is expected that the following services, for which provisional licenses have been granted will commence operation during the next financial year:

- (1) Bombay-Karachi-Zahidan-Tehran.
- (2) Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon-Hongkong-Shanghai.
- (3) Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore-Batavia-Sourabaya-Darwin-Sydney.
- (4) Madras-Bezwada.

(5) Hyderabad-Bezwada-Vizagapatam.

(6) Nagpur-Jubbulpore.

#### ASSEMBLY AND MANUFACTURE OF AEROPLANES IN INDIA

**\*298. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of aeroplanes assembled in India up to the end of the year 1948?

(b) What is the number of aeroplanes proposed to be assembled and manufactured in India during the year 1949-50?

(c) What is the estimated number of aeroplanes that would be required by Government for civil air services in India during 1949-50?

(d) How are these planes going to be obtained?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, assembled up to the end of 1948, 148 aeroplanes. Eleven aeroplanes were also partly manufactured and partly assembled there.

(b) Hindustan Aircraft Limited is at present engaged in the Assembly and manufacture of fifty Prentice Trainer aircraft under assistance arrangement with Messrs. Percival Aircraft Company, England. The number of Prentices expected to be assembled or manufactured during 1949-50 is 47.

Hindustan is also designing three indigenous types of Trainer aircraft for the R.I.A.F. and Flying Clubs, etc. Manufacture of two prototypes will be taken up in 1949-50. These will be ready for flight test the next year. Research is proceeding on the development of one or two additional types.

(c) Aircraft required for the operation of Civil Air services in India are purchased by the operating companies. It is estimated that about twelve new aircraft will be required for this purpose during 1949-50.

(d) The aircraft will have to be imported from abroad.

#### DELAYS IN DELIVERY OF MONEY ORDERS AND PARCELS AT GAUHATI

**\*299. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that money orders sent from Shillong are not ordinarily delivered at Gauhati before 10 days?

(b) Are Government aware that the Registered Parcels Nos. 302 and 312 posted by the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara at Dhubri on the 12th January, 1949 were not received by the Sessions Judge at Gauhati till the 22nd January, 1949 and that only, when a special request was made to the Superintendent of Post Offices of the Division?

(c) Are Government aware that similar cases have occurred on various occasions, and that Government records had to be brought by special messengers to Gauhati from the neighbouring towns, and that some Sessions trials had to be put off by Sessions Judges of A. V. Districts on account of delays in receiving the records sent by post?

(d) Is it a fact that registered packets and parcels are kept in open enclosures in the main Post Office of Gauhati, as there is no room in the building to keep them?

(e) If so, for how long have they been so kept?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The facts are not as stated. Money Orders issued in Shillong are ordinarily paid at Gauhati on the third day but arrangements are being made to have them paid the next day.

(b) Yes, Sir. The delay referred to is under departmental investigation.



(c) No other case of the kind has come to the notice of Government. Cases of delays are normally investigated by the local head of the circle. Government have also no information regarding the postponement of any sessions trials on account of postal delays.

(d) Yes, but they are kept under Police-guard. Proper sheds for storage of such bags are under construction and are expected to be completed shortly.

(e) From the 13th December, 1948.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Sir, I have to make a representation regarding supplementary questions and the replies to questions that are laid on the table of the House, such as statements, etc.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may do so after the short notice question is put and answered.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON BINA-BHOPAL SECTION

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 3 Up Punjab Mail met with an accident on the Bina-Bhopal section, on the 1st February, 1949;

(b) if so, the nature and number of casualties;

(c) the damage to rolling stock; and

(d) the cause of the accident?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) Three passengers sustained simple injuries.

(c) The engine and three bogies behind it were derailed, the estimated cost of the damage being Rs. 13,600.

(d) An enquiry is being held to determine the cause of the accident.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is this, Sir, the first accident on the Bina-Bhopal section during the last eighteen months?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I cannot give a definite answer to that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did this accident take place within Bhopal State territory or outside?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Within the State territory.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has there been a press report that sabotage is suspected?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Sabotage is suspected, I know.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did this accident occur before or after the dissolution of the Bhopal Ministry?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I am not aware of the exact date on which that ministry was dissolved.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Were not some important persons, or some very important persons—V.I.P. in official parlance—travelling or expected to travel by that train?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** An Executive Engineer of the G.I.P. was travelling by that train.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When did the P.W.I. or his staff inspect the line before that accident?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not know if they made any inspection in anticipation of this accident, not likely.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, is not inspection done every day?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Inspection is done.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no use pursuing these questions. An enquiry has been set up and all these questions will be gone into by this enquiry.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that after two or three days of that accident, another accident took place near Itarsi, and is it not suspected that the same gang of saboteurs is working throughout that area?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The suspicion as regards sabotage is being investigated now.

### PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF SHORT NOTICE QUESTION IN NEWSPAPERS

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, before we proceed to the business of the day, may I invite your attention to the publication of a news item in one of the local dailies regarding a question which I am alleged to have given short notice of? I do not know where and how that leakage has occurred, and I am very well aware that it is contrary to all the rules of business and propriety of our Parliament. I am very anxious, Sir, that the direction which you gave last year in connection with some adjournment motion must be observed by all concerned. I only wish here to disown all responsibility for this incident, and I would request you, Sir, to take such action as you may deem fit in this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** I entirely concur with the honourable member that, the practice of giving publicity whether through the initiative of members or otherwise, to questions, motions or resolutions before they are admitted in the House, and so far as questions are concerned, even before they are answered, is not a desirable one. Last time, I expressed my disapproval of this procedure and said that I may be constrained to consider what steps might be taken in case a repetition takes place. Since then, there has been a change in the constitutional and legal position which perhaps honourable members and also the Press might know. The privileges of this House to-day are identical with those of the House of Commons in England, and any contempt by such pre-publication or any other manner is liable to be punished with such punishment as the House may decide. People guilty of violation are liable to be committed for contempt of the House. I hope that all concerned will take note of this and that there will not be a repetition of this kind, in future.

On the present occasion, as it is the first of its type, after the enlargement of the privileges of the House, I do not think we should take any more serious notice of it than this.

### SUPPLY OF ADVANCE COPIES OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, ETC., TO MEMBERS

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Sir, you were good enough to state that replies and statements that are furnished by the Honourable Ministers are supplied to the library, soon after they are given here. I may, however, be permitted to bring to your notice that I am a regular reader of these replies and I have found that even by the mid-day of the same day, or even by 1 o'clock or even by 2-30 P.M. they are not supplied to the library. The result is that we have to wait till the next day to see them. Even if these statements are supplied in due course, they will not be useful to us or helpful to us in framing supplementary questions arising out of the replies and statements supplied. They are not helpful for



the purpose of supplementary questions for the day. This creates two difficulties. Firstly, it prevents honourable members from putting supplementary questions. Secondly, it leads to members framing other questions and thus adds to the number of questions to be asked in the House. With a view to avoid both these difficulties, may I suggest to you the procedure that is being followed in the Provinces, namely, replies are being printed and circulated to all the honourable members, and they are fully prepared, being in the know of the replies. Therefore the supplementary questions that are framed by them are apt and to the point, this also minimises the number of unnecessary questions, and also makes it possible for the House to finish the questions for the day. I request this practice may kindly be considered and if possible, accepted.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, I also endorse the remarks made by my friend Mr. Biswanath Das. It becomes very difficult for us to put our questions because we do not get these statements in time. I do not entirely agree with his suggestion that every member should be given a printed copy in advance. I think, the member concerned at least should be given the statement, at least one hour in advance, or at least half-an-hour in advance. To-day I had to ask a very important question about prices and which actually involved crores of rupees, but you prevented me, Sir saying that I could study the statement. But when will I get the opportunity to put the supplementary question on the statement I may get it only next August or September. Therefore I would request you to give consideration to this matter, which actually relates to the rights of the members of this House, and not wait till the rules are considered.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think we need take any more time arguing over this matter.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** But it comes up over and over again. We must decide something.

**Mr. Speaker:** A decision was taken; perhaps it is not clear to some members as to what decision was taken. The question of printing the answers and supplying them to the members was considered fully in the new set-up of things, and it was felt that it was not a good practice to follow, for various reasons. I need not go into the reasons at present.

As regards the questions themselves, I do think that interpellations are important, and the question hour is the most lively one in the House. But honourable members will see that it is desirable that each individual member gets a fair opportunity to put supplementary questions. It is also the duty of each member to see that he does not go into such details in the supplementary questions, as to bar a lot of subsequent questions coming from other Members. In fact, the time taken over supplementary questions in this House is, to my mind, inordinately long. In the House of Commons, about 50 questions are disposed of in one hour, and here, though I have given, sometimes, as long as 10 minutes to a particular question in view of its importance, members seem to be dissatisfied and want to put more and more questions. They do not take into consideration the fact that by dwelling rather too long on certain questions they leave very little time for the remaining questions on the Order Paper which are of equal importance. Today, for example, when the List of Questions contains 34 questions, only 14 were answered, and the remaining 20 have gone into the proceedings, without any chance for putting supplementary questions on them. Really it is a question of some balance. If statements are to be gone through in this House, I am afraid, hardly three questions can be considered and the rest will remain as they are. So, the position is that Members themselves have to see that they put in as few supplementary questions as possible.

I find that the rules as regards questions are also not properly either studied or put into practice by Members. For example, questions suggesting action,

questions containing inferences, questions which are argumentative, etc., are all, not permissible and still such questions are being put as supplementaries and a lot of time is taken. My difficulty is that, when supplementary questions are put, I cannot come to a conclusion as to whether they are admissible or not, unless they are actually put. Then, by the time they are put, perhaps they are answered also in some cases, before a ruling is given as to whether a question is admissible or not; and a good deal of time is thus lost.

A good deal of time is also lost by long preambles to questions, such as, 'whereas the Honourable Minister for so and so', and 'in view of the statement made by' and so on and so forth. Sometimes the valuable one hour of question time is lost in repeating the phrase "May I know from the Honourable Minister" and so on. If the questions are put in a short sentence and to the point, I think we would be able to do full justice to the whole Question hour and the important right of interpellations could be exercised more usefully. That is how I feel about these questions.

As regards placing the answers to the questions in the Library, there was a slight mistake in what I said before. Up to one o'clock, they are placed on the Secretary's table and then they are taken to the Library. There, from one o'clock onwards, they are available. I do not think anything further is now necessary to be said by me and I do not think anything more can be done in this matter.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Would it not be convenient if typed copies are given to members who have given notice of questions so that at least the member concerned may be satisfied?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the honourable member mean to say that this should be done before the Question hour begins?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, that is done in the provinces. I know it. I was myself a member of a Provincial Assembly and its Speaker for nearly 2½ years before the Constitution was suspended. In the old set up, that was the procedure. But in the new set-up, the House is sovereign and it cannot afford to be dealing with small matters. It has to deal with matters of great importance and matters of international importance. I may here give an illustration. I remember to have admitted a question asking whether there was sufficient number of ration shops opened in Delhi. Such a question will not be obviously admissible now. The House has to deal with important matters and questions concerning ration shops and the like ought not to come before it. The practice in the House of Commons is that, honourable members who want information, approach the Ministers concerned privately and get it. It is only matters of public importance that are brought to the notice of the entire House and questions are put. In all these small matters, the best thing to do is to write to the Honourable Minister concerned and if no information is available, to exercise the right to come before the House. This is the only way in which the House will be enabled to deal with really important matters. This is my reaction to the various suggestions made.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a matter.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not propose to go further into this matter.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 11th February 1949.

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

DECLARATION BY MEMBER

The following member made the Declaration under Rule 4:  
Shri Kala Venkata Rao (Madras: General).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ORAL ANSWERS

IMPORT OF TEXTILE MACHINERY FROM JAPAN

\*300 Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Japan textile machinery was imported in large quantities during the year 1948?

(b) If so, what is the number of spindles and looms and at what port were they landed?

(c) What was the total value of these imports and has all this machinery been installed?

(d) What is the total amount of orders placed by Indians in Japan for textile machinery?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Textile machinery worth about Rs. 50 lakhs was imported from Japan during 1948.

(b) There were no imports of spindles but 2,246 looms were imported. 2,236 looms were landed at Bombay and 10 at Calcutta.

(c) The value of the looms imported was Rs. 32 lakhs approximately. Out of the 840 cotton textile looms imported, 400 have been installed already and the balance is under erection. Information is not readily available regarding silk, rayon and wire cloth looms, whose number was 1406.

(d) The total value of orders for textile machinery placed by India in Japan upto December, 1948 amounts to Rs. 2 crores and 40 lakhs approximately.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Are they likely to get any spindles or looms this year from Japan?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Yes. I hope that some will come this year.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: May I know approximately what number?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: It is very difficult to say exactly.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Are the import negotiations with Japan conducted through the SCAP authorities?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know what negotiations my honourable friend has in view. There is an agreement between India and a few other sterling countries and SCAP authorities in regard to the importation of certain commodities. Within the framework of that agreement, private enterprise operates for the purpose of making the importation subject of course, to approval by SCAP of definite orders.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know, Sir, if any of these machineries and looms were imported for any Provincial Government, for instance, Assam, which province has decided to nationalize the Textile industry?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I have not got the information here with me at the moment, and if the honourable member will put down a question, I will certainly answer it.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Is the total number of spindles and looms that are to be exported settled between the two Governments?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There are two periods which have to be taken into account in this connection, the period that preceded the agreement with the SCAP authorities and the period that succeeded it. So far as the previous agreement goes, it was a Government to Government sort of agreement, and the subsequent agreement is operated by private trade. In both these cases, the quantities are subject to approval of SCAP authorities.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Are these imports part of an arrangement for the exchange of goods between the two countries or are they independent of the agreement?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** They are parts of that agreement. As I have said there are two different periods in which the agreement would be operating somewhat on different lines.

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR BUILDING HOUSES FOR REFUGEES

**\*301. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether any land has been acquired from private sources for building houses for refugees and if so, what is the total amount paid by Government in respect of this?

(b) How many houses for refugees have been actually built, how many occupied and how many more are under process of construction?

(c) Have Government given any land to co-operative societies of refugees and if not, what are the reasons for refusal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) No.

(b) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (b) of Starred Question No. 104 by Dr. V. Subramanian on the 3rd February, 1949.

(c) No; the policy in regard to co-operative building societies in Centrally Administered areas is under consideration. A decision will be announced shortly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask if any co-operative societies have so far been registered for the building of houses and whether any land has been given to them? If not, when the Government are likely to consider action to relieve this congestion and solve this housing problem?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not know if the honourable member refers to co-operative societies registered in Delhi or registered elsewhere.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I am talking of Delhi.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As regards Delhi, no land has been given to any co-operative societies so far.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask if any societies have been registered for that purpose?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes. Societies have been registered.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that some societies, not co-operative societies of all these refugees, which possess the advantages of the services of a number of retired Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers have applied for land, have not been given any land till now nor any other facilities?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, they have applied for land, but besides that they wanted also expenditure for improvement of land, which the Government has already undertaken.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact, Sir, that these societies have been seeking the assistance of Government during the last fourteen months, and nothing so far has been done in a tangible manner to help them?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The fact of the matter is that there are 4,50,000 refugees in Delhi, and out of them only 2,50,000 have to be rehabilitated, and, therefore, the Government cannot give land to these refugee societies, which have been formed *ad hoc*, because Government have fixed a certain proportion for the other provinces and these societies do not come under that. Therefore, while making allotments, we take into consideration the claims of individuals, and members of co-operative societies are allotted adjacent plots.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether some refugee societies have registered with the object of building houses at their own cost and ask the Government only to grant land at concessional rates? As they are very anxious to have these houses built themselves, may I know whether Government are going to consider that favourably? Have they made out any policy? May I know whether they want to help them also or not in this direction?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am not aware of any society which has been registered, which is prepared to build houses at its own cost.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that a society which has been registered last month and of which I am the President.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have not the honour of having any conversation with the President of the society, so far.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is there any percentage quota fixed for the allotment of these houses to different provinces now in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not know what has happened in Pakistan, but so far as Delhi is concerned, we have fixed a quota.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I did not say what has happened in Pakistan. I wanted to enquire whether any percentage quota has been fixed for allotment to refugees coming from Provinces that are now in Pakistan and who have settled now here in Delhi.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes. A quota has been fixed for different provinces.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Are the Government going to build prefabricated houses for the refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I think the honourable member must be aware that there is a scheme for setting up a factory for the manufacture of prefabricated houses. It will take some time before the factory is set up.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order, I am calling the next question.

#### DELAY IN ISSUING PERMITS TO ENTER PAKISTAN

**\*302. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the abnormal delay in getting temporary permits for Indian nationals to enter Pakistan from the Pakistan High Commissioner's Office in Delhi and Bombay?

(b) Are Government aware that permits are not issued for weeks although all formalities are complied with?

(c) Do Government propose to take steps to see that such permits are issued promptly by Pakistan authorities in India?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar** (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports of delay in the issue of permits.

(c) The responsibility for the issue of permits is that of the Pakistan Government. If any specific complaint is made it will be forwarded to the Pakistan authorities.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that some of the nationals of India who have come out from Pakistan are experiencing great difficulty in getting no objection certificates? That means that they can go and come back from Pakistan after visiting. Is it not a fact that they have to wait for three months to obtain the no objection permits?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact, instructions were issued, I think about the beginning of December, that before a temporary permit was issued by our Deputy High Commissioner to enable a person to go to India, that person should produce a no objection certificate from the Deputy Commissioner of his District and that being obtained, the delay has been greatly minimised since.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that such complaints have been made in the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry and a reference has been made by that Ministry to the Bombay Government to see that such delay is not caused, and may I know what steps have been taken?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes, I understand it is so.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** What is the total number of permits issued so far?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I should like to have notice of that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was the working of this permit system examined and discussed at any of the Inter-Dominion Conferences that took place recently?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Not in the Delhi or the Karachi Conferences held in December and January last, but at a previous conference, it was discussed.

**Lala Achint Ram:** May I know, Sir, to how many people who applied permits have been refused?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I want notice of that question.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Have any Sikhs applied for it and gone out to Pakistan with these permits?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Notice again, please.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** On an average, how much time is taken to get these permits?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Some permits are obtained the same day; others are obtained on different dates, sometimes at long intervals too. It all depends on the particular circumstances of each application.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the Honourable Minister very sure that permits are obtained on the same day? Is it not a fact that complaints are made?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not asking for information. Next question.

#### APPOINTMENTS THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

**\*303. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total number of applications registered in Delhi at the Employment Exchange during the year 1948 and how many were provided with employment?

(b) Is it a fact that in various Ministries names sent by the Employment Exchange are not accepted and other persons not registered in the Exchange are appointed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister for Works, Mines and Power): (a) The Regional Employment Exchange at Delhi registered 60,634 applicants during the year 1948 and found employment for 8,561 applicants during the same period.

(b) No machinery exists to discover with accuracy how many persons, not submitted by Exchanges are interviewed and employed by the Ministries of the Central Government. It is known, however, that 9,248 vacancies were notified to the Regional Employment Exchange, Delhi, by the Ministries during the year 1948. Against these vacancies, 30,092 applicants were submitted and proof of placings was received in respect of 5,959 of them. It is also known that almost as many vacancies, which should have been notified to the Employment Exchanges were not notified at all. Details are not available as to how these latter vacancies as also the 3,284 vacancies about which no proof of placings was received, were actually filled by the Ministries concerned.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many candidates were sent from the Employment Exchange to the various Ministries, how many were refused any post, and how many were taken.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As regards the number taken, it is already contained in the reply just given. As regards employment offered

and refused, 7,960 people were offered appointments, but they refused, during the course of 1948.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What were the grounds on which 7,960 people refused?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** They are within their knowledge.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think it is hardly admissible to ask for reasons in detail as to why 7,000 and odd number of people refused.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** From the very fact that such a large number of people who wanted service did not want to accept appointments, I wanted to know any particular reason for this.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can one state one general reason applicable to all.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I can give only one general answer; probably they wanted more pay which was not justified by the post offered.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Out of these people, how many are refugees, how many are I.N.A. men and how many ex-servicemen?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Registration of ex-servicemen was 26,988; others 94,000; refugees 54,239. Among the placements for the year 1948, ex-servicemen were 1,595, others 6,966, total, 8,561. Refugees, 4,087.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** How many of these are refugees from East Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know how many are I.N.A. men?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice of that question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any effort made to give preference to these people who come through the Employment Exchange in preference to those who come independently?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I also want notice of this question.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is it the policy of the Government to recruit only through this agency?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is so obvious from the figures supplied that as many were recruited from outside also.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Were there any applicants for military service also and were there ex-servicemen also?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** From all Ministries; possibly Defence Ministry also included.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Is it a fact, Sir, that in the provinces only such candidates as come through the Employment Exchange are accepted and others are not accepted?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I cannot say what is happening in the provinces.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** Are women registered in the Employment Exchanges and if so, how many of them have been given employment?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice. They cannot be excluded anywhere now.

# COMMERCIAL PUBLICITY FOR INDIAN GOODS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**\*304. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any plans for organising commercial publicity for Indian goods in foreign countries and if so, what has been done in that direction and with what results?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** With a view to publicising Indian goods abroad, Government have issued instructions to their commercial representatives abroad as follows:

- (1) to maintain a library of Indian trade publications available for consultation by interested local traders;
- (2) to organise exhibits of Indian goods at local exhibitions or fairs; and
- (3) to represent the possibilities of Indian trade by means of lectures, the display of films and other suitable methods.

They have also participated directly in the following international fairs and exhibitions during the last two years:

- (1) British Empire Exhibition, Sydney, held from 31st March to 9th April 1947;
- (2) British Industries Fair, London, held from 5th to 14th May 1947.
- (3) Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, held from 22nd August to 6th September 1947;
- (4) Milan Fair, Italy, held from 29th April to 16th May 1948;
- (5) Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, held from 26th August to 11th September 1948;
- (6) Indian Trade Exhibition, London, held from 8th May to 30th June 1947; and
- (7) Indian Trade Exhibition, Singapore held from 21st to 29th February 1948.

The Indian pavillion at these exhibitions included various items of Indian goods particularly handicrafts and small scale and cottage industry products.

While it is not possible to assess the exact results of Government's activities in this regard, it may be assumed that as these exhibits attracted a great deal of attention and hundreds of trade enquiries were handled at these exhibitions, that the publicity so given has resulted in the improvement of India's trade in these and other commodities.

I may add for the honourable member's information that Government are also considering in this connection proposals made in the Shri Ram Committee's report—

- (1) to set up showrooms in Trade Commissioners' offices, and
- (2) to despatch delegations to America and Canada with a view to acquainting those countries with the quality and availability of the products of India's arts and handicrafts.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is the amount of expenditure incurred annually by the Government of India in this connection?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I will ask for notice of that.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any steps been taken for proper advertisement of Ayurvedic medicines in foreign countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** Need not be answered.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has the attention of the Ministry been drawn to the Resolution passed by the Cottage Industries Board at its first meeting to the effect that a Central Emporium should be established here and Directories of Cottage Industrial products which may be suitable for other countries should be published and a Committee to be appointed to recommend to Government what commodities should be encouraged for export from this country?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, and the matter is under examination.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the Honourable Minister recently said that the Ayurvedic system is held in high esteem in foreign countries, and in the light of that would he not take steps for advertising the same in foreign countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a suggestion for action.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Are there any Information Services attached to our Embassies to advertise information regarding our production in India, as the American Information Service is doing here?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, I have stated what is being done in the foreign countries where we have trade organizations.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Have they show rooms attached?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not think so, but they are going to be started.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will Government encourage private efforts in publicising Indian products in foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** If private organizations are set up for publicising Indian products, Government will help them.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know the total number of countries in which we have Trade Commissioners?

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is there any publicity given for Khadi and Indian Sarees in foreign countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it need be answered.

#### ISSUE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES

**\*305. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the basis and principles on which the Government of India are issuing Import and Export licences in favour of different applicants at present?

(b) What percentage of such licences goes to those who have already been in the field and what percentage goes to the new-comers?

(c) What change in policy do Government of India intend to make in order to ensure a fair deal to all and to create greater confidence and satisfaction in the general public?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). I lay on the table a statement giving the requisite information.

(c) Government of India consider that the present policy followed in respect of both import and export trade control is working satisfactorily and as such they do not contemplate any change in the policy for the present.

*Statement showing the basis and the principles on which the Government of India are issuing Import and Export Licences in favour of different applicants*

**Imports.**—All commodities are classified under the following four categories for I.T.C. purposes:

- (1) Those covered by Open General Licence.
- (2) Those that are licensed liberally.
- (3) Those that are licensed subject to monetary ceilings.
- (4) Those for which no licences are issued.

2. At the beginning of every half year a review is made of our foreign exchange position and the distribution of commodities between the above four categories is based on this review. A notice is issued inviting applications for licences and the licensing policy for each commodity is clearly specified in this notice. I place below a copy of this notice issued for July-December, 1948 period which gives in detail the licensing procedure.

3. It will be noticed that, generally speaking, with respects to imports from soft currency countries, all essential articles are either on O.G.L. or on the liberally licensed list. These include capital goods and machinery, industrial raw materials like chemicals, coal tar dyes, petroleum and petroleum products, electrical goods and accessories and such essential consumer items as milk, drugs and medicines, hardware, paper and stationery, etc. The hard currency position being difficult, it has not been possible to issue licences liberally for imports from hard currency countries except in respect of capital goods and machinery and lubricating oils. As for other articles, imports from hard currency areas are far more restricted than those from soft currency countries.

Only a few articles like cut and polished diamonds and jewellery have been placed on the prohibited list even in respect of soft currency areas, whereas for hard currency imports a very large number of consumer goods have been placed on this list. For example, paper and stationery, fountain pens and thermos flasks, refrigerators and completely assembled cars, are prohibited from dollar areas. For items not falling in (1), (2) and (4) licences are issued subject to monetary ceilings.

4. In the actual issue of licences, applications are divided into three categories:

- (1) Applications from manufacturers requiring raw materials or semi-finished goods for their industries.
- (2) Applications from established importers.
- (3) Applications from new-comers.

5. In the case of actual consumers, licences are issued for raw materials and semi-finished articles required by them for their manufactures on the basis of their estimated requirements. The applicants are required to state the actual or estimated consumption of these raw materials, and licences are issued on the basis of these estimates.

6. For the purpose of licensing, established importers have been defined as those who have imported the commodity during any of the years between 1937-38 and 1947-48. Licences are issued to them on the basis of their past imports of that particular commodity. The applicants are required to furnish evidence of Customs bills of entry showing their actual import during any one year between 1937-38 and 1947-48.

7. In the case of actual consumers or established importers no specific time-limit is laid down for the receipt of applications from them. The applications are considered as and when they are received. New-comers applications are entertained only for those commodities for which there is a substantial monetary ceiling fixed. The commodities for which new-comer licences are issued are specified in the notice issued at the beginning of the half year. Licences are issued to new-comers liberally for those articles which are to be liberally licensed. Applications for these liberally licensed items can be made at any time. In the case of articles restricted by monetary ceilings applications are invited up to a prescribed date. Generally speaking, 10 per cent. of the monetary ceiling is reserved for new-comers in respect of those restricted items for which the monetary ceiling fixed exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs. Licences to new-comers have been issued during July-December, 1948 mainly on the following principles:

- (1) The applicants were dealers (although not importers) in the same line of trade for which they apply for import licences or in an allied line.
- (2) There was evidence to show that they were in touch with foreign suppliers.

(3) That the applicants have paid income-tax and therefore presumed to have sufficient financial standing to make use of the new-comer licences.

8. The procedure stated in the above paragraphs applies generally to all commodities with two exceptions:

(i) Licences for capital goods for specific projects are issued in consultation with other Ministries responsible for the planned development of the industry concerned or after discussion at a fortnightly inter-Ministerial meeting in the case of unplanned industries.

(ii) Licences for steel, non-ferrous metals and machine tools are issued by officers of the Ministry of Industry and Supply, mainly:

(1) on the basis of offers of supply from foreign countries and

(2) after consideration of supply position in as well as the internal distribution of these commodities in India.

9. A further change recently made in the licensing procedure is that except in the case of licences for liberally licenced commodities, the applicant is required to produce a certificate from the Income-tax Department, that he has been regularly making his returns of income and giving all reasonable facilities for the assessment and collection of income-tax to which he is liable.

**Exports.**—For the purposes of licensing of exports, the controlled commodities, as enumerated in the Schedule annexed to the Export Trade Control Notification, consist of four parts—(A), (B), (C) and (D). Articles in part (A) are in extreme short supply in the country and are not allowed to be exported. Those in part (B) and (C) are at present controlled by the Ministries of Food and Industry and Supply respectively and licences are granted by them. Those covered by part (D) are controlled by the Ministry of Commerce.

2. The general policy for allowing exports of controlled commodities in part (D) is to grant licences on the established shippers' basis, i.e., on the basis of exports of the commodity effected by the applicant to the destination concerned during a fixed basic period. In the exportable surplus of which has fallen considerably in respect of such commodities, except raw jute since (the Partition of the country), a percentage of the total quota available for export is reserved for new-comers, i.e. those intending exporters who have connexion with the commodity concerned but who have not effected any exports during the basic period. The percentage reserved for new-comers depends upon (a) the nature of the commodity, i.e. whether it is a commodity in the export of which a large number of new-comers connected with it have not yet entered and deserve encouragement, (b) the total quota available for export, i.e. whether the quantity available is sufficiently large to accommodate the selected percentage of new-comers, and (c) the nature of the basic period fixed, i.e. whether the basic period fixed is fairly old so that a larger number of new-comers who would have normally entered trade since then have to be accommodated. The basic period fixed for oils and oilseeds as well as for jute goods in January, 1947 to June, 1948. In view of the late period selected as well as in view of the fact that in case of oils and oilseeds the total quotas available have been reduced considerably, while in the case of jute goods, most of the traders connected with the jute goods business have already entered into export trade, the share reserved for new-comers is 10 per cent. In the case of cloth, however, where the basic period is generally 1941-42, the percentage reserved for new-comers is 25.

3. Apart from commodities which are licensed on an established shippers' basis, there are other commodities which are either allowed to be exported by manufacturers on the basis of their production or freely on the basis of business done with overseas buyers. There are other commodities, e.g., hosiery which are allowed to be exported by established shippers, by new-comers and by manufacturers. The general policy in regard to export of several commodities to hard-currency areas is to allow exports freely on the basis of business done with overseas buyers.

4. Exports to Pakistan are also licensed within the broad framework of this policy, i.e., exports are either allowed freely as in the case of jute goods or under special Governmental arrangements as in the case of cotton cloth, or on the established shippers—new-comers principle as in the case of matches and mustard oil, which are also exported by manufacturers. There are two outstanding features of licensing of exports to Pakistan. Firstly, the volume is very large, as can be seen from the fact that the total volume of work at the Headquarters on account of Pakistan so far since the 1st March, 1948, has exceeded the total volume of work in respect of all other countries put together. Secondly, there are no independent and reliable records of pre-partition exports and exporters, apart from the fact that there was no clearly defined class of pure exporters as in the case of other countries.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The licensing policy has, therefore, to be somewhat elastic. For example, in the case of mustard oil 40 per cent. of the quota is reserved for crushers, who had exported the oil to Eastern Pakistan before the imposition of control, 50 per cent. for established exporters who had exported mustard oil to Eastern Pakistan prior to the imposition of control and 10 per cent. to other new exporters who had exported mustard oil to Eastern Pakistan after the imposition of the control against licences issued to them as new-comers.

5. Recently it has also been decided that licences should not be granted to those firms who have been evading income-tax or are not regularly submitting income-tax returns. Applicants for licences, therefore, have to produce certificates of Income-tax Verification in the prescribed form before the licensing authorities. Those classes of applicants, however, who are specifically exempt from income-tax are also exempt from this requirement.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are any of our art treasures being exported to foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I have no information.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What authority issues these licenses and at what places? Where are these offices located?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The principal offices are at Delhi. We have two Chief Controllers, one on the Exports and the other on Imports side. Then at three port towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras there are Officers and organizations who also issue licenses.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that permits and licenses to those persons who have not been importing for the last 11 years have been refused?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** If the honourable member would bring these facts to my notice, I will examine them.

There may have been occasions for such refusal.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I want to know if it is the policy of the Government to allow imports to those persons who are dealing in the trade?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is the general policy.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** When was this policy according to which these licenses are being issued last reviewed and were any changes made?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The policy comes up for revision every six months.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have any cases of corruption come to the notice of the Honourable Minister from Calcutta or other Port Offices?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Allegations were received and certain cases were taken up by the Police.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Why did the Government not think it feasible to allot this work to a Board or Committee to decide the cases.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is arguing it.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** I want to know whether any percentage is fixed in respect of import licenses of luxury goods, consumer goods and capital goods—I mean percentage of imports made in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This is too general a question. Certain percentages are fixed for certain classes of commodities. If my honourable friend wants any definite information, I hope he will give me notice.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Will the Honourable Minister state the number of licenses given to newcomers during last year?



**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I require notice.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What are the criteria discriminating one application from another?

**Mr. Speaker:** Need not be answered.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that the 10 per cent. that has been reserved for new-comers has been completely allotted to those applicants who have applied for it or was there any lacunae in it?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I think the entire quantity was allotted as far as I remember, subject of course to certain conditions being satisfied by individual applicants.

#### VIOLATION BY SHIPPERS OF BAN ON EXPORT OF GUNNY SACKS TO SOUTH AFRICA

**\*306. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Shippers have broken the Indian and Ceylonese ban on the export of gunny sacks to South Africa by re-exporting them from Singapore and Hong Kong in the months of September and November, 1948?

(b) Have the Government of India made any enquiries into the matter and if so, with what results?

(c) What steps have so far been taken by the Government of India against such shippers with a view to avoid a recurrence of such events?

(d) What measures have the Government of India taken or intend to take to ensure that such events do not occur in future?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). Reports have been received from time to time that jute goods have reached South Africa from Italy, Singapore and Hong Kong. Enquiries are being made through the various appropriate channels with a view to verifying these reports.

(c) Government are investigating whether any Indian exporters have been responsible for the shipments of jute goods which were alleged to have taken place from Italy, Hong Kong and Singapore to South Africa. Meanwhile, exports of jute goods to Singapore and Hong Kong have been restricted and firms suspected of having taken part in such activities in India have been blacklisted.

(d) The following measures have been adopted to ensure that jute goods exported from India to various countries are not subsequently re-exported to South Africa:

(1) Before quotas for various importing countries are released, the Governments of those countries are asked to give a guarantee that the goods will not in any circumstances be allowed to be re-exported to South Africa;

(2) In fixing destination quotas, care is taken to see—

(i) that the quantities fixed for individual destinations are just sufficient to meet their own domestic requirements; and

(ii) that these countries receive only the quantities which they were accustomed to take in the past.

(3) In regard to allocations in excess of the destination quota, a guarantee is taken from the importing government that the consignment will be used for home consumption and not for re-export. A bond is also required to be executed by the export-

er undertaking the production of a certified copy of the Bill of Entry from the appropriate authorities of the importing country; and

(4) any failure on the part of an exporter to comply with these conditions is met by condign punishment in the shape of cancellation of his quotas and his being made ineligible for any further quotas for the rest of the year.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know what has been the consequence of this?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I suppose we have succeeded in a large measure in preventing further shipments reaching South Africa.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know since when they have been successful?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is a matter of inference.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** How many such firms are there in the black list?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There are about seven firms, two of them operating from San Francisco and New York respectively. The other five are in India.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have Government given sufficient publicity to the names of these firms?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** In some cases at least enquiries are pending and it would not be fair to give wide publicity at this stage to all the names.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if he is considering the desirability of restricting export transactions of this nature to a Government to Government basis?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Does the honourable member mean that the jute trade as a whole should be taken over?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Jute manufactured goods.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, as a class, that is rather too wide a proposition. As a matter of fact, we want to stimulate our exports, particularly to hard currency areas, and for that purpose we have to be very liberal, at least in regard to the hard currency countries, and we should like to stimulate these exports through private agencies which would be more effective specially by way of earning dollars for us.

#### HOUSE PURCHASED IN NEW YORK FOR INDIAN EMBASSY

**\*307. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have purchased an old New York residence to be used as Headquarters of the Indian Embassy in the U.S.A. and if so, at what cost?

(b) What rent was being paid by the Government of India for accommodation for the staff of the Indian Embassy lodged at different places in New York?

(c) What are the reasons which prompted the Government of India to purchase the said building on payment of dollars, and how much saving do Government expect to make by having their own building?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes a privately owned building has recently been purchased in New York at a cost of dollars 3,50,000 to provide accommodation for the Permanent Representative with the United Nations, the Indian Consulate General and other establishments of the Government of India which were located in rented buildings.

(b) Dollars 66,000 per annum.

(c) Offices of the permanent representative of the Government of India with United Nations, the Consul General for India, the Indian Seamen's Welfare Officer, the Indian Information Services, and part of Indian Supply Mission, were scattered in different parts of New York. The accommodation available for some of these offices was also inadequate. The building now purchased will provide accommodation for all offices in New York with the possible exception of the Seamen's Welfare Centre which, for the convenience of sailors, will have to be located near the docks.

Financially the purchase of this building will result in a recurring saving to Government as an amount representing only six years rental has been paid as the capital cost of acquisition. This scheme had the approval of the Standing Committee of the Legislature attached to the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in February last.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Who was the owner of this property prior to our purchase?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have not the name of the owner with me. If the honourable member wants it I will supply it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Who negotiated the purchase on behalf of India?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point of this question?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Because I am coming to the next one.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he may put the next question straight away.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It might be rather abrupt.

**Mr. Speaker:** It takes a rather long time.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I would rather not put it, then.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why was this question not placed before the Standing Finance Committee before this expenditure was incurred?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I think it must have come at some stage or other before the Standing Finance Committee.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** It has not come.

**Mr. Speaker:** He obviously does not know.

#### IMPORT OF RICE-BRAN FROM BURMA

**\*308. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is plenty of rice-bran in Burma, selling at low prices and not in demand for local needs;

(b) whether Government are aware of India's urgent need of it as cattle food; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any special steps to facilitate its import into India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) There is an exportable surplus of rice-bran available in Burma. But the price would not appear to be low considering that sales have been made to the U.K. at £ 11 per ton.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are consulting the Provincial and State Governments in the matter, and if there is a sufficient demand for this cattle-feed, they will consider the question of taking special steps to facilitate its import into India.

#### INDIAN LABOURERS IN BURMA BEING THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

**\*309. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the A.P.I. press report of 23rd December, 1948 from Madras published in the *Statesman* dated the 25th December 1948 that nearly two lakhs of Indian labourers are likely to be thrown out of employment as a result of the nationalisation of land in Burma; and

(b) whether Government have advised the Indian Delegation going to Burma headed by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya to study this matter and to persuade the Burmese Government to prepare schemes for providing these labourers with alternate employment?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no reason to believe that this press report is true. It is not expected that the Land Nationalisation Act in itself will result in large scale unemployment of Indian labourers in Burma. The question of persuading the Burma Government to take the action suggested does not therefore arise. The Burma Government have in fact given an assurance that, in the distribution of resumed lands under the Act, no discrimination will be made against Indians, on grounds of nationality. The visit of the delegation led by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has been postponed indefinitely at the request of the Government of Burma.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that a large number of our Indian workers has been anxious to come back to our Country, and they are only awaiting the necessary shipping facilities?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I may inform my honourable friend that our Ambassador in Burma has standing orders that any Indian labourer or labourers who want to come to India shall be provided, if they are not able to afford it, with free passage and all other facilities.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know from the Honourable Minister if the news that appeared in this morning's papers that the Burma Government have postponed the question of the nationalization of land is correct?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have no information on the point.

#### TREATY WITH UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**\*310. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a treaty with the United States of America is under discussion with the American Embassy officials?

(b) If so, what stage has it reached?

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

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes, a treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation is being considered.

(b) A draft treaty presented by the American Embassy has been under discussion between the officers of the Ministries of Commerce, Finance and External Affairs and the appropriate officers of the American Embassy. A questionnaire was prepared in regard to the points on which clarification was considered necessary and presented to the American Embassy who referred it to Washington. Replies to these questions are awaited.

#### REPATRIATION OF UNEMPLOYED INDIAN LABOURERS FROM BURMA

\*311. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware of a resolution passed by the All Burma Indian Congress urging the Government of India to formulate a scheme for the early repatriation of unemployed Indian labourers from Burma?

(b) If so, what action do the Government of India propose to take in that direction?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No scheme for the early repatriation of unemployed Indian labourers from Burma is considered necessary. Our Ambassador is authorised to arrange for the return passages of such Indians in Burma as are found to be destitute and are unable to meet the expenses themselves.

#### PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

\*312. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement recently made by the Governor of Portuguese Possessions in India, that Portuguese India will always be Portuguese?

(b) Is it a fact that there are negotiations going on between the two countries on this question?

(c) If so, what is the result of those negotiations?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). I regret to say that no progress has been made in this matter. The Government of India's policy in regard to foreign possessions in India, as has been stated previously, is wholly in consonance with the Jaipur Congress Resolution. We believe that for a variety of reasons it is natural and proper that all foreign possessions in India should be united to India. We propose to give effect to this policy through friendly discussions with the Foreign Powers concerned. It has been difficult to have direct communications with the Portuguese Government because there were no direct contacts between the two Governments. Now that diplomatic relations have been established, these negotiations will take place.

#### REVISION OF RULES OF ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

\*313. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that certain offices

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

were sent away from Delhi/Simla during the last war and that the lien of the staff of such offices on permanent Government quarters was forfeited as a result thereof?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps have been taken to restore their lien?

(c) Is it a fact that those Government servants who were sent away to Calcutta with certain Secretariat offices were restored their seniority for purposes of eligibility to Government accommodation?

(d) Is it a fact that the Accommodation Advisory Committee decided that seniority of all Government servants who were affected as above should be revised with reference to their original date of appointment and if so, why have no orders been issued revising the entitlement rules?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under active consideration in consultation with the Accommodation Advisory Committee and other Ministries.

(c) Yes. The concession was given only to those Government servants who were sent away on duty in a Secretariat office in Calcutta prior to 1st April 1945.

(d) No. The Accommodation Advisory Committee made certain suggestions for the consideration of this Ministry. After very careful consideration it has been decided to amend certain rules which are expected to be issued soon.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Is not it a fact that these offices were removed at the instance of the Government of India and the officers are not responsible for this?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That is true.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** How many quarters are still necessary for Government officials?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** All the buildings constructed by this Ministry are exclusively allotted to Government officials.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** My question is how many quarters are still necessary for allotment to Government officials?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There are yet 17,000 officers of all categories still to be accommodated.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Will Government put the other officers on the same footing as the Secretariat officers?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Not exactly on the same footing but some equitable rules are being worked out and they will be issued shortly.

#### FACTORIES FOR MANUFACTURE OF BASIC POWER PLANTS

\*314. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madras has requested the Government of India to locate one of their basic power plant manufacturing factories in Madras; and

(b) what are the plans of the Government of India for starting such factories?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 15th February, 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply will answer it.

#### AGREEMENTS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

**\*315. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the table of the House, copies of the Inter-Dominion Agreement so far reached after the division of the Country, regarding:

- (i) railway communications;
- (ii) refugees;
- (iii) evacuees' properties;
- (iv) abducted women; and
- (v) commerce and trade?

(b) Is there any officer or department or directorate specially entrusted with the task of watching the progress of the implementation of these agreements?

(c) Is such progress being periodically examined by the whole Cabinet or any sub-committee thereof?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar** (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) A statement showing the Inter-Dominion Agreements reached with Pakistan together with copies of these agreements is placed on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Commonwealth Relations Wing in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations is responsible for watching progress in the implementation of the Inter-Dominion Agreements and co-ordinating all action connected therewith. Matters requiring reference to the Cabinet are, in the first instance, examined by a Committee of Secretaries specially set up for the purpose, and later dealt with by the Cabinet as a whole or by a sub-committee of the Committee, depending on the nature of the cases concerned.

#### *Statement showing the Inter-Dominion agreements entered into with Pakistan*

1. Agreement reached in December, 1947 on matters relating to refugees.
2. Agreement reached in January, 1948 on food supplies.
3. Agreement reached in March, 1948 on food supplies.
4. Agreement reached in March, 1948 regarding recovery of abducted women, exchange of prisoners and other matters relating to refugees.
5. Agreement, dated 31st March, 1948 in regard to modifications in the monetary agreement between India and Pakistan.
6. Agreement reached at Calcutta in April, 1948 on all issues outstanding at that time between the two Dominions, particularly in regard to measures for stopping the flow of refugees from East Bengal to West Bengal and *vice versa*.
7. Agreement reached in May 1948 at Officers' Level Conference regarding outstanding financial matters.
8. Agreement reached at Karachi in May 1948 on mutual supply of essential commodities required by one from the other and further agreements on clarification and arrangements for fulfilment thereof entered into in October, 1948 and November, 1948.
9. Agreement, dated 30th June, 1948 relating to payments between the two Dominions.

\* Printed as Appendix to the day's Debate.

10. Agreement reached in July, 1948 regarding evacuees' property.

11. Agreement reached in July, 1948 on food supplies.

12. Agreement on recovery of abducted women reached in September, 1948 and modified further in November, 1948.

13. Agreement reached in November, 1948 at Officers' Level Conference regarding outstanding financial matters.

14. Agreement reached at New Delhi in December, 1948 on all outstanding issues between the two Dominions, political, economic, financial, boundary disputes, partition matters, division of stores, etc. (Copy already placed on the table of the House in reply to Shri R. K. Sidhva's question No. 85 on 3rd February, 1949.)

15. Karachi (January, 1949) agreement regarding evacuees' property and other issues arising out of the agreement reached in December, 1948.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the work of rescue and restoration of abducted women has been for some time practically at a standstill?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** That is so. Very little has been done during the last two or three months.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why is it so?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** Because we were negotiating a new set of arrangements with Pakistan for the purpose of facilitating the work. The conclusions were reached only a few weeks ago.

#### GOVERNMENT QUARTERS OCCUPIED BY REFUGEES

**\*316. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the number of houses allotted to Government servants in the year 1948?

(b) How many of them are being occupied by the allottees?

(c) How many of them are not occupied by the allottees?

(d) Does the Estate Office enquire whether the houses are vacant before allotments are made?

(e) How many houses for Government servants under the Estate Office are being occupied by refugees?

(f) Has the Estate Office issued notices of eviction to these refugees?

(g) In how many cases has the Estate Office issued eviction notices more than once?

(h) Is rent being collected regularly from the occupants of these houses?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Delhi 4,800, Simla 260, Bombay 168, Calcutta 409;

Total 5,697.

(b) Delhi 4,001, Simla 260, Bombay 167, Calcutta 409;

Total 4,837

(c) Delhi 859 Simla NIL, Bombay one, Calcutta NIL;

Total 860.

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(d) During normal times allotment of houses is always made after they become vacant. At present, however, in order to avoid houses being occupied by unauthorised persons, allotments are made in advance of actual vacation.

(e) As in (c) above.

(f) The reply is in the affirmative so far as Delhi is concerned. As regards Bombay an ejectment suit has been filed.

(g) None.

(h) What is recoverable from refugees in unauthorised occupation of Government Quarters is damages and not rent. These are being recovered from them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Minister propose to utilise some of the houses of the Rulers of States which have been requisitioned by Government for this purpose?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question was put two days back.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I did not put it this way.

**Mr. Speaker:** Anyway it is a suggestion for action and not asking for information.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Is it not a fact that some of the officials of the Estate Office and even policemen approached the refugees, who occupied government quarters which are allotted to government servants, for eviction after issuing eviction notices?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** What is the information asked for?

**Mr. Speaker:** In cases of houses allotted to government servants, the complaint seems to be that the Estate Office officials and policemen approached the occupants for evicting the refugee occupants.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That is not true. The houses are allotted to government servants but the government servants are permitted under the present circumstances to share their accommodation with refugees.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** I want to know whether it is a fact that these people approached the refugees to get illegal gratification?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I cannot say how far it is true but if any complaint is brought to my notice I shall certainly consider it.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have cases come to the notice of the Honourable Minister where even members of the Constituent Assembly have sublet their houses allotted to them?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I hope I will not be asked to give a frank, correct and complete answer to that question.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a very inconvenient question.

#### COUNTRIES INVITED TO ASIAN CONFERENCE

**\*317. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of countries that were invited and those that accepted India's invitation to the Asian Conference held in New Delhi in January 1949?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Nineteen countries were invited to the Conference on Indonesia and eighteen of them whose names are given below accepted the invitation:

(1) Afghanistan. (2) Iran. (3) Egypt. (4) Ethiopia. (5) Saudi Arabia. (6) Syria. (7) Lebanon. (8) Iraq. (9) Yemen. (10) China. (11) Burma. (12) Siam. (13) Nepal. (14) Pakistan. (15) Ceylon. (16) Australia. (17) New Zealand. (18) Philippines.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why were Japan and the U.S.S.R. excluded?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Japan is not a country which can be taken to be free in its dealings with the outside world.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why was the U.S.S.R. excluded then?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Neither the U.S.A. nor England nor the U.S.S.R. were invited. Countries directly concerned were invited. Though other countries like the U.S.A. and United Kingdom are interested, they are interests of outside powers in Asia. Only countries which are either neighbouring or directly concerned were invited. Apart from that the nature of the Conference would have become something quite different if we had invited all the nations of the world and converted it into some kind of United Nations Assembly here.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Prime Minister aware that the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry, apparently in a fit of pique has made rather an undignified attack on the Asian Conference?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have seen some kind of a press report.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether Turkish Government gave any reasons for not accepting the invitation?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Turkish Government expressed their entire goodwill for the Conference and for its objects and indeed afterwards for the results of the Conference, though, however, they said that they regretted greatly their inability to attend it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does India as the prime mover and sponsor of the Asian Conference on Indonesia propose to make a demarche in the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in case the Netherlands pursued a stand-pat and stay-put policy in Indonesia?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is hypothetical and therefore not permissible.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know why countries like Egypt, New Zealand and Australia were invited to the Conference?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Because those countries were intimately interested in it. For instance, Australia is one of the countries which took considerable interest in the Indonesian problem at the United Nations.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Before the Soviet Foreign Ministry issued the statement to which I referred earlier, were there any diplomatic contacts or exchanges between the Soviet Ambassador here and our Foreign Minister on this issue?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Was any reason given by Turkey for not attending the Conference?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been answered already.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** The Honourable the Prime Minister has not given the reason.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We cannot ask the reasons for another Government's action. In a very polite and friendly answer they said that they were entirely in agreement with the objects of the Conference but they regretted they could not attend it.

#### SHIFTING OFFICES OF CENTRAL WATER POWER, IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION COMMISSION ETC. TO NASIK

**\*318. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to shift the offices of the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, the Central Electricity Commission and the Central Board of Irrigation from Delhi to Nasik and if so, for what reasons?

(b) Have Government decided to construct buildings for the said offices and their staff in Nasik?

(c) If so, what is the estimate of expenditure towards the construction of the said buildings?

(d) Was the estimate of expenditure for the said buildings placed before the Standing Finance Committee and has its sanction been obtained?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes. To ease the accommodation position in Delhi and Simla where these offices are located at present, it has been decided to shift these offices to Nasik.

(b) Yes.

(c) A rough preliminary estimate has been made.

(d) Not yet. The scheme will be placed before the Standing Finance Committee probably in March next when the detailed estimates have been fully worked out.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Have Government in view the shifting of any other offices to important centres in the country?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The position is that the Government have appointed a sub-committee which is going into the question.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROFIT SHARING COMMITTEE

**\*319. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted the recommendations of the Profit Sharing Committee; and

(b) what steps they propose to take to implement such of those recommendations as have been accepted?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil (Minister for Works, Mines and Power):** (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee on Profit Sharing were placed before the Central Advisory Council of Labour which has been set up in accordance with Government's Industrial Policy Resolution of the 6th April 1948 to consider the question of Profit Sharing and other subjects arising from the Industrial Truce Resolution of December 1947. The Council considered the report and remitted it for further examination by the Committee on Fair Wages. Further action on the part of Government will be considered after the report of the Central Advisory Council is received.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask if the Committee's report will be placed before the Standing Committee for Industries also as they are also interested?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** This shall be noted.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What are the industries that are asked by the Government to share their profits with labour?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The Government has appointed a Committee and all those matters are already there in the report of the Committee.

**Shri B. Das:** Will Government consult the Provincial Governments and the various industries affected before they come to any decision on the matter?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** This will also be kept in mind.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Were not the recommendations considered the other day at the recent Conference of Industrialists and others called by the Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice of that.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Have these recommendations been made as an experimental measure?

**Mr. Speaker:** They are yet under investigation.

#### LABOUR WELFARE OFFICERS IN ASSAM

**\*320. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many Labour Welfare Officers appointed by the Government of India are now functioning in Assam?

(b) What is the total approximate number of labourers, working in factories, plantations, Railways and Steamer Services in Assam?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil (Minister for Works, Mines and Power):** (a) I would invite honourable member's attention to my reply to Question No. 223 put by him on the 8th February 1949.

|                          | Numbers employed |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| (b) Factories (1947)     | 56,119           |
| Plantation (1947)        | 492,512          |
| Assam Railways (1947-48) | 31,201           |

The number of labourers employed in the Steamer Services in Assam is not readily available.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Labour Officers appointed may not be Labour Welfare Officers. May I ask the Honourable Minister whether any Labour Officers appointed by the Government of India are working in Assam?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It does not arise out of this.

#### INDIAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT KASHGAR IN SINKIANG

**\*321. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the salary and emoluments fixed for our new Consul-General at Kashgar in Sinkiang; and

(b) whether the Consul-General is a permanent officer in the Ministry of External Affairs?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Officiating pay ... Rs. 800 p.m. in the scale of Rs. 800-50-1150.

Foreign Allowance ... Rs. 700 p.m.

Free accommodation.

(b) He has been appointed on probation to a permanent post in the Indian Foreign Service on the recommendation of the Federal Public Service Commission. He was commissioned in the Army on 1st October, 1941 and his services were placed at the disposal of the late External Affairs Department from 4th June, 1945.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Under whose control is this Sinkiang—under the Chinese Government or the Russian Government?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Under the Chinese Government.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In what respects is this foreign allowance to which the Minister referred different from the representation allowance allowed to Ambassadors? Is it different in category or in name only?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is a sumptuary allowance allowed to Ambassadors, charge-d'affaires and such representatives and there is a foreign allowance for making up the difference in exchange and also probably the higher cost of living in foreign countries. Both are different things.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** My reference was to representation allowance, not to sumptuary allowance. How far is it different from this foreign allowance? Is there a thing called representation allowance or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He probably wants notice.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is our means of communication with this place, Sinkiang? Is it by road or air?

**Mr. Speaker:** These are not matters within the special cognizance of the Minister.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We have had telegrams from there frequently.

#### GOVERNMENTS POLICY RE CONSTRUCTION OF MORE HOUSES

**\*323. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the policy of Government with regard to the construction of more houses?

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

(b) What steps have they taken to encourage private persons in this regard?

(c) What facilities have Government given so far as availability of steel, cement, iron and wood are concerned to private individuals?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Health and that it has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 14th February, 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Health will answer it.

#### ALL-INDIA RESERVE POOL OF ELECTRICAL GENERATING PLANTS

**\*323. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what was the amount involved in the transactions concerning all India Reserve Pool of Electrical Generating Plants for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) Was there any loss and if so, what is the amount involved?

(c) What is the value of the machinery made available to (i) Central and (ii) Provincial Governments?

(d) What is the value of machinery made available to (i) private firms and companies and (ii) private individuals during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The amount involved in the transactions concerning the Pool was as follows:

|         |                                    |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1947-48 | Rs. 46.31 lakhs                    |
| 1948-49 | Rs. 79.39 lakhs<br>(approximately) |

(b) There was a net loss of 3.19 lakhs during the year 1947-48, which is, however, likely to be more than offset by the profits that will be realized on the subsequent transactions.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the value of plant sold to Central Government, Provincial Government (including State Governments and statutory bodies) and private companies is laid on the table of the House. No plant was sold to any private individual.

#### STATEMENT

| Party to which<br>Plant was sold                                                                      | Value of plant sold during |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
|                                                                                                       | 1947-48                    | 1948-49     |
|                                                                                                       | Rs.                        | Rs.         |
| Central Government organisations                                                                      | 7.93 lakhs                 | 1.93 lakhs  |
| Provincial Governments, State Governments<br>and statutory bodies e. g. Damodar Valley<br>Corporation | 40.53 lakhs                | 14.62 lakhs |
| Private firms and Companies                                                                           | 14.34 lakhs                | 12 lakhs    |

#### PLANTERS ASSOCIATIONS AND LABOUR ORGANISATIONS OF TEA ESTATES

**\*324. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many Tea Planters Associations exist in India?

(b) How many of them are registered bodies and what are their names?

(c) Are there any organisations of labourers working in the tea estates of India?

(d) If so, how many and what are their names?

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



**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Thirty-three.

(b) The information called for by the honourable member is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) Yes.

(d) Four, according to available information. They are (1) Darjeeling Chiya Kaman Workers Union, B. N. Darjeeling; (2) Labour Front of All India Gurkha League, Darjeeling; (3) Estate Staff Association, Hardypet Volparai, Madras; and (4) South India Planters' Workers' Union, Coonoor. Full information as to exact number and names of organisations is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister any proposal in view to nationalise our tea plantations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid that does not rise out of this question.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Does the Honourable Minister mean to say that there are no tea planters' associations in Assam?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I did not say that. Actually I did not give the names of the tea planters' associations. I give the names only of the labour organisations.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Can the Honourable Minister tell the number and proportion of Europeans on these tea planters' associations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I want notice.

#### DISPOSAL OF APPEALS PENDING BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

**\*325. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state why the appeals pending before the Privy Council could not be heard by the Federal Court of India?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** Appeals pending before the Privy Council could not be heard by the Federal Court because that Court does not have the necessary jurisdiction. The appeals are before the Privy Council and not before the Federal Court.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that these appeals will be heard in India by the Privy Council?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I have no such information.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** By when will all the appeals that are pending with the Privy Council be heard in India?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I have said I have no such information.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** May I know if there are Indian Judges on the Privy Council now?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I do not know; I must have notice of that question.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Does India pay anything now towards the maintenance of the Privy Council?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** It used to pay the salary of the Indian Judges.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** I am asking now—after Independence.

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I must have notice.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What is the number of the pending appeals, may I know?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** So far as my information goes the number of appeals pending before the Privy Council is 187.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Is it in consonance with the attainment of Independence that India should allow appeals to the Privy Council.....?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is asking for opinion and arguing.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** May I know how many of these are criminal appeals and applications?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I want notice.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** When do you intend to suspend the Privy Council?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### REVISION OF RULES OF ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

**\*326. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to refer to the reply to my starred question No. 1045 asked on the 30th March, 1948 and state whether the rules of allotment of quarters to Government employees in Delhi have since been revised?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** After very careful consideration it has been decided to make certain amendments to the Allotment Rules. These amendments were recently discussed at a meeting at which all the Ministries of the Government of India were represented. The further suggestions made at this meeting are now under consideration and orders will issue shortly.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is any Priority or Procedure List maintained for allotment purposes?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** What sort of priority, may I have some idea about it?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Any sort of priority.

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be vague enough.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does he have a list before him, showing the order of priority?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said the matter is under consideration.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Has the Government any idea of the number of government servants who are staying in hotels in Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There is no information immediately available of that, but there are 17,000 officers of all categories who are without government accommodation.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Has the Government considered the desirability of putting two Ministers into one house and two Secretaries into one house?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a suggestion for action.

## DISPUTE BETWEEN AUTHORITIES AND EMPLOYEES OF TEZPUR BALIPARA RAILWAY IN ASSAM

\*327. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the dispute between the authorities and the employees of the Tezpur Balipara Railway in Assam has been settled?

(b) If not, is it proposed to appoint a tribunal to inquire into and adjudicate in the dispute?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister for Works, Mines and Power): (a) The Regional Labour Commissioner, Calcutta, who undertook conciliation, succeeded in bringing about a settlement acceptable to both the parties on the major issues involved. Complaints have, however, been received recently from the Union that the Company has failed to give full effect to the terms of the settlement and that it has indulged in certain acts of victimisation against union workers. The matter is being further investigated.

(b) The question of appointing a tribunal will be examined after the report of the investigation is received.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know what is exactly standing in the way of appointing a tribunal to inquiry into the dispute? Is it a fact that Government is unwilling to appoint a tribunal because this wretched railway has not begun to function?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He should not argue.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The answer is that all means of reconciliation must be exhausted before a tribunal can be contemplated.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

**Some Honourable Members:** No, Sir, there is still one minute.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not see so. It is the difference in the levels which makes for the difference in the clock. But if the House is agreed that there is one minute, I will call the next question.

## APPOINTMENT OF MR. S. S. BAJPAI TO INDIAN EMBASSY IN FRANCE

\*328. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether Mr. S. S. Bajpai was removed from Government service and, if so, what were the reasons for his removal?

(b) Is Mr. Bajpai at present attached to the Indian Embassy in France?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes. Mr. S. S. Bajpai was removed from Government service in 1939 on grounds of chronic indebtedness, non-disclosure of certain items of debt and disregard of warnings previously given.

(b) Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why was such a man appointed at our Embassy in Paris?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That would necessitate a study of past history for some years. He was re-appointed virtually by the Government that removed him. His initial re-appointment took place in 1942 in the Information and Broadcasting Department. He was thereafter transferred in 1945 to the Commerce Department for an overseas trade appointment. He was then appointed Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Paris on a contract basis for a period which expired in the autumn of 1948. The Special Selection Board which was set up to recruit over-age candidates for the Indian Foreign

Service recommended that his services should be continued on a contract basis. On the termination of this period Government decided that he might continue in his post without any fixed period being mentioned, that is to say, he has not been given any contract.

**Some Honourable Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** No question now.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## NAMES AND TITLES OF INDIAN AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

2. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries which are represented by Ambassadors in India together with the names and courtesy and other titles, if any, of such Ambassadors; and

(b) the names with their courtesy and other titles, if any, of Ambassadors of India in foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). I place a statement on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

*Ambassadors of Foreign Countries in India.*

| S. No. | Name of the country       | Designation | Name and courtesy titles                                                          |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Afghanistan               | Ambassador  | His Excellency Sardar Nijibullah Khan.                                            |
| 2      | Belgium                   | Ambassador  | His Highness the Prince de Ligne.                                                 |
| 3      | China                     | Ambassador  | His Excellency Dr. Lo Chia-Luen.                                                  |
| 4      | Czechoslovakia            | Ambassador  | His Excellency Monsieur Jaroslav Sejnoha.                                         |
| 5      | Egypt                     | Ambassador  | His Excellency Monsieur Ismail Kamal Bey.                                         |
| 6      | France                    | Ambassador  | His Excellency Monsieur Daniel Levi.                                              |
| 7      | Iran                      | Ambassador  | His Excellency Monsieur Mussa Noury Esfandiari.                                   |
| 8      | Nepal                     | Ambassador  | His Excellency Commanding General Sir Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, K.B.E. |
| 9      | Netherlands               | Ambassador  | His Excellency Monsieur Arnold Theodor Lamping.                                   |
| 10     | Turkey                    | Ambassador  | His Excellency Monsieur Ali Turkgoldi.                                            |
| 11     | United States of America. | Ambassador  | His Excellency Mr. Loy W. Henderson.                                              |
| 12     | U.S.S.R.                  | Ambassador  | His Excellency Monsieur Kirill Vasilevitch Novikov.                               |

*Ambassadors of India in Foreign Countries.*

| S.No. | Name of The Country       | Disignation | Name and Courtesy titles                                        |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1     | Afghanistan               | Ambassador  | His Excellency Wing Commander Rup Chand.                        |
| 2     | Brazil                    | Ambassador  | His Excellency Mr. M. R. Masani.                                |
| 3     | Burma                     | Ambassador  | His Excellency Dr. M. A. Rauf, B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. Bar-at-Law. |
| 4     | China                     | Ambassador  | His Excellency Sardar K. M. Panikkar.                           |
| 5     | Czechoslovakia            | Ambassador  | His Excellency Mr. N. Raghavan, Bar-at-Law.                     |
| 6     | Egypt                     | Ambassador  | His Excellency Dr. Syud Hossain, Bar-at-Law.                    |
| 7     | Iran                      | Ambassador  | His Excellency Syed Ali Zaheer, Bar-at-Law.                     |
| 8     | Nepal                     | Ambassador  | His Excellency Wing Commander Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.     |
| 9     | Turkey                    | Ambassador  | His Excellency Diwan Chaman Lall, Bar-at-Law.                   |
| 10    | United States of America. | Ambassador  | His Excellency Mr. B. Rama Rau.                                 |
| 11    | U.S.S.R.                  | Ambassador  | Her Excellency Shrimati Vijayalakshmi.                          |

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

3. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Four.

(b) Total number of members of the Committee is ten. Four members attended the first meeting and nine members attended each of the remaining three meetings.

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

4. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Commerce held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the required information.

## STATEMENT

| Total number of meetings held | Dates   | Total number of members | Attendance at each meeting |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4 Four                        | 20-2-48 | Ten                     | Five.                      |
|                               | 4-4-48  | Ten                     | Five.                      |
|                               | 21-5-48 | Ten                     | Seven.                     |
|                               | 5-9-48  | Ten                     | Five.                      |

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

5. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Five.

(b) There are ten members of the Committee. The attendance at each meeting is as follows: 1st Meeting 7, 2nd Meeting 7, 3rd Meeting 6, 4th Meeting 6, 5th Meeting 6.

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF WORKS, MINES AND POWER

6. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Five.

(b) There are ten members of the Standing Committee excluding the chairman. The first meeting was attended by all the ten members; the second by five; the third by eight; and the fourth and fifth by nine members.

## REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

7. **Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the approximate number of refugees from East Bengal?

(b) What is their distribution province-wise and also in the adjacent states?

(c) What steps have those provinces and states so far taken for the relief and rehabilitation of these refugees?

(d) Have the Government of India received any schemes for their rehabilitation from these provinces and states; and, if so, have they approved of any such scheme?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (a) of Starred Question No. 92 by Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man on the 3rd February, 1949.

(b) No census of refugees from East Pakistan has been taken so far. I am placing on the table of the House a statement of available tentative figures.

(c) and (d). The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (c) of Starred Question No. 92 by Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man on the 3rd February, 1949.

Statement showing the number of refugees from Eastern Pakistan arrived in the Provinces and adjacent States

| Provinces      | Number of Refugees arrived from East Bengal |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Assam       | 2,50,000                                    |
| 2. West Bengal | 15,60,000                                   |
| 3. C.P.        | 591                                         |
| 4. Bihar       | 2,234                                       |
| 5. U.P.        | 2,000                                       |
| 6. Orissa      | 542                                         |
| 7. East Punjab | ..                                          |
| 8. Madras      | ..                                          |
| 9. Bombay      | ..                                          |
| 10. Delhi      | ..                                          |
| 11. Ajmer      | 3                                           |
| 12. Tripura    | 45,000                                      |
| 13. Cooh Behar | 10,165                                      |
| Total          | 18,70,535                                   |

#### QUESTIONS WRONGLY ADDRESSED. TO OTHER MINISTER

श्री मोहन लाल गौतम: पेश्तर इसके कि आप आज का काम लें, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सवाल पेश किये जाते हैं, तो अक्सर देखने में आता है कि जवाब में मिनिस्टर साहिब कह देते हैं कि इसका जवाब उनके बजाय फ़लां मिनिस्टर साहब देंगे। मेरे ख्याल में जब सवाल पहले जाता है, तभी उसको ठीक जगह वापिस कर दें और इसका इन्तजार न किया जाये कि उसकी वावत मिनिस्टर साहब हाऊस में जवाब दें, या वह मिनिस्टर साहब खुद उसको दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भेज दें। इस तरीके से काफी वक्त खराब होता है और उस सवाल का जवाब कई महीनों तक के लिये मुलतवी हो जाता है। इसका जनाब कोई माकूल इलाज तजवीज फ़रमायें

(English translation of the above)

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Sir, before you proceed with the business of the day, I would like to submit that when questions are put, generally the Honourable Ministers say in reply that the question will be answered by some other Minister. In my opinion when the question is sent in the first instance, it should be returned then and there to the proper quarters without awaiting for the Honourable Minister to reply in the House; or the Honourable Minister should personally pass it on to the other Minister who is concerned. A good deal of time is wasted in this way and the reply to that question is postponed for months together. A proper remedy may kindly be found out.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is perhaps under a misapprehension. Whenever it is found that a Question is wrongly addressed, immediately the correction is made first in the Speaker's office. It is only in cases where the mistake is found at a very late stage—after the printing stage etc.—that such answers are given; not otherwise. Such cases are more or less by way of exception. In all human affairs, there might be some slip at some time or other. That is the whole position.

#### APPENDIX

(Vide answer to starred question No. 315).

#### AGREEMENT No. I—DECISIONS REACHED AT THE SECRETARIAT LEVEL MEETING OF THE INTER DOMINION REPRESENTATIVES ON 18TH, 19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1947 AT NEW DELHI

##### ITEM No. I—INSURANCE COMPANIES

It is agreed that Companies which have moved their Head Offices to India will advise the Reserve Bank through the Government of India that 15 per cent. of the statutory deposits made by them with the Reserve Bank shall be deemed to be held on account of the policy holders now resident in Pakistan until the Superintendent of Insurance has determined the appropriate percentage of policy liability pertaining to persons at present resident in Pakistan.

2. The Superintendent of Insurance is to be requested to report the appropriate percentage figure by the 15th of January, if possible.

3. On behalf of the Companies which have moved their Head Offices to India, an undertaking is given that their assets, other than statutory deposits with the Reserve Bank of India, will not be reduced or withdrawn from Pakistan to the detriment of Pakistan policy holders.

4. Insurance Companies, in particular General Insurance Companies, will be accorded all reasonable facilities by the Pakistan Government in respect of protection and investigation of claims for their representatives who must go to investigate and appraise claims which have already arisen or may arise hereafter. The Government of India will accord reciprocal facilities. Agents of such companies should report to the Home Secretary, Government of West Punjab; and similarly agents of companies in Pakistan should report to the Home Secretary, East Punjab, Jullundur. Both Governments will advise the companies concerned to send out agents and investigators, as far as possible, belonging to communities which *prima facie* would not require protection.

5. In respect of investigation of claims in N.-W. F. P. and Sind, the procedure agreed upon in respect of West Punjab will apply and the agents of companies concerned will report to the Chief Secretary to the N.-W. F. P. and Home Secretary, Sind, for grant of necessary facilities. It is understood that reciprocal facilities will be accorded in the Delhi Province. Agents of Companies concerned will approach the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, for grant of necessary facilities.

6. Complaints in regard to delay in settlement of claims will be referred by Pakistan to Mr. Ranganathan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India and complaints from India will be referred to Mr. Karamatullah, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Pakistan, Karachi. It is recognised, however, that settlement of claims can be expedited only after the companies concerned get their records, equipment, furniture, etc.

7. It is agreed that as soon as the provisional allocation under para. 1 has been made, the companies concerned may remove their Head Office records, equipment, furniture, fittings, etc., and for this purpose they should make application to the Custodian of Evacuee Property, West Punjab, Lahore.

8. The same procedure should apply in respect of any insurance companies in other parts of Pakistan, who may have removed their Head Offices to India.

## ITEM No. II—SUPPLEMENTARY—RESTORATION OF LICENSED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

There are two categories here:

- (a) Persons who hold receipts for licensed arms and ammunition taken away from them;
- (b) persons who do not hold such receipts.

In regard to (a) the Conference is agreed that the two Dominion Governments should issue instructions to Provincial Governments to have such arms and ammunition restored. In regard to (b) it is agreed that the Dominion Governments should furnish lists of cases to each other and all such cases should be promptly investigated.

2. Pakistan representatives stated that lately there have been numerous complaints of Muslims being searched, presumably for fire arms, at various places, particularly in U. P. and the C. P. It is further stated that according to reports private property including cash, has been taken away during these searches. Mr. Grigson mentioned two particularly bad cases where girls travelling on refugee specials from Delhi are alleged to have been raped by soldiers of the escort. The Representatives of Government of India agreed that if particulars are given of these various incidents they would be fully investigated and the result of each communicated to Pakistan Government. The Pakistan representatives suggested that the Government of India should circularise Provincial Governments drawing their attention to the agreement regarding personal searches. Mr. Punjabi mentioned a recent case where non-Muslims, presumably cleared from pockets in West Punjab, are alleged to have been searched and all belongings except one trunk per person and a bedding between four persons are reported to have been taken away. The Conference agreed that any breaches of the agreement between the two Dominions in regard to searches should be reported to each other and promptly investigated and the results intimated. The Conference decided that the Secretaries of the Dominion Ministries of Relief and Rehabilitation should be the agencies for handling this category of cases.

## SUB ITEM (I) UNDER ITEM III.—ARTICLES HELD IN SAFE CUSTODY, SAFE DEPOSIT IN BANKS OR SAFE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

It is agreed that

- (a) the depositor must be deemed to be the person entitled to claim such property and take possession thereof; and
- (b) if any person other than the depositor claims the whole or part of the contents standing to the account of a depositor, either as a pawnor or a bailor, such claim must be lodged by a prescribed date.

In regard to Lahore it is understood that the District Magistrate fixed 15th of December 1947 as the last date by which such claims must be lodged. It is agreed that the last date for lodging of such claims in respect of other places in West Punjab shall be the 10th of January 1948.

2. In respect of deposits against which no claim is lodged by the prescribed date, depositors concerned will be allowed full facilities to operate the deposits or to withdraw them partly or completely. The procedure in this behalf will be that the depositor or his duly accredited agent will present an application to the

Custodian of Evacuee Property, West Punjab, who will grant the necessary permission as a matter of course. In districts of West Punjab, other than Lahore, such application will be made to the Deputy Custodian concerned, who again will grant permission as a matter of course. In the N.-W. F. P. such application will be made to the Controller appointed under Section 3 of Ordinance X of 1947 promulgated in that province.

3. As for deposits in respect of which a claim has been lodged, it is agreed that, when the depositor or his duly accredited agent presents an application to the Custodian of Evacuee Property or to the Deputy Custodian concerned in the West Punjab, or to the Controller concerned in N.-W. F. P., this officer will immediately release such part of the deposit as is not in dispute and against which there is no claim. In regard to the balance, a final decision shall be made as speedily as possible. The same procedure will apply in Baluchistan and applications will be made to the Custodian of Evacuee Property in that Province.

4. So far as the Custodian, Deputy Custodian, or Controller is concerned, a permit to operate a deposit will be issued in the name of the depositor and not his accredited agent. It will be for the bank etc. to satisfy itself that the person presenting the permit is the depositor himself or his duly accredited agent.

5. No restrictions on operation of vaults, bank deposits etc. have been imposed by India so far; but in the spirit of the agreement reached with Pakistan in this matter, if any person now resident in Pakistan has any difficulty whatsoever in regard to deposits of this nature, he or his accredited agent should apply to the Custodian of Evacuee Property, East Punjab or Delhi Province, as the case may be, who will give such assistance as may be necessary.

6. In regard to States in either Dominion, the Dominion Governments agree to endeavour to have the same procedure implemented.

7. If at any time hereafter restrictions on operation of safe deposit vaults etc. are imposed in the Indian Union, the Government of India agree to implement the same procedure as has now been agreed upon in respect of West Punjab, N.-W. F. P. and Baluchistan.

ADMITTED BY THE INTER-DOMINION SECRETARIAT LEVEL CONFERENCE HELD ON 18TH-20TH DECEMBER 1947

General Plan Regarding Treatment of Property left behind by Evacuees.  
Reported by Joint Sub-Committee.

Immovable Property:—

(1) It is agreed and re-affirmed that ownership of all immovable property left by an evacuee in either Dominion remains undisturbed and continues to vest in that evacuee.

(2) (a) It is agreed that out of the immovable property left by evacuees and vested in the Custodian, the Rehabilitation authorities of the Dominion concerned may take over for temporary use for a fixed period of years such property as is required by them *bona fide* for purposes of rehabilitation of refugees from the other Dominion, but not for other or collated purposes.

(b) The maximum period for which the Rehabilitation authorities may take over immovable evacuee property should not exceed the following:

- (i) Residential property—3 years.
- (ii) Commercial and Industrial undertaking—4 years.
- (iii) Agricultural property—3 years.

(iv) The question of properties owned by Institutions and Trusts would be considered later separately.

(c) In respect of property taken over by Rehabilitation authorities from the Custodian, the rentals payable by the Rehabilitation authorities to the Custodian should be determined by the Custodian, with reference to fair value and not with reference to the rents at which the Rehabilitation authorities decide to make available the user of those properties to refugees. It is the intention that concessions given to refugees should be at the cost of the Rehabilitation authorities and not of the evacuee owners.

(3) Where the property is not required by the Rehabilitation authorities, and if the owner makes his own arrangements for the proper management of such property on his application to the Custodian such property shall be restored to him for management and/or disposal as the owner may deem fit. Where the management has not yet been taken over by the Custodian, he may on the owner's application allow him to retain the management.

(4) Where property is taken over by the Rehabilitation authorities, the owner shall have full right and facilities to transfer, by sale, exchange or otherwise, such property subject to the retention of the property by the Rehabilitation authorities for the period of years mentioned in para. 2 (b).

(5) Where property has been returned to the owner for management or is not required by the Rehabilitation authorities, the owner shall be given full facilities for transfer of the property whether by sale, exchange or otherwise. These facilities will include the employment of private dealers and brokers to arrange exchanges or sales.

(6) Where the owner, in spite of the freedom and facilities to transfer his property, considers or finds himself unable to do so he may proceed in the following manner:—

(i) **Urban property:**—(a) He may at any time apply to the Government of the Dominion to which he has moved for transfer of the property through official agency.

(b) For dealing with such applications the two Dominions will set up a joint agency for the purpose of joint valuation of the property in question by means of assessors acting under the joint agency.

(c) The joint Inter-Dominion agency will take all possible steps to arrange for disposal of the property at or above the value arrived at by assessment by the joint agency. In this respect the joint Inter-Dominion agency will act merely as agents of the owner on each side. Neither Dominion, however, accepts responsibility for taking over urban property at the price assessed by joint evaluation.

(ii) **Agricultural property:**—(a) Any owner of agricultural property who considers or finds himself unable to arrange transfer of it, by sale, exchange or otherwise, by private means may apply to the Government of his Dominion requesting disposal through official agency.

(b) The two Dominions will set up a joint agency which will draw up a schedule of prices for agricultural property in both Dominions with reference to, firstly classification of different types of land such as homestead, chahi, nahri, barani, banjar, etc. and secondly with reference to territorial divisions which may be districts, subdivisions, tahsils or in any particular case other convenient territorial division.

(c) When the schedule of prices has been decided upon by the joint agency, all agricultural property in respect of which transfer through official channels has been applied for, will be valued and assessed with reference to such schedule. The particulars of holdings and rights therein will be determined from the prepartition village records.

(d) Each Dominion undertakes to take over at the value assessed in the above manner, all agricultural property lying in its territory and to make payment to the other Dominion of the said assessed value. After taking over the agricultural property at the assessed value, the Dominion concerned will be free to dispose of it in any manner it chooses and any profit or loss arising therefrom will not concern the other Dominion.

(e) Each Dominion, after taking over agricultural property in its territory in accordance with above, will arrange to pay to evacuee owners their territory the assessed value of their holdings in the other Dominion. Such payment may be by way of allotment of land or in cash or both.

(7) It is agreed that the basis for valuations as also for fixation of rentals will be "fair-value".

(8) It is agreed that no restrictions will be placed by either Dominion on remittances of sale proceeds of property or of cash differences in value in cases of exchanges of property.

(9) It is recognized that in respect of the Dominion to Dominion liability arising out of the taking over by each Dominion of agricultural property jointly valued, the Dominion owing a net amount after evaluation and adjustment may require time for payment. The period and method of payment may be determined by a further agreement between the Dominions after the amount payable have been estimated or determined.

**Movable Property.**—It was agreed that the right of ownership of any moveables continues to vest in the owner and that the owner should be given the right either to remove them or to dispose of them himself or to receive reasonable compensation therefor subject to the following:—

(a) Moveables required by Government for Governmental purposes *i.e.* in respect of administration:—the acquiring authority will acquire from the Custodian on payment of fair value.

(b) Moveables required by the rehabilitation authorities for purposes of rehabilitation of refugees may be acquired from the Custodian on payment of fair value.

(c) Moveables of a commercial or industrial undertaking where the owner at any time before disposal of such moveables applies to the Custodian for return of the undertaking to him for the purpose of his running it at its original site, may be restored to the owner by the Custodian on such conditions as he thinks fit. This permission may or may not include the permission to operate through agents.

(d) Moveables not comprised in (a), (b) and (c) above which nonetheless are considered essential to the life of the community and cannot, therefore, be allowed to go outside the Dominion—In this category will fall those moveables the export of which has been prohibited by a prohibitory order by the Dominion or the Provincial Government. In such cases on application from the owner the

Custodian will allow the owner to make his own arrangements for the disposal of the moveables within the Dominion.

- (e) As regards the balance the owner will be given the right and full facilities to deal with or dispose off as he thinks fit including permission to remove outside the Dominion.

2. Para. II (i) is subject to any agreements subsisting or to be made between the Dominions with regard either to export or import of articles or on other matters affecting moveables.

3. In respect of moveables comprised in commercial or industrial undertakings the following facilities will be given to owners in respect of inventories and valuation:

- (a) Within a period of one month of a date to be prescribed for the purposes, the owner may apply to the Custodian informing him that he will either appear personally or through a specified agent for the purpose of being present at the time of preparation of inventories or for being heard with regard to valuation of the moveables by the Custodian. During this period of one month no action to the prejudice of the owner will be taken.

- (b) Each Dominion may appoint Liaison Officers at such places as it may desire for the purpose of assisting evacuees who have moved to that Dominion in regard to preparation of inventories and valuation. It shall be open to the owner to appoint such Liaison Officer as his agent.

- (c) In regard to any undertaking in respect of which the owner has signified his desire to appear personally or be represented by his agent, the Custodian will arrange that freedom and facilities are given to the owner or his agent to be present at the time of preparation of inventories and at the time when the valuation is decided by the Custodian.

- (d) Where the orders passed by any officer under the Custodian require confirmation by the Custodian the owner or his agent shall be given an opportunity to be heard by the Custodian before the order confirming or varying valuation is passed.

- (e) Where an order of valuation has been passed by an authority subordinate to the Custodian himself, and the order does not require confirmation by the Custodian, the owner shall have the right to appeal to the Custodian.

4. (a) With regard to household effects, under the subsisting agreement between the Dominions the evacuee has a right to remove all his household effects. This right when exercised in relation to household effects in the meantime allotted to or taken possession of by a refugee tends to create a condition of insecurity for the refugee and hinders rehabilitation. Therefore, it is proposed that a list be drawn of articles of household goods which are required for rehabilitation and which the Rehabilitation department may ask the Custodian to retain for use of the refugee on full compensation in cash being paid. This cash value will be payable to the evacuee and he will be allowed to remove it outside the Dominions.

(b) It is agreed that in regard to the household effects owners on both sides should be expected to remove them as early as possible and should be required to do so within three months from the date of operation of arrangements to be made in that behalf. It was agreed that arrangements facilitating the removal of such goods should be made by the two Dominions.

(c) The household goods belonging to evacuees which are not removed by the evacuee by the end of the said three months may be disposed of by the Custodian to the best advantage and the money credited to the account of the evacuee.

5. Moveables which are known to be property of evacuees but which are not identifiable to particular evacuees will be sold by the Custodian to the best advantage and the amount kept under a separate account. The disposal of such monies will be discussed by the Dominions at a subsequent date.

6. The above principles will generally apply to moveable property. It is recognised that special categories or special articles will require special treatment, and each Dominion agrees at the suggestion of the other Dominion, to hold discussions to consider the establishment of special arrangements with regard to particular commodities or categories of articles.

HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE REHMAN,

G. MUEENUDDIN

K. B. LALL.

Y. K. PURI.

#### Resolution

The Conference considered the joint plan regarding treatment of property left behind by evacuees, produced by the Sub-Committee consisting of:

- (1) Mr. Justice A. Rahman, Custodian of Evacuee Property, West Punjab,
- (2) Mr. Mueen-ud-din Commissioner of Rehabilitation, West Punjab,
- (3) Mr. Y. K. Puri, Deputy Secretary, Ministry Without Portfolio,
- (4) Mr. K. B. Lal Deputy Secretary, Partition Office.

It was agreed that this paper be considered by Governments on both sides and each Dominion furnish its own scheme for treatment of property both moveable and immoveable to a Joint Committee not later than 5th January 1948.

It was further agreed that the Joint Committee should report on the two schemes not later than the 12th January. This would probably give one week to the two Dominions to consider the report of the Joint Committee before the Inter-Dominion Ministers Conference which should meet as soon as possible after the 20th of January.

The Conference felt that the membership of the Joint Committee may well be increased. The consensus of opinion was that the membership should not exceed eight i.e., four representatives from each Dominion.

S. K. KIRPALANI,—19-12-47.

W. V. GRIGSON,—19-12-47.

#### INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING PROPERTY

1. Sec. 4(3) (b) of the West Punjab Ordinance No. VII of 1947 will not be brought into operation until final decisions in an Inter-Dominion agreement have been reached.



2. Sec. 5(2). The intention is that Custodian will scrutinize the terms and conditions in arrangements made by the Rehabilitation Authorities and revise them where necessary with a view to bring them into conformity with the principles now agreed upon.

3. Sec. 9. A press note is to be issued to the effect that in regard to sec. 9 of the W. P. Ordinance VII of 1947, the question of permitting transfers etc. is under discussion between the two Dominions and it is the intention of the Government of Pakistan that until the conclusion of such discussions, no action will be taken under the provisions of this section to the prejudice of parties to the transfer of persons claiming under such transfers of property or rights. But such persons should nonetheless within the prescribed period apply to the Custodian for registration of such transfers.

4. Sec. 12(d) (ii). In the interim period action under this clause will not be taken and applications made will be kept pending.

5. Sec. 12(e). It was explained by the Custodian that it was not intended to make refugees a charge on evacuee property. Mr. Puri suggested that in order to avoid mixing up funds held for evacuees and funds disbursed for rehabilitation purposes the normal procedure of separate account heads for the two items—one of receipts and other of expenditure—should be adopted. Mr. Rahman and Mr. Mueen-ud-din promised to examine the matter.

6. Sec. 12(i). Refer to Note under Sec. 4(3) (b).

7. In the interim period, action regarding sales, allotments etc. of moveables forming part of commercial or industrial undertakings will be suspended, except in regard to essential industries and businesses. A list of such essential industries and business will be supplied by each Government immediately. Instructions will be issued that in regard to such a clear week's notice will be given certain predetermined papers. The Rehabilitation Department will not proceed to allot or make inventories till the week's notice has expired. Owners will in the interim period enjoy the right of representation at the time of making inventories and valuations.

#### INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING PROPERTY.

The Conference considered the question of interim arrangements to be made regarding property until a long term settlement could be reached. The paper produced by the Sub-Committee "Interim arrangements regarding property" was adopted with the following modification:

In paragraph 3 pertaining to Section 9 of West Punjab Ordinance No. VII of 1947 the clause "No action will be taken under the provisions of this Section to the prejudice of persons claiming under such transfers of property or rights" was amended to read "No action will be taken under the provisions of this Section to the prejudice of parties to the transaction or of persons claiming under them".

In regard to paragraph 7, the Commissioner of Rehabilitation West Punjab explained that the list of essential industries and businesses may not be quite small because the procedure contemplated in paragraph 7 and the procedure contemplated in regard to the long term settlement would mean that the process of rehabilitation would probably be held up for quite two months, which in his opinion, would be unfortunate. The representatives of India pointed out that the procedure contemplated under paragraph 7 was intended to make immediate satisfactory arrangements for an interim period which period it was hoped would be a short one, and therefore pressed that the lists of essential industries and

businesses should be kept down to the minimum. After some discussion it was agreed that the lists would be made as short as possible.

The Pakistan representatives agreed that action contemplated in various paragraphs of this paper would be taken immediately.

The Government of India representatives drew attention of the Pakistan Government representatives to Ordinance No. IV of 1947 issued by the Governor General of Pakistan from Karachi on 10th December 1947 in regard to registration of documents pertaining to transfer of property. It was pointed out that the effect of this Ordinance was, practically, to stop all transfers of property and that this Ordinance operated very harshly against such non-Muslims as may be wishing to liquidate their properties in order to come over to India. The Pakistan representatives said that they had not been briefed on this point and that therefore they would like to receive a memorandum so that the matter may be examined on their side. It was agreed that this paragraph would be treated as the memorandum of India on the subject. The Pakistan representatives agreed to have the matter examined quickly and to send a reply as soon as possible.

#### GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

#### MINISTRY OF LAW AND LABOUR.

Karachi, the 10th December 1947.

ORDINANCE No. IV OF 1947.

AN

#### ORDINANCE.

to provide for the payment of taxes before the recognition of transfer of property.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the payment of taxes before the recognition of transfer of property.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, c. 2) as adapted by the Pakistan (Provincial Constitution) Order 1947, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. **Short title, extent, application and commencement.**—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Transfer of Property (Pakistan) Ordinance, 1947.

(2) It extends to all the provinces of Pakistan.

(3) It shall come into force at once in the Provinces of Sind, West Punjab, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan, and in other areas as and when the Government of Pakistan may direct.

2. **Effect of provisions inconsistent with other laws.**—Notwithstanding any other law for the time being in force the provisions of this ordinance shall have effect throughout the areas to which it applies.

3. **Registration of documents.**—No registering Officer, Revenue Officer, Custodian or other officer appointed to deal with property shall register any document, relating to property other than agricultural land, which is

required to be registered under the provisions of clause (a), (b), (c) or (e) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), unless it is certified by an Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, in respect of every person whose right, title or interest in the property is or will be transferred, assigned, limited or extinguished under the terms of the document, either that such person is not liable to taxation under the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 (XV of 1940) or the Business Profits Tax Act, 1947 (XXI of 1947), or that he has either paid or made satisfactory provision for the payment of all existing or anticipated liabilities under any of the said acts.

4. **Recovery Proceedings.**—If any right, title or interest in any property whether moveable or immoveable other than agricultural land, is, or has been transferred assigned, limited or extinguished after the 14th day of August 1947, an Income-tax officer may at any time issue a notice to all or any of the parties to the transaction requiring them to produce within one month the certificate prescribed by section 3; and if such certificate is not produced he may forward a statement to the Collector showing the existing and anticipated tax liabilities of each or any of the said parties. The Collector shall then proceed to recover the total amount shown in the statement as if it were an arrear of land revenue, and for the purpose of the recovery proceedings he may treat the said property as if it belonged to all or any of the persons named in the statement.

5. **Proceedings of suits.**—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Dominion Government, any Provincial Government, any Income-Tax Officer or any other person or authority acting under his directions or in pursuance of any claim shown in the statement forwarded to the Collector under the preceding section, for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

M. A. JINNAH,

Governor-General

#### ITEM III—TREATMENT OF PROPERTY LEFT BEHIND BY EVACUEES

The Pakistan representatives suggested that the scope of agreements pertaining to the West Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces on the one side and the East Punjab Province on the other regarding evacuee property and other connected matters, should be extended to States within East Punjab Province which have acceded to the Indian Union, and the States of Bharatpur and Alwar. The representatives of India thought that this request was reasonable and agreed to have the matter brought to the notice of Ministry of States, India. The representatives of India expressed the hope that there would be full reciprocity in this matter in regard to Bahawalpur, Khairpur and other States which had acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan.

#### ITEM IV—SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS, POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES AND OTHER CERTIFICATES E.G., NATIONAL SAVINGS.

(a) (1) In regard to Post Office Savings Bank Accounts it is recognised that there are two categories:

- (i) where the pass-books are available;
- (ii) where the pass-books have been lost or misplaced.

In regard to (i) it is understood that the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, Pakistan has been in correspondence with his opposite number in India and that a satisfactory procedure had been devised. It is agreed that the proper procedure should be for persons resident in Pakistan to hand over pass books at Pakistan Post Offices and that the D. G., Posts and Telegraphs, Pakistan, should consolidate such cases and forward a list to the D. G., P. & T., in India who would arrange transfer of accounts without insisting on production of passbooks or on verification of signatures.

As to (ii), where pass-books have been lost or misplaced, persons resident in either Dominion should apply to the D. G., P. & T. concerned giving particulars of post offices where they had savings bank accounts. Consolidated lists of such cases would be exchanged between the D. Gs. of the two Dominions, who would make the necessary investigations and have the accounts transferred. Once the accounts have been transferred, the responsibility of a particular Dominion towards the depositor will cease. The two D. Gs. should clear legal and procedural difficulties between themselves.

(2) It is agreed that the same procedure will apply to Post Office Five Year Cash Certificates, Defence Savings Certificates and National Savings Certificates.

It is agreed that consolidated lists on both these items, separately, should be exchanged by the two D. Gs. at regular intervals weekly or fortnightly. This is a matter for the two D. Gs. to arrange between themselves.

(b) **Deposits with Co-operative Societies, Central Co-operative Banks, Unions etc.**

The Conference is of opinion that the question of Deposits with these various Societies, Banks and Unions and of loans owing to these concerns is a complicated matter. It is, therefore, agreed that the Registrars, of Co-operative Societies, East and West Punjab, should discuss the matter and submit joint recommendations to their own Governments as soon as possible. The Conference trusts that the two Registrars will make joint recommendations not later than the 20th January, 1948.

#### ITEM V—PENSIONS.

It is agreed that all Provincial Governments in either Dominion should take definite measures to facilitate transfer of pension papers with the least possible delay. It is further agreed that all complaints of pensioners in either Dominion should be made to the Auditor General of the Dominion in which the pensioner is now residing and all such complaints will be cleared between the two Auditors General. Pending transfer of pension papers the Conference agrees to accept the suggestion made in the Pakistan Memorandum on this item. The agreement is as follows:

“When a pensioner presents his half of the Pension Payment Order, the A. G. concerned will, after obtaining the following documents, authorize a Treasury Officer or Post Master to make provisional payment:

- (a) A certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer certifying the pensioner's identity.
- (b) An Indemnity bond from the pensioner, with two sureties, who should either be permanent Government servants or persons certified to be solvent by an Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar, agreeing to refund any amount wrongly paid.

2. Such payment should be authorized for pensions due for the period ending 31st March, 1948.”

3. In regard to pensioners who have lost their halves of the Pension Payment Order, the Conference agrees that following procedure be observed until the Treasury half of the Pension Order can be transferred from one Dominion to the other. It is understood that on receipt of the treasury part of the Pension Payment Order the A. G. concerned will issue a fresh Order. Meanwhile pensions should be paid for the period ending 31st March, 1948 on production of the following:

- (a) Certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer certifying the pensioner's identity;
- (b) An Indemnity bond from the pensioner with two sureties, who should either be permanent Government servants or persons certified to be solvent by an Officer not below the rank of Tehsildar, agreeing to refund any amount wrongly paid;
- (c) Other corroborative evidence to show that he was in fact a pensioner and the Department and office from which he retired;
- (d) A declaration stating the amount of his monthly pension, the month upto which he had received payment and the name of the Treasury or Post Office from which he received payment;
- (e) The number of Pension Payment Order, if possible.

4. Under this procedure, pensions will be payable for the months of August 1947 to March 1948 inclusive.

5. In order that fresh permanent Payment Orders may be issued, the Auditors General of the two Dominions will collect all cases in which P. P. Os. have been lost by persons now resident in their territories and refer such lists to each other so that the Treasury Halves of the P. P. Os. may be quickly transferred.

6. The procedure agreed upon above will apply to all Provinces of either Dominion.

#### ITEM No. VII—REMOVAL OF ASSETS OF TRUSTS, EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The assets of the institutions concerned may be divided into two categories—  
(a) Moveable and (b) Immoveable.

2. In regard to Moveable assets, it is agreed that on application being presented to the Custodian of Evacuee Property, West Punjab, a quick decision shall be made in regard to equipment etc. which the Provincial Government wish to retain for their own purposes. In regard to the rest of the assets, the Custodian will grant a permit authorising removal by the party concerned. In making the decision for retention of a part of the Moveable assets, due regard will be paid to mutual needs of equipment, furniture, fittings, etc. Above all special consideration will be given to articles to which the institution attaches special cultural, sentimental, or religious importance and as far as possible such articles will be released.

3. In regard to immovable assets India requested that this category of property be taken up for special consideration apart from the general case of treatment of immovable property of non-Muslim evacuees and proposed that the Pakistan Government and Provincial Governments concerned consider the question of taking a quick decision in regard to acquisition of such property or its release so that the trustees or managers could liquidate it otherwise. The Pakistan representatives said that as India's original memorandum did not raise

this issue, there had been no occasion to consult the Governments concerned but agreed to put up India's suggestion and communicate a decision at an early date.

4. In regard to Nankana Sahib, at the request of Pakistan representatives, the representatives of India agreed to furnish a detailed memorandum. The Pakistan representatives agreed that they would endeavour to obtain a decision on the case before the Ministers' meeting sometime in January. The Pakistan representatives raised the question of Qadian and, while India's representatives maintained that the case of Qadian was not quite comparable to the case of Nankana Sahib, they agreed that if a memorandum containing definite suggestions regarding Qadian was furnished, a decision would be obtained and communicated as soon as possible.

#### ITEM VIII.—IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREED DECISIONS OF THE PARTITION COMMITTEE MADE PRIOR TO AUGUST, 15, 1947.

(a) The statement of fact made in the Pakistan Dominion Memorandum was noted and the East Punjab representatives agree to make necessary enquiries and take up the matter directly with the West Punjab Government.

(b) The Finance Secretary, East Punjab Government, stated that the rules which are now under consideration by the East Punjab cabinet will be shortly forwarded to the West Punjab Government. It is understood that whatever rules are mutually agreed upon, will be implemented in due course by both sides.

(Note 1).—The Conference agreed that the two Dominion Governments should recommend to their Provincial Governments that the arrangements made in respect of Government servants in this paragraph should apply to similar cases in their territories.

(Note 2).—The Conference agreed that the Dominion Governments themselves should sympathetically consider cases of Government servants who were killed or injured in similar circumstances between the 1st and the 15th of August 1947.

(c) The East Punjab representatives have taken note of the comments in the Pakistan Memorandum.

(d) The matter has been settled.

(e) This is covered by the agreement on pensions.

#### ITEM IX.—EXCHANGE OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

The Pakistan representatives furnished copies of West Punjab Notification No. 507-Legislative, dated the 15th December 1947, which promulgates West Punjab Ordinance No. VIII of 1947.

2. In regard to Part II which covers transfer of persons in custody between the Provinces of West and East Punjab, it was agreed that the Home Secretaries of the two Governments should work out the mechanics. It was felt that the most convenient practice would be for the persons in custody to be collected at convenient centres from which they could be cleared. On the request of the representatives of India regarding clarification of the definition of "Hindu" in Section 19(c), the Pakistan representatives stated that the word includes members of the scheduled castes.

The representatives of India requested that the same arrangement may well be extended to the N.-W. F. P. The Pakistan representatives promised to consider the request and give a reply at an early date.

3. With regard to Part III of the Ordinance and the schedule under Section 19 pertaining to Pakistan employees of all Provinces of the Dominion of India and of States that have acceded to the Dominion of India and Muslim prisoners in the States of Alwar, Bharatpur and the States previously known as the Punjab States excluding Malerkotla, Bahawalpur and Khairpur, the representatives of India pointed out that the Government of India could not at this stage speak for the various Provinces and States, and at the request of the Pakistan representatives agreed that the Government of India will ascertain the views of the Provinces and States concerned in this matter. It was suggested that this matter would obviously have to be discussed and decided at a level higher than that of the present Conference and it was proposed that this matter should be placed on the Agenda of the Inter-Dominion Ministers' Conference to be held in January 1948.

#### ITEM XI—FACILITIES FOR REMOVAL OF RECORDS AND EQUIPMENT BY EAST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(a) It was agreed that East and West Punjab Provinces should respectively nominate an officer who can clear outstanding matters between themselves.

(b) The Dominion Governments will likewise appoint officers to investigate the present position and have necessary records etc. transferred to Pakistan.

#### Item No. I of the Supplementary Agenda.—Companies (other than Insurance Companies and Banks) incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.

With regard to Companies (other than Insurance Companies and Banks) incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, the Dominion representatives agree to recommend to their respective Governments, the modification by Ordinance of the provisions of Section 76 and 131 of the Indian Companies Act to enable the Companies incorporated under the Act, which had their registered offices in their territories, but whose management has been mainly in the hands of persons who have now left those territories, to compile their accounts, file their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts and convene their General Body meetings up to 31st March 1948 or within a period of six months from the termination of the period permissible to each such company under the Act, whichever is later.

2. A draft of the Ordinance to be issued is attached for consideration by each Dominion Government.

(VIDE SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM I).

#### AN ORDINANCE.

*further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913.*

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary further to amend the Indian Companies Act 1913 (VII of 1913), for the purposes herein-after appearing;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Government of India Act, 1935 (26 Geo. 5, c. 2), as adapted by the Pakistan/

India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following ordinance:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Indian Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Amendment of section 76, Act VII of 1913.**—To sub-section (1) of section 76 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the following proviso shall be added, namely:

“Provided that, in the case of a company whose directors, or the majority of whose directors, have during the year 1947 left for places in India/Pakistan on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, the aforesaid period shall be deemed to have been extended by six months or up to the 31st day of March, 1948, whichever is later.”

3. **Amendment of section 131, Act VII of 1913.**—To sub-section (1) of section 131 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the following proviso shall be added, namely:

“Provided further that in the case of a company whose directors, or the majority of whose directors, have during the year 1947 left for places in India/Pakistan on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, the period shall be deemed to have been extended by six months or up to the 31st day of March, 1948, whichever is later.

4. **Effect of expiry of Ordinance.**—On the expiry of this Ordinance, section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), shall apply as if this Ordinance were an enactment then repealed by a Central Act.

#### ITEM No. II—SUPPLEMENTARY—RESTORATION OF LICENSED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

There are two categories here:

(a) Persons who hold receipts for licensed arms and ammunition taken away from them;

(b) persons who do not hold such receipts.

In regard to (a) the Conference is agreed that the two Dominion Governments should issue instructions to Provincial Governments to have such arms and ammunition restored. In regard to (b) it is agreed that the Dominion Governments should furnish lists of cases to each other and all such cases should be promptly investigated.

2. Pakistan representatives stated that lately there have been numerous complaints of Muslims being searched, presumably for fire arms, at various places, particularly in U. P. and the C. P. It is further stated that according to reports private property including cash has been taken away during these searches. Mr. Grigson mentioned two particularly bad cases where girls travelling on refugee specials from Delhi are alleged to have been raped by soldiers of the escort. The Representatives of Government of India agreed that if particulars are given of these various incidents they would be fully investigated and the result of each communicated to Pakistan Government. The Pakistan representatives suggested that the Government of India should circularise Provincial Governments drawing their attention to the agreement regarding personal searches. Mr. Punjabi mentioned a recent case where non-Muslims, presumably cleared from pockets in West Punjab, are alleged to have

been searched and all belongings except one trunk per person and a bedding between four persons are reported to have been taken away. The Conference agreed that any breaches of the agreement between the two Dominions in regard to searches should be reported to each other and promptly investigated and the results intimated. The Conference decided that the Secretaries of the Dominion Ministries of Relief and Rehabilitation should be the agencies for handling this category of cases.

#### ITEM IV OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA.

Taxation of all property to be paid by Custodian of Evacuee Property in respect of properties left behind in Pakistan.

The representatives of India put forward the following proposals:

- (1) That all tax demands against evacuees which remain unsatisfied should be paid by the Custodian of Evacuee Property, either from the income of the property of the evacuee or, if there is no income, from his pool, provided that the total charge so raised does not exceed 50 per cent. of the Custodian's own evaluation of that property. It is suggested that if this proposal were accepted the Custodian would be amply covered for the charge so raised against the property. The Pakistan representatives agreed that this request was not unreasonable and that they would be prepared to recommend it to their Government.
- (2) The representatives of India also proposed that the provision in the Income Tax Act for the levy of penalty in the event of an assessed tax not being paid should be waived up to the end of the year 1948 in the case of non-Muslim evacuees. The Pakistan representatives said that the request was reasonable but that they were unable to commit themselves without consultation with their Government.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM No. VIII.—REMOVAL OF HOLY VOLUMES OF GRANTH SAHIB AND OTHER HOLY BOOKS.

The Pakistan representatives agree that facilities will be accorded for the removal of all Birs of Shri Guru Granth Sahib and all other religious books and books on the history of religion. India agrees to accord reciprocal facilities.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM No. IX.—UNPAID BILLS OF CONTRACTORS.

The Finance Secretary East Punjab explained that an agreement had already been reached between the Governments of East and West Punjab and a satisfactory procedure devised. A claimant puts in a claim in duplicate to the Chief Secretary of the Province where he is resident. The Chief Secretary forwards one copy of the claim to his opposite number who after having the necessary verification made replies whether payment may be made. Action is then taken accordingly. The principle is clear that authority to pay the claim must be given by the Government in whose territory the service or supply in respect of which the claim arises, was rendered or made. The Conference agrees that this principle and practice are satisfactory and should be extended to all Provinces of either Dominion. In all Provinces the Officer to whom correspondence should be addressed is the Chief Secretary, unless the Provincial Government nominates someone else.

#### ITEM No. XI—SUPPLEMENTARY—TREATMENT OF NON-MUSLIMS IN WEST PUNJAB AND N.-W. F. P.

It was agreed that item XI should not be discussed in detail. But it was recognised on both sides that if there were any individual cases of mal-treatment and they are brought to notice, suitable action will be taken.

S. K. KIRPALANI,

Secretary,

Ministry of Relief & Rehabilitation

Government of India.

NEW DELHI;

The 19th December 1947.

W. V. GRIGSON,

Secretary,

Ministry of Relief & Rehabilitation

Government of Pakistan.

NEW DELHI;

The 10th December 1947.

**AGREEMENT NO. II.—MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN AND THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

*New Delhi 23rd January, 1948.*

**I. INDIA will, as early as possible, and in any event before the 31st March 1948 supply to PAKISTAN:**

- (i) 22053 tons of Australian wheat of fair average quality of the country of origin at the following price:  
Rs. 10-3-0 (Rupees ten and annas three only) per maund delivered CIF Karachi in bulk.  
If delivery is of bagged grain, the price will be for net grain and one anna more per maund, i.e., Rs. 10-4-0 per maund for net grain.
- (ii) 1,500 tons of Australian wheat of fair average quality of the country of origin at the following price:  
Rs. 9-9-0 (Rupees nine and annas nine only) per maund CIF Karachi in bulk.  
If delivery is of bagged grain, the price will be for net grain and one anna more per maund.
- (iii) In respect of supplies mentioned in (i) and (ii) above, new bags at the rate of eleven bags per ton will be supplied by the Government of India at Karachi in time to enable clearance of the grain from the steamers free of charge in case delivery is made in bulk. Delivery of the bags already in Government of India's Storage Depot at Karachi will be given at site, and the delivery of the remaining bags to be supplied will be given CIF Karachi.
- (iv) 4,447 tons of Australian wheat of fair average quality of the country of origin to be delivered CIF Karachi at Rs. 15-13-8 (Rupees fifteen annas thirteen and pies eight only) per maund if in bulk or Rs. 16-11-6 (Rupees sixteen annas eleven and pies six only) if shipped from South Australia, Vic or N. S. W. Australia, and Rs. 15-9-3 (Rupees fifteen annas nine and pies three only) per maund (net grain) if in bulk and Rs. 16-7-5 (Rupees sixteen annas seven and pies five only) per maund if the grain is shipped from West Australia in bags.
- (v) 3,000 tons of U.P. barley at present lying in West Punjab at Rs. 14-6-0 (Rupees fourteen and annas six only) per maund of fair average quality LESS annas six only (Rs. 0-6-0) per maund for bags and bagging in case the expenditure incurred by the U.P. Government for bags and bagging is made good to them separately by PAKISTAN.
- (vi) 9,000 tons of imported barley of fair average quality of the country of origin CIF Karachi at Rs. 15-10-6 (Rupees fifteen annas ten and pies six only) per maund of naked barley.
- (vii) In respect of the supplies referred to in (iv) and (vi) above, new bags at the rate of eleven bags per ton will be supplied by the

Government of India at Karachi and paid for by Pakistan at the rate of Rs. 105 (Rupees one hundred and five only) per 100 bags (one hundred bags). Delivery will be made as indicated in (iii) above.

**SUGAR.**

- (viii) 10,000 tons of crystal Indian sugar of a middle quality F.O.B. Bombay on the basis of the pre-decontrol ex-mill prices shown in Annexure IV.
- (ix) 5,000 tons of Cuban refined sugar ex site in Calcutta at Rs. 20-6-3 (Rupees twenty annas six and pies three only) per maund plus import duty plus incidentals at annas eight per maund.

**II. PAKISTAN will, as early as possible, and in any event before the 31st March, 1948 supply to INDIA:**

- (i) 30,000 tons of rice of fair average quality from Sind of which not more than 20,000 tons will be broken. The price payable will be as in Annexure I to this Agreement, according to the specifications attached herewith.
- (ii) 19,000 tons of whole rice of fair average quality of West Punjab origin F.O.R. Station of despatch in East Punjab. The price payable will be as in Annexure II to this Agreement according to the specifications attached herewith.
- (iii) PAKISTAN retains the option of supply whole Sind rice instead of Punjab rice.

**III. In case the Government of India finds it possible to supply 9,000 tons of Australian wheat to Pakistan (which will be confirmed in February 1948) PAKISTAN will supply 9,000 tons of whole rice to INDIA. The question of price will be decided if the arrangement is confirmed.**

**IV. Method of Payment:—**

- (i) In respect of the imported wheat and barley to be received by the Government of PAKISTAN from the Government of India and detailed above, payment will be made by the Government of Pakistan to the Government of India against delivery of goods. The Bill of Lading duly endorsed by the Government of India in favour of the Government of Pakistan will be delivered to the latter. In case the Bill of Lading is delayed, the Government of India will intimate the arrival of the ship to the Government of Pakistan telegraphically and will also issue necessary authority in favour of the Government of Pakistan to enable them to take delivery of the goods on their arrival in Karachi. The payment in respect of these supplies will be made to the account of the Government of India at the Central Office of the Reserve Bank of India before the Bill of Lading is delivered or the authority for delivery of grains is issued.
- (ii) In respect of the Indian sugar to be received by the Government of Pakistan as detailed above, payment will be made by them at the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, in favour of the Deputy Accountant General (Food) New Delhi on presentation of Shipping documents.

(iii) In respect of the Cuban sugar to be received by the Government of Pakistan from the Government of India, payment will be made by the former or their nominee to the Regional Food Commissioner, Calcutta, against delivery of goods.

(iv) The Government of India or their nominees will make payment in respect of the supplies of rice to be received by them to the Sind Government or the Government of West Punjab, as the case may be, according to the procedure in force in those Provinces before the 15th of August 1947.

V. The programme of supplies to be made by INDIA to PAKISTAN and by PAKISTAN to INDIA will be as shown in Annexure III to this Agreement.

VI. If in spite of best efforts on both sides, delivery of any quantity referred to in this Agreement is delayed beyond the 31st March 1948, the undespached balances will be delivered as soon after the 31st March 1948 as possible, and this agreement will cover such deferred deliveries.

VII. The tons referred to in this Agreement are of 2,240 lbs. each and maunds of 32·2/7 lbs. each.

VISHNU SAHAY.

23/1/48.

Secy. Ministry of Food (India).

H. S. M. ISHAQUE.

23/1/48.

Joint Secy. Ministry of Food (Pakistan).

### ANNEXURE I.

#### EXPORT RATES OF SIND RICE EX-GOODOWN.

|                                | KANGNI |        | JOSHI  |        | SUGDASI |         |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
|                                | Whole  | Broken | Whole  | Broken | Whole   | Broken. |
| Prime cost of Rs. naked grain. | 9/8—/  | 7/9/7  | 9/—/   | 7/3/2  | 15/8—   | 12/6/3  |
| Govt. surcharge                | 1/8—   | 1/8—   | 1/8—   | 1/8—   | 1/8—    | 1/8—    |
| Handling cost of bags, etc.    | 2/10/6 | 2/10/— | 2/10/6 | 2/10/6 | 2/13/—  | 2/13/—  |

Note:—If exports are desired on f. o. b. basis a further charge of 2 annas will be added.

The above prices add incidentals are the same as the Sind Government are charging recipient areas in Pakistan itself

H. S. M. ISHAQUE

23-1-48.

### ANNEXURE II

#### EXPORT RATES OF RICE OF WEST PUNJAB F.O.R. STATION OF DESPATCH

|                                    | Rs. A. P |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| DARA : Basic rate f.o.r. . . . .   | 14 0 3   |
| Interest . . . . .                 | 0 1 6    |
| Storage surcharge . . . . .        | 0 2 0    |
| Slump surcharge . . . . .          | 0 2 0    |
| Insurance surcharge . . . . .      | 1 0 0    |
| Total . . . . .                    | 15 6 0   |
| BEGMI : Basic rate f.o.r. . . . .  | 15 8 6   |
| other charges . . . . .            | 1 5 6    |
| Total . . . . .                    | 16 14 0  |
| PARMAL : Basic rate f.o.r. . . . . | 20 4 6   |
| Other charges . . . . .            | 1 5 6    |
| Total . . . . .                    | 21 10 0  |
| ASMATI : Basic rate f.o.r. . . . . | 22 4 6   |
| Other charges . . . . .            | 1 5 6    |
| Total . . . . .                    | 23 10 0  |

N.B.—For Sela varieties of Parmal and Basmati add As. 0-8-0 per maund.

The above prices and incidentals are the same as West Punjab are or will be charging any recipient areas in Pakistan itself.

H. S. M. ISHAQUE.

23-1-48.

### ANNEXURE III

#### PROGRAMME OF SUPPLIES

#### JANUARY:

- (1) Pakistan will release 20,000 tons of rice before end of January.
- (2) India has nominated ship Indian Trader carrying 8,400 tons due to arrive at Karachi about 31st January.
- (3) India has released 5,000 tons of Cuban sugar at Calcutta.
- (4) India has released 3,000 tons of U.P. barley at present in West Punjab.
- (5) India has nominated ship Vallisdis carrying 9,000 tons of barley due to reach Karachi before end of January.

#### FEBRUARY:

- (1) Pakistan will release in the first fortnight 10,000 tons of rice.
- (2) India has nominated ship Bert Williams carrying 9,500 tons of USA wheat which sailed on the 1st of January and is expected to reach Karachi about 12th of February.
- (3) Pakistan will make available a further 7,000 tons of rice by end of February and will endeavour to increase this quantity.



## APPENDIX

AGREEMENT NO. III—MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH, PAKISTAN  
GOVERNMENT AND THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, INDIA.

*New Delhi, dated the 24th March, 1948.*

*Para I. Wheat-rice.—*

India will supply 9,000 tons (one ship load of Australian wheat of fair average quality) to Pakistan and will also supply free of cost new B-twill gunnies (11 for one ton) for such quantity of the above wheat which is un-bagged.

II. In return for the above wheat and bags Pakistan will supply an equal quantity ton per ton of Sind 'Kangni' rice of fair average quality in bags.

*III. Maize-rice.—*

India will supply 12,000 tons Argentine maize of fair average quality to Pakistan and will also supply new B-twill gunnies (13 for one ton) for such quantity of the above maize which is un-bagged.

IV. For the bags for maize Pakistan will pay India Rs. 115 for 100 bags and in return for the above referred quantity of maize Pakistan will supply India 10,000 tons of Sind 'Kangni' rice of fair average quality in bags.

*V. Barley-rice.—*

India will supply 1,500 tons Argentine barley in bags of fair average quality to Pakistan and in return Pakistan will supply India 1,150 tons of Sind 'Kangni' rice of fair average quality in bags.

*VI. General.—*

Delivery by India of wheat, maize and barley will be C.I.F. Karachi and bags will also be delivered in Karachi. Delivery of rice by Pakistan will be F.O.B. Karachi.

VII. As regards weight and quality of maize, wheat and barley at the time of despatch, the usual certificate of the Argentine/Australian authorities will be accepted as final. The loss or damage (not including normal deterioration) during transit as certified by a licensed surveyor shall be on India's account.

VIII. Pakistan will endeavour to raise the quantity of rice referred to in para IV to 16,000 tons in which case the equivalent quantity of maize to be delivered by India will be 19,000 tons and the bags to be supplied by India at Rs. 115 per 100 bags for the un-bagged quantity out of 19,000 tons.

IX. The programme of deliveries will as far as possible be as shown in annexure into this Agreement.

X. The tons referred to in this Agreement are of 2,240 pounds each.

XI. If the export quota of 50,000 tons of sugar and 10,000 tons of gur allowed by India to Pakistan in January, 1948 is not availed by the 31st March, 1948, Pakistan can avail of it if desired by them by the 31st July, 1948.

IJAZ AHMED,

24-3-48

*for the Govt. of Pakistan.*

V. SAHAY,

24-3-48.

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Ministry of Food.*

ANNEXURE I.

I. SUPPLIES BY INDIA.

- (i) Wheat—By about the end of 1st week of April 1948.
- (ii) Barley—By about the beginning of second week of April 1948.
- (iii) Maize—3,000 tons by the beginning of second week of April. Balance by the end of second week of April.

II. SUPPLIES FROM PAKISTAN.

- (i) One ship load by the end of the first week of April 1948.
- (ii) One ship load by the end of the second week of April 1948.
- (iii) Balance by the end of the 3rd week of April 1948.

IJAZ AHMED,

24-3-48

*for the Govt. of Pakistan.*

V. SAHAY,

24-3-48

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Ministry of Food.*

AGREEMENT NO. IV—MINUTES OF INTER-DOMINION DISCUSSIONS AT LAHORE ON 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH MARCH 1948, BETWEEN PAKISTAN MINISTER FOR REFUGEES, EVACUATION AND REHABILITATION AND THE INDIAN MINISTER FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ACCOMPANIED BY OFFICIALS OF THEIR MINISTRIES AND OF THE EAST AND WEST PUNJAB GOVERNMENTS.

I. Recovery of Abducted Women.

1. The working of the agreement of 6th December 1947 on the recovery of abducted women was reviewed. It was agreed that the results had fallen short of expectations. India claimed that this was due to the limited role assigned to the troops in the recovery work and pressed that, under the agreement, the recovery parties visiting the villages should also include troops of both the Dominions. Pakistan did not agree with this interpretation of the agreement and in fact considered that the hostile feeling engendered in villages of one Dominion by the visit of troops of the other Dominion, militated against success in recovery. In their view, troops of one Dominion were, under the agreement, to be employed only as guards on transit camps and for escort duty. The difference of opinion remained unresolved.

2. In Pakistan's view it was not therefore possible in any circumstances to permit troops of one Dominion to form part of village recovery parties in the other Dominion; they would however continue the present arrangements for recovering abducted women, namely recovery parties consisting of Police, social workers and D.L.Os of the two Dominions. The function of the troops would, as at present, be confined to guarding Transit Camps to which recovered women are brought to escorting parties of recovered women from one Dominion to the other or from one camp to another.

3. At the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Police, West Punjab, it was agreed between the two Dominions that the Police Officers of West Punjab, deputed for recovery work will nominate as colleagues for operations in East Punjab those officers of the East Punjab Police who in their opinion will be most effective for this type of work. A similar right of nomination of West Punjab Police officers will be accorded to the East Punjab Police officers deputed for recovery work in West Punjab. The head of the West Punjab Police staff working in Pakistan for the recovery of abducted women will be nominated by the Inspector General of Police, East Punjab, and *vice versa*. It was agreed that this arrangement for selection of Police staff in East Punjab and West Punjab would not apply to States.

4. Pakistan pressed that it was high time that the East Punjab States and the States of Alwar and Bharatpur should arrange to set up an organisation for the recovery of women on the same lines as had been working in East Punjab and should agree to receive detachments of Pakistan troops (for guard and escort duty) accompanied by Pakistan Police parties, Liaison Officers and social workers. Transit camps should be set up, though the location of each camp will be left to the States' discretion. If for any reason it was not possible to do so, Pakistan felt that they had no alternative but to withdraw all troops from East Punjab and to ask that all Indian troops should be withdrawn forthwith from Pakistan territory. Pakistan added that the States that had acceded to

Pakistan would adopt the arrangements now in force in the districts of West Punjab.

5. India said that they would consult their States immediately and send a reply on this point but pointed out that as already intimated, the Pakistan troops going into the States would be under the command of the Commander of the State forces and that the Police parties would work under the direction of the Inspector-General of Police of the States concerned.

6. In Pakistan's opinion further consultation with Indian States was unnecessary as their assent had been obtained and communicated in the Prime Minister of India's telegram No. 947, dated the 8th March 1948. India could not accept the view that the proposition put forward in that telegram was the same as the arrangement now proposed. Therefore, consultation with Indian States was essential, but every effort would be made to get an immediate decision.

7. Pakistan felt that the stage had been reached when troops could be gradually withdrawn from this work and said that they had decided in any case that no more Pakistan troops should operate with the MEO in the districts of East Punjab after 31st March, all being withdrawn on 1st April, and in the States of East Punjab, after 15th April, all being withdrawn on 16th April. The reason for the later withdrawal from the States was that the work had been started there at a much later date. The corollary of this decision would be that no Indian troops should remain in Western Pakistan after the 16th April. Pakistan also intended to limit their troops employed for this purpose in the States to 2 companies, and asked that the strength of the Indian troops should be reduced proportionately.

8. Pakistan made it clear that even after the withdrawal of the troops, the work of recovery of abducted women and clearance of pockets would continue through joint parties of police, liaison officers and social workers. The M.E.O. Headquarters would continue for liaison work but would have no troops under its control. The troops of the Dominion in which the recovery work and clearance of pockets was to be continued would replace the troops withdrawn by the other Dominion.

9. India considered that for inspiring confidence among the women to be recovered and converted persons to be evacuated, it was desirable to retain the present arrangements whereby the troops of the Dominion to which the persons belonged participated in this work. They were, therefore, of opinion that the proposed withdrawal dates were premature and would adversely affect the work of recovery. Pakistan said that these dates were final; India took note of this statement.

10 It was agreed as under:

(a) Civil road transport (together with drivers) required for actual recovery operations in West Punjab will be furnished by the East Punjab Government and *vice versa*. Those vehicles will be provided on payment with petrol, etc., by the Dominion in which they operate.

(b) For movement from district to district or from one Dominion to another civil or military transport may be employed as convenient.

(c) In no case will customs duty be charged by either Dominion in respect of vehicles used for rescue, district liaison or other evacuation work. In order to avoid disputes such vehicles will be specially listed and the drivers will be furnished with special permits.

(d) Existing arrangements will continue until the new arrangements be implemented.

11. The Conference considered the question of recovered women who are unwilling to be restored to their people in the other Dominion. It was agreed that special camps should be established for such women, one in West Punjab and one in East Punjab. Non-Muslim women recovered in Pakistan who are unwilling to be transferred to India will be taken to the special camp in East Punjab. Similarly Muslim women recovered in India will be taken to the special West Punjab Camp. After a period not exceeding a fortnight the wishes of these recovered women will be ascertained by social workers of both Dominions acting jointly and action will be taken in accordance with their wishes. Pakistan urged that such camps should be managed by a neutral organisation. India agreed to the scheme except to management of the camps by a neutral organisation. Pakistan attached considerable importance to this and intimated that they would pursue the matter, further but meanwhile agreed to the special camp being set up in India in the manner desired by India.

12. It was agreed that any dispute as to whether a woman or child was abducted or forcibly converted before or after 1st March 1947 shall be determined by a joint enquiry held in Lahore or Jullundur, as the case may be, by the two seniormost police officers of the special recovery staff of the two Dominions.

13. It was felt that the decision now taken would improve the present arrangements for recovery. It was realised that the basis of all efforts so far made for recovering abducted women had been voluntary in character. Both Governments agreed that if despite the improvements in arrangements effected by the decision recorded above quicker and better results were not achieved, stern legislation might have to be enacted to deal with offenders.

## II. Exchange of Prisoners.

14. India pointed out that the delay in implementing the agreement reached in the December 18th-20th, 1947 Conference at Delhi and later ratified by both Governments was due only to Pakistan having informed India of their inability to implement the agreement because of a legal defect in the West Punjab Legislation. Pakistan had been advised that central legislation was essential. The Pakistan representatives stated that a Central Ordinance was under issue and that the text, when received, would at once be communicated to India; it was hoped to implement exchange on the basis of that Ordinance, provided that agreement was reached in respect of Delhi Province, as to which Pakistan awaited a reply to their proposal that exchange of prisoners from Delhi Province should be limited to persons under trial or convicted on or after 15th August 1947, and to their request for information as to the numbers of prisoners in each State and in Delhi Province. India suggested immediate start of exchange of prisoners between East and West Punjab, as agreed in December last; Pakistan did not agree in the absence of a reply to their proposal about Delhi. India said that the Delhi question was under consideration and enquired whether Sind prisoners would be transferable under the Pakistan Ordinance. The Pakistan reply was that this, if desired, was unlikely to present any difficulty as it would be possible to extend the Ordinance to Sind.

15. Both Dominions desired that actual exchange of prisoners should start in the near future. Meanwhile it was agreed that the Provincial and State Governments concerned should issue instructions to ensure that the prisoners affected should be given adequate food and clothing and proper treatment.

## III. Evacuation of Muslim ex-Servicemen from Patiala State.

16. Pakistan pressed for early decision as to the evacuation of discharged Muslim soldiers of the Patiala State Forces and their families. India agreed to use their good offices to secure that these persons should be removed from

Patiala State at a very early date and given the option of staying in India or going to Pakistan. The Hon'ble Mr. Neogy assured the Hon'ble Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan that he would have this matter treated as one of the top priority.

## IV. Joint Enquiry into Incidents.—

17. Certain instances were discussed in which one Dominion was dissatisfied with the finding of fact by the other Dominion on complaints arising out of incidents involving hardship and injustice to individuals. It was agreed that in future, wherever possible, such matters could best be resolved by speedy joint enquiry. The Dominion in whose territory the cause of action had arisen would hold an enquiry and request the other Dominion to nominate a representative to assist in the enquiry. It was agreed that drastic and exemplary action must be taken against offenders, particularly those guilty of offences against women.

## V. Possible effect of currency and exchange regulations, etc., on transfer of evacuee property.—

18. India suggested that an assurance should be given by both Dominions that no legislative or administrative action would be taken to prejudice transfer of property or proceeds of the property of evacuees from one Dominion to the other; this was particularly necessary in view of possible developments in regard to currency exchange and restriction of movement of precious metals.

19. The Minister for Refugees, Pakistan, expressed his inability to deal with this matter, but promised to refer it for urgent consideration to the Finance Minister of Pakistan.

20. India requested that a very early decision should be taken on this matter, if possible within a week or so.

## VI. Vaults and Safe Deposits with Banks.

21. India pointed out that in previous discussion emphasis had been laid on clearing the vaults and deposits in Lahore in Pakistan, and in Delhi, Jullundur and Amritsar in India. It was suggested that arrangements should be made by Lahore Banks with their outlying branches in Pakistan for the contents of local vaults and safe-deposits belonging to non-Muslims now resident in India to be transferred to Lahore. Similar arrangements should be made on the other side at Jullundur, Delhi or any other convenient place.

22. Secondly India suggested that instead of all individual evacuees having to come to Lahore Pakistan should agree to hand over safe deposits and contents of vaults to an India governmental agency holding powers of attorney from evacuee depositors in India. Individuals would still be free to come themselves if they did not wish to use this agency. India assured Pakistan of complete reciprocity. Both Dominions accepted these suggestions. Pakistan suggested that Indian States should be brought within the scope of the proposed arrangement. India agreed to advise the Indian States to accept this arrangement and promised to use their good offices to secure their early consent.

23. India pointed out that there were over 4,000 lockers and safe deposits still to be cleared in West Punjab and pressed that the numbers of permits to be granted should be substantially increased to a minimum of 250 permits per day. The Minister for Refugees, Pakistan, was of the opinion that this was not practicable, but promised to use his good offices with the Custodian to increase substantially the number of permits to be granted. Pakistan requested that permits to be issued freely by the East Punjab Custodian, and India agreed that results in West Punjab in regard to the two suggestions made would be influenced by the measure of reciprocity in East Punjab. The Chief Secretary, East

Punjab Government, stated that he undertook to secure that no applications were left unattended to and that every application for a permit would be promptly dealt with.

#### VII. Restoration of licensed arms.

24. It was agreed that licensed arms of evacuees hold by each Dominion will be restored to licensees on their application, or to such governmental agencies as the other Dominion may appoint.

25. For the purpose of this agreement every license that was valid on 14th August, 1947 shall be deemed to be still valid.

26. Pakistan suggested that this agreement should be applied to States also, and both Dominions agreed to use their good offices to secure the consent of their states.

#### VIII. Personal belongings of evacuees seized during Evacuation, For which receipts have been given.

27. It was agreed that such property should be restored by both Dominions on presentation of the receipts. Property may be claimed by individual owners or by a Government agency on production of receipts issued by Government officials. Where personal belongings cannot be restored in conformity with any inter-Dominion Agreement, compensation will be paid for them directly to the owners or to the Government agency acting on their behalf.

28. Both Dominions agreed to use their good offices to secure the consent of their States to similar arrangements.

#### IX. Government Securities, Certificates, Bonds, Debentures and shares of Joint Stock Companies.

29. The Conference considered the Joint report of Mr. K. J. Headington (Pakistan) and Mr. Sachdeva (India), embodying Mr. Headington's note regarding transfer of Government Securities between the two Dominions dated the 9th March, 1948, and their joint addendum to the note in substitution for its original final paragraph (see Appendix A).

30. Both Dominions accepted the proposals contained therein and agreed to implement them with immediate effect. They also agreed to use their good offices to secure the consent of their States to similar arrangements.

#### X. Funds of Cooperative Societies etc.

31. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies West and East Punjab, presented their joint report in pursuance of the decision IV(b) of the Delhi Inter-Dominion Conference of December 19-20, 1947, endorsed also by Mr. Headington (Pakistan) Mr. M. R. Sachdeva (India) and Mr. P. K. Kaul (India) (See Appendix B).

32. The Conference approved the recommendations made in the joint report, subject to the concurrence of the Government of West Punjab; the concurrence of the Government of East Punjab was conveyed to the Conference by the Chief Secretary (Mr. Sachdeva).

#### XI. Treatment of Property as abandoned which has never been abandoned.

33. It was agreed that such cases in Pakistan should be brought to the notice of the Refugees Ministry of Pakistan by the High Commissioner. The

Refugee Minister of Pakistan stated that he would take up these cases personally and see that immediate orders were issued. India agreed to take similar action.

#### XII. Miscellaneous.

34. The questions of transfer of securities and other assets of the Trusts etc., and the restoration of property to evacuees who wish to return to their homes were postponed for consideration by the Inter-Dominions Subcommittee which is to meet on the 22nd March.

35. The agreed Press Statement signed by both Ministers and released after the Conference is appended (Appendix C).

### APPENDIX A

(See para 29 of the Minutes)

#### NOTE REGARDING TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BETWEEN THE TWO DOMINIONS.

The ownership of Government securities and Provincial loans can, in the majority of cases, be ascertained from a scrutiny of the endorsements on the reverse of the notes, and I am of a opinion that a large proportion of such securities held by Banks can be released without endangering the rights of the proper owner who might have pledged his securities to some other person. The transfer of Government securities between the two Dominions has been withheld to ensure that the interests of nationals of both Dominions are fully protected but as a result much inconvenience has been caused to the rightful owners of such securities due to this ban, and the matter has now become of great urgency by reason of the fact that, after the 31st March, 1948, restrictions will be placed by each Dominion on the encashment of such securities for the payment of interest at treasuries in the other Dominion.

2. The following classes of Government securities and Provincial loans could, in my opinion be released at once:—

(a) *Clean Government Securities* (i.e. securities which bear no endorsements on the reverse)—Government securities falling in the above category usually stand in the name of the holding bank to facilitate the collection of interest, and the question of a pledge does not, therefore, arise. Even where such securities stand in the name of an individual, there can also be no question of a pledge in the absence of an endorsement on the reverse. Such Government securities, could, therefore, be released at once.

(b) *Government Securities bearing a last endorsement from a recognised firm of brokers in favour of the holding bank or an individual*.—Government Securities falling under the above category have obviously been purchased through a firm of brokers and represent a genuine purchase in the open market. The question of a pledge cannot arise in such cases, as it is obvious that the selling broker has endorsed the securities to the genuine buyer. These securities could, therefore, be released at once.

(c) *Government securities held by a Branch of a Bank on behalf of another Branch of the same bank*.—Government securities falling under the above category have been transferred from one Branch of a bank to another Branch to facilitate the collection of interest as, for example, in the case of Punjab Government Loans, a large number of which are held in the West Punjab to

facilitate the collection of interest. There can be no question of a pledge in such cases, as the last endorsement has been made by one Branch of the Bank in favour of another. These securities should, therefore, be released at once.

3. There remains for consideration those securities which have been endorsed by one individual to another individual, and it is in such cases that doubts regarding the actual ownership has been established after a reference to the Custodian.

4. To summarise my proposals, I would recommend that, as regards securities, including Provincial Loans, in the first three categories mentioned above, banks should be allowed to transfer them in the ordinary course of business, if necessary, under the supervision of a Government official. As regards those securities endorsed by one individual to another, these should not be transferred but should be set aside pending receipt of further instructions from the Custodian.

After securities in the first three categories have been released, lists of those securities which have not been transferred should be prepared by the Banks and submitted to the Custodian for his scrutiny and further orders. Such securities should form a very small portion of the whole, and my proposals, if approved, will relieve the Custodian of a great deal of work which would arise if he is called upon to examine all securities now in the possession of Banks.

Suitable instructions will be issued to the banks on the lines indicated above, and it is recommended that similar action be taken by the Indian Dominion.

5. It is suggested that Government securities should also include Post Office Cash Certificates, which are not transferable and in connection with which the question of ownership is undisputed.

6. (Deleted).

K. HEADINGTON,  
Banking Adviser to Government  
West Punjab 9-3-48.

M. R. SACHDEVA.  
15-3-48.

K. HEADINGTON.  
15-3-48.

Addendum to the note of Mr. Headington dated 9-3-48.

*To be substituted for the deleted paragraph 6*

There is no objection to the removal from either Dominion of Joint Stock Co. shares and debentures or of bonds issued by individual banks or of National or War Savings Certificates.

The reason for this decision is that in the case of Joint Stock Cos., Shares, the holder only derives his title by the express consent in writing of both parties—so that if the owner has not received full value of his shares, he can refuse to sign this transfer deed; in which case the holder cannot get any benefit out of the transfer.

In the case of bonds issued by individual banks or National or War Saving Certificates, and there is no point in their removal being disallowed.

K. HEADINGTON,  
15-3-48.

M. R. SACHDEVA.  
15-3-48.

## APPENDIX B

(See paragraph 31 of the Minutes)

A conference between the representatives of the Cooperative Departments of the West Punjab and the East Punjab was held at 10 A.M. on the 15th March 1948 in the room of Mr. K. Headington and was attended by the following:—

- (a) P. K. Kaul Esq., I.C.S., F.C.D. East Punjab.
- (b) Mr. R. Sachdev Esq., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government East Punjab.
- (c) Ch. Ram Sarup, Registrar, C.S. East Punjab.
- (d) R. S. Ram Rattan, Chief Liaison Officer, East Punjab.
- (e) Mr. K. Headington, Banking Adviser, West Punjab, Lahore.
- (f) Khan Bahadur Sh. Fazal-i-Illahi, Registrar, C.S., West Punjab.
- (g) Syed Zahur Hussain, Deputy Registrar, C.S., West Punjab.

2. The following decisions were agreed to:—

- (i) All Government Securities belonging to East Punjab Cooperative institutions and lodged with the Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Lahore, either for safe custody or for purposes of overdraft or collection of interest, will be transferred by the Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. Lahore, before 31-3-48, to the Ambala Central Cooperative Bank, which has been declared by the East Punjab Government as their Provincial Cooperative Bank, provided that the East Punjab Central Cooperative Banks concerned owing to the Government Securities, are under no obligation to the Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Lahore, and provided also that such institutions repay the deposits of their evacuee individual depositors, the evacuee individual depositors of their constituent societies and societies whose membership consists entirely of Muslims and have evacuated.

The Central Banks in the West Punjab will also repay the deposits of their individual evacuees depositors the deposits of the evacuee individual of their constituent societies and of the societies which consisted wholly of non-Muslim evacuees.

The East Punjab Cooperative institutions owning Government securities will send to the Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Lahore, their authority for getting their securities transferred to the Ambala Central Cooperative Bank.

(2) In order to execute the above decision, the two Registrars should immediately exchange lists of deposits and have the balances adjusted before 31-3-48.

(3) In the case of primary societies of which the membership is mixed, no division of assets will be undertaken, but it is understood that deposits of individuals of such societies who have evacuated will be repaid before 31-3-48.

(4) In the case of societies whose membership consisted entirely of evacuees, all assets will be transferred to the dominion to which the evacuees have migrated and the Registrar concerned will register necessary amendments in their by-laws making such change of address permissible.

5 The debts owed by the societies which, as a result of partition, have now gone over to the other Dominion will be paid to the creditor Central Bank by the Provincial Bank of the Dominion concerned by adjustment or otherwise as may be agreed to by both the Registrar.

6. The amounts paid by the Industrial Societies in the advertisement fund of the Amritsar Industrial Bank will be paid back by the Industrial Bank to the Punjab Provincial Bank Lahore.

7. All amounts received by the Industrial Cooperative Bank, Amritsar, on account of war supply orders will be adjusted or paid by the Industrial Bank to the societies concerned, as may be settled by the two Registrars.

8. All amounts belonging to employees of cooperative institutions by way of salary, provident fund, security deposits, etc. will be repaid by institutions of both the dominions through their respective Provincial Bank before 31-3-48.

9. The question of the division of assets of

(i) Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Lahore.

(ii) Punjab Cooperative Union, Lahore.

(iii) N.W.R. Cooperative Society, Lahore.

(iv) Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Amritsar.

was considered, but it was pointed out that since the matter was before the Arbitration Tribunal, it could not be discussed, being *subjudice*.

10. All decisions arrived at will be implemented by the Governments of the West Punjab and the East Punjab.

11. It is recommended that the date 31-3-48 may be extended to 30-4-48 in regard to all the decisions referred to above, provided the two Dominions extend the date of enforcement of securities for payment of interest to 30-4-48.

12. Shares and interest of members of Transport Societies and Ex-soldiers' Goods Transport Societies will be transferred to the Dominion concerned. The Registrars will arrange this.

P. K. KAUL

15-3-48.

F.C.D. East Punjab.

FAZAL-I-ILLAHI

15-3-48.

Registrar, West Punjab.

M. R. SACHDEVA,

15-3-48.

Chief Secretary East Punjab

RAM SAROP

15-3-48.

Registrar, East Punjab.

K. HEADINGTON,

15-3-48.

Banking Adviser, West Punjab.

## APPENDIX C

### AGREED PRESS STATEMENT

The Refugee Ministers for Pakistan and India have been holding discussions at Lahore for three days and have examined a great many matters outstanding between the two Dominions, with the assistance of administrative officers concerned.

2. Three important considerations have influenced the discussions and the decisions taken. The first is that there should be reciprocity on both sides in full and generous measure so that an atmosphere of lasting good-will may be created. The second is that, in so far as possible, both Dominions will use their good offices to persuade States that have acceded to either Dominion to fall in line with the decisions taken during this meeting. The third is that from time to time, complaints have been made by one Dominion to the other in regard to incidents involving hardship and injustice to individuals. It has been agreed that in future, whenever there is a complaint, the Dominion concerned will promptly make arrangements to investigate the incident and ask for association with the enquiry of a representative of the other Dominion. The two Ministers have agreed that drastic and exemplary action will be taken against offenders.

3. The Ministers feel that one of the most important matters which must be dealt with very quickly, concerns the recovery and restoration of abducted women. The machinery that exists for the purpose and results achieved so far have been reviewed and it is recognised that results have fallen short of expectations. An improved machinery is being set up and an all-out effort is called for and will be made. The basis of all efforts hitherto made for the recovery of abducted women has been voluntary in character. If despite the improved new machinery, quick and satisfactory results are not achieved, stern legislation may have to be enacted to deal with the situation.

4. Exchange of prisoners has been delayed owing to certain legal technicalities. The Pakistan Government is enacting almost immediately a Central Ordinance and it is expected that India will enact similar legislation as soon as the text of the Pakistan Ordinance is available. The Pakistan Government have emphasised the importance of bringing the Delhi Province within the scope of the scheme for exchange of prisoners in respect of cases arising after the 15th of August, 1947. The Government of India are examining the question in relation to Delhi Province and a decision may be expected shortly. It is hoped that actual exchange of prisoners will be started in the near future. Meanwhile, instructions are being issued to ensure that the prisoners concerned will be treated well and taken care of in the jails of the two Dominions.

5. The Government of Pakistan have specially raised the question of discharged Muslim soldiers of the Patiala forces and their families. The Government of India agreed to use their good offices to secure that these persons are removed from Patiala at a very early date and given the option of staying in India or going to Pakistan. The Hon'ble Mr. Neogy has assured the Hon'ble Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan that he will have this matter treated as one of top priority.

6. The decision regarding recovery of contents of vaults and safe deposits with banks has been reviewed. It is felt that the work should be expedited and steps are being taken to secure this.

7. A satisfactory agreement has been reached in regard to transfer of Government securities, certificates, bonds, debentures and shares of Joint Stock Companies held by evacuees in the two Dominions. It is expected that the work of transfer will be expedited.

8. It has been agreed that licensed arms detained by either Dominion during the process of evacuation will be restored to owners. Machinery has been set up to expedite the restoration and it has been decided that arms licenses of evacuees which were valid on 14th August 1947 will be deemed to be valid for this purpose.

9. It has been agreed that property of evacuees which has been detained in either Dominion during searches or otherwise and for which receipts have been issued by Government officials will be restored to the owners on production of such receipts.

10. As regards funds of co-operative banks in East and West Punjab Province, the Registrars of Co-operative Societies of the two Governments have evolved an agreed scheme in pursuance of a decision taken at the Conference held in December, 1947. It is hoped that the scheme will be implemented immediately. Although the matter is not directly concerned with the agreement between East Punjab and West Punjab Provinces, both Dominions have agreed to use their good offices to secure substantial application of principles of the scheme to States on either side.

11. Among other matters discussed were Provident Fund of Government and non-Government employees, including teachers, settlement of contractors dues, extension period of validity of cheques issued to such contractors and exemption from Customs search and duty of personal belongings of evacuees. For most of these matters, satisfactory solutions have been reached and it is expected that others will be settled shortly.

12 Three important questions pertaining to property will be discussed by a Committee of Administrative Officers of the two Dominions on the 22nd March. These are:—

- (1) transfer of moveable property of evacuees,
- (2) restoration of property to evacuees who wish to return to their homes, and
- (3) an Inter-Dominion settlement in regard to immoveable property.

K. C. NEOGY

16-8-48

GHAZANFAR ALIKHAN

16-8-48

#### AGREEMENT No. V.—AGREEMENT IN REGARD TO MODIFICATIONS IN THE MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

In modification of the provisions of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, and the agreement made in December 1947, regarding the division of sterling balances, the Governments of India and Pakistan agree as follows:—

(1) *Date of termination of Reserve Bank's functions in Pakistan.*—The Reserve Bank will continue to function in Pakistan up to the 30th June 1948 in all respects as at present, i.e. as the currency authority, the banker of Government, agents for the management of public debt and for the exercise of exchange control.

(2) *Reduction of currency chest balances in Pakistan.*—The work of destruction or removal to India of India notes and coin held in currency chests in Pakistan will be accelerated so that the balances left over on 30th June 1948 will be reduced to the minimum possible. The Pakistan Government will ensure that all possible facilities are provided to the Reserve Bank for this purpose.

(3) *Mode of transfer of assets of the Issue Department.*—(a) If at the close of business on the 30th day of June 1948, the currency chests in Pakistan contain an excess of India notes and India or Pakistan rupee coins over the amount of Pakistan notes put into circulation up to that date, the Pakistan Government undertakes the obligation to return as expeditiously as possible to the Reserve Bank of India such excess unconditionally and shall not be entitled to receive any assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank in respect thereof. All the currency chests in Pakistan shall be deemed to be transferred from the Reserve Bank to the Pakistan State Bank at the close of business on 30th June 1948 and the State Bank shall give a certificate to the Reserve Bank acknowledging the value of the excess as stated above and the obligation to return it unconditionally.

(b) The Pakistan Government undertakes that no Indian notes shall be put into circulation from the currency chests after the 30th June 1948.

(c) If at the close of business on the 30th day of June 1948, the value of Pakistan notes put into circulation exceeds the value of India notes and India or Pakistan coin held in the currency chests in Pakistan, the Reserve Bank of India will give to the State Bank of Pakistan a certificate acknowledging the value of the deficiency and the obligation to transfer to the Pakistan State Bank equivalent assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank on the surrender of the certificate.

(d) Except in regard to the assets equivalent to the deficiency mentioned in (c) above, which will be transferred as soon after 1st July 1948 as possible, the physical transfer of assets of the Reserve Bank to the Pakistan State Bank shall be made only after the return to the Reserve Bank of India of the excess specified in the certificate referred to in sub-paragraph (a) and shall be subject to the procedure outlined in the next succeeding sub-paragraphs.



(e) As on the 1st July 1948 the Reserve Bank will issue a certificate recognizing the obligation of the Bank to deliver to the Pakistan State Bank assets equivalent to the Pakistan notes in circulation on 30th June 1948 on discharge by the Government of Pakistan of the liability to return the excess in currency chests as on 30th June 1948 in terms of sub-paragraph (a). The certificate will give particulars of the assets to be delivered.

(f) After the Pakistan State Bank has completed the return of the excess specified in sub paragraph (a), any further delivery of India notes and coins from the currency chests as on 30th June 1948, will entitle the Pakistan State Bank to proportionate assets of the Issue Department in respect of the notes. Such delivery shall be made to the Reserve Bank of India at any office in India in multiples of Rs. five crores except in the last instalment, and the Reserve Bank will transfer as early as possible proportionate assets except that in the case of gold the transfer will take place in not less than a complete bar, any excess being met in subsequent instalment. The certificate issued under (c) above will be modified from time to time as transfer of assets takes place.

(g) After the completion of the delivery of India notes and coins from the currency chests equal to the Pakistan notes in circulation on 30th June 1948, the Pakistan State Bank will deliver to the Reserve Bank, in the manner as stated in (f) above, India notes returning from circulation after the 30th day of June 1948. Pending physical transfer of the assets the Reserve Bank will issue a certificate to the State Bank of Pakistan that assets equivalent to the amount so delivered are held by them on behalf of the State Bank and these certificates will be amended or cancelled from time to time on physical transfer of the assets.

(h) The State Bank of Pakistan will transfer India notes to India only by sea. If the State Bank of Pakistan makes a claim that any consignment of India notes has been irretrievably lost in transit from Pakistan to India, the Reserve Bank of India shall accept liability for the value of notes which it is satisfied have in fact been irretrievably lost.

(4) *Return of India notes.*—India notes withdrawn from circulation in Pakistan up to 30th June 1949 and delivered to the Reserve Bank by the State Bank of Pakistan will count for sharing in the profits, of the Reserve Bank up to 30th June 1948 and the division of the assets of the Issue Department as on 30th June 1948.

(5) *Cost of remittance.*—The cost of remittance from Pakistan to India of India notes and coins held in currency chests on 30th June 1948 shall be borne by the Reserve Bank. The cost of remittance of India notes and Government of India one rupee notes and coins withdrawn from circulation and delivered to the Reserve Bank shall be borne by the State Bank of Pakistan. The cost of transfer of gold and other assets from India to Pakistan shall also be borne by the State Bank of Pakistan.

(6) *Mode of transfer of Pakistan Government cash balances and bank deposits.*—The amount standing to the credit of Pakistan's Central and Provincial Governments at the Reserve Bank on 30th June 1948 and the amounts required for meeting the Reserve Bank's liabilities to banks in Pakistan on 30th June 1948 shall be paid (a) in Pakistan currency to the extent that such currency is available with the Reserve Bank in the Banking Department on that date; (b) by transfer of the balance in the Reserve Bank's Pakistan account with the Bank of England to the credit of the State Bank of Pakistan Account with the Bank of England; and (c) the balance by transfer from the Reserve Bank's No. II Account to a similar account of the State Bank of Pakistan with the Bank of England.

(7) *Allocation of sterling balances.*—(i) For the purpose of determining Pakistan's share in the assets of the Issue Department, the amount of sterling in the Issue Department will be notionally decreased by an amount which together with the amount of sterling in the Banking Department will be sufficient for the following liabilities:—

- (a) The lump sum payable to His Majesty's Government at the time of the final settlement of the sterling balances on account of the capitalisation of the pensionary liability, for H.M.G.'s military stores and fixed assets as on 1st April 1947 in India, etc.
- (b) The cash balances of the Central and Provincial Governments of Pakistan to the extent they are payable in sterling as provided in paragraph (6)
- (c) The amounts required by the Reserve Bank to meet its liabilities towards banks in Pakistan; and
- (d) The amount equal to the balance at the credit of the Reserve Bank's Account No. I with the Bank of England.

(ii) The deficiency left in the Issue Department by the above notional transfer of sterling to the Banking Department will be notionally filled by an increase in the Government of India's securities held in the Issue Department. The increase of each kind of security will be proportionate to the amounts of those securities held in the Issue Department on 30th June 1948.

(iii) To the extent considered necessary by the two Governments His Majesty's Government will be advised of the above arrangements.

(8) *Liability for one-rupee notes.*—The Pakistan Government will assume liability for the Pakistan inscribed one-rupee notes issued up to 30th June 1948. In addition, the Pakistan Government will assume liability towards the Government of India in respect of the Government of India one-rupee notes in circulation in Pakistan on 1st July 1948. The latter liability will be taken to be equal to the amount of Pakistan inscribed one-rupee notes put into circulation up to that date and this amount shall be added to Pakistan's debt to India. The Government of Pakistan shall be entitled to receive abatement of the debt so added equal to the amount of one-rupee Government of India notes returned by them up to 30th June 1949. It will be open to the Government of India to impose a ban on the import of such notes into India after 30th June 1948.

(9) *Provision for Burma's claim.*—The transfer of profits and assets of the Reserve Bank to Pakistan will be provisional pending the settlement of Burma's claim to its share of these profits and assets, subject to readjustment when Burma's claim is settled.

(10) *Exchange Control.*—Until 30th June 1948 there will be no exchange control as between India and Pakistan, nor will any restrictions be placed on the transfer of funds or securities from one Dominion to the other, whether such transfers are on capital account or current account.

(11) *Amendments to Monetary Order.*—Necessary amendments in the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947 will be made to give legal effect to this agreement.

(12) *Pakistan Coinage.*—The Government of India will furnish to the Government of Pakistan figures for the production and supply of Pakistan coins by India mints for each category of coin for the period up to the 31st March, 1948. On the basis of these figures the Government of Pakistan will determine their

further requirements from India mints and will intimate them to the Government of India. Should the Government of Pakistan decide that India mints should cease to produce Pakistan coins, they will give a notice of one month to the Government of India. If the Government of Pakistan decide not to employ the India mints for Pakistan coinage for the period originally agreed upon, the Government of India will be prepared to consider requests for helping the Lahore Mint in the matter of supply of stores.

V. NARAHARI RAO,

31st March, 1948

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ZAHID HUSSAIN,

31st March, 1948

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN.

# AGREEMENT No. VI.—INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE HELD AT CALCUTTA (15-4-48 to 18-4-48)

Whereas the Governments of the two Dominions agree that mass exodus of minorities is not in the interest of either Dominion and they are determined to take very possible step to discourage such exodus and to create such conditions as would check mass exodus to either direction and would encourage and facilitate, as far as possible, return of Evacuees to their ancestral homes, the two Dominions agree as follows:

## SECTION I

(1) The responsibility for protecting the lives and property of the minority communities and for ensuring that they receive justice and that their civic rights are fully safeguarded rests on the Government of the Dominion in which the minorities reside.

(2) In Pakistan and in India every citizen shall have equal rights, opportunities, privileges and obligations; and there shall be no discrimination against the minorities whose cultural and religious rights shall be fully safe-guarded.

N.B.—“Cultural” rights include “educational” rights.

(3) Any propaganda for the amalgamation of Pakistan and India or of portions thereof including East Bengal on the one hand and West Bengal or Assam or Cooch Behar or Tripura on the other, shall be discouraged.

N.B.—The word propaganda shall be taken as including any organisation which might be set up for the purpose.

Both Governments recognise that the wholehearted co-operation of the Press is essential for creating a better atmosphere and therefore agree that every effort should be made, in consultation with the representatives of the Press, wherever possible, to ensure that the Press in each Dominion does not

(a) indulge in propaganda against the other Dominion.

(b) publish exaggerated versions of the news of a character likely to inflame, or cause fear or alarm to, the population or a section of the population in either Dominion.

(c) publish material likely to be construed as advocating a declaration of war by one Dominion against the other Dominion or suggesting the inevitability of war between the two Dominions.

(5) Complaints from minorities in both the Dominions that action is not taken on their reports against oppression or unfair treatment, should be promptly and fairly looked into and early remedial measures taken.

(6) Both in East Bengal and in West Bengal there shall be set up a Provincial Minorities Board and under the Provincial Board, District Minorities Boards for the express object of protecting the interests of the minorities, removing fear from their minds and inspiring confidence in them. These Boards shall ensure that the grievances of the minorities are promptly brought to the notice of the authorities and that they are satisfactorily and promptly dealt with.

It is suggested that the Provincial Minorities Board should be composed of five members, three of whom atleast belonging to the major minority community to be selected by the members of the Provincial Legislature belonging to

the minority communities. The remaining two shall be persons of influence and shall be nominated by the Provincial Government. The District Magistrate shall be the Chairman of the District Minorities Board and a Minister to be nominated by the Provincial Government shall be the Chairman of the Provincial Board.

(7) The two Dominions and their Provincial Governments shall declare and make it widely known to their officers and other employees that any Government servant proved to have been guilty either of dereliction of duty in protecting the lives and properties of the members of the minority community or of directly or indirectly illtreating the members of the minority community or showing prejudice against the minority community in the discharge of his duties, shall receive exemplary and deterrent punishment.

(8) Severe action shall be taken against any person or group of persons creating or attempting to create any apprehension or fear or insecurity or alarm in the minds of the minority communities.

(9) (i) The two Dominions shall take adequate steps to remove complaints regarding—

(a) discrimination in the grant of export and import licences and railway priorities to members of the minority community as such;

(b) to curb all tendencies towards an economic boycott of minorities or strangulation of their normal economic life.

(ii) The two Dominion Governments shall request their respective Provincial Governments to observe the same principles in their own sphere.

(10) The Government of East Bengal and West Bengal will promote legislation providing for the setting up of Evacuees property Management Boards in districts or areas from where a substantial exodus has taken place. These Boards will be set up only when it is established that there is a demand for their establishment. These Boards will assume management of properties only on the definite request of their owners. Their functions will be of a managerial character and they will not have the power to alienate the property entrusted to them for management. These Boards shall be composed of members of the Minority Community.

N.B.—For this purpose "Evacuee" shall be defined as a person who has left the Province in question on or after 1-6-1947 and who declares his intention to return as soon as normal conditions are restored.

A committee of officers will be appointed immediately by the two Governments to draw up detailed proposals for the necessary legislation.

## SECTION II

To ensure the implementation of this Agreement, the representatives of the two Dominions shall meet at least once in two months so as to bring to the notice of each other any instances of the non-observance of the above principles in either Dominion. In the case of East Bengal and West Bengal, where the situation requires more urgent measures, the Premiers of the two Provinces shall meet once every month for the same purpose; and in addition, to begin with, the Chief Secretaries of the two Provinces shall meet once a fortnight. Whenever matters concerning Assam, Cooch Behar and Tripura are likely to be discussed, the Chief Secretary West Bengal, shall arrange for their representatives to be present.

## SECTION III

(i) This Conference recommends that another Inter-Dominion Conference should be called at a very early date to which representatives of other Provinces

and States (except East and West Punjab and N.W.F.P.) from which exodus has taken place on a large scale, or is likely to take place should be invited to consider action on lines similar to those proposed above or on any other suitable lines in respect of:

(a) Protection and other safeguards for the property of refugees who have gone out from one Dominion to the other temporarily or otherwise, and

(b) creation of conditions in any affected area which will reassure the minorities that their interest and rights are fully safeguarded and will prevent exodus or will induce evacuees to return to their homes.

(2) It is further understood that a separate conference as already agreed to is to be held to consider the special problems relating to East and West Punjab and N.W.F.P. It is recommended that this Conference should also be held at a very early date.

(3) It is further recommended that a separate Inter-Dominion Conference should be called at an early date, at which representatives of East Bengal and Assam are present, to discuss the question of migration of Muslims from East Bengal to Assam and the migration of Muslims who have been in Assam prior to partition into East Bengal. Pending this Conference, both sides agree not to take any action to force or precipitate migration from one Province to the other on a mass scale. While both the Dominion Governments agree to this arrangement, Mr. Bardoloi wished to place the matter before his Cabinet.

## SECTION IV.

The report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Inter-Dominion Conference to consider certain economic issues was discussed and the two Dominions agreed to give immediate effect to the recommendations made therein subject to the modifications described in the Addendum appended thereto. The report of the Committee is annexed.

K. C. NEOGY.

GHULAM MOHAMMAD.

Calcutta, 19th April, 1948.

## MINUTES OF THE OFFICERS COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO THE INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

### PRESENT

#### India

Mr. V. Narahari Rao—*Chairman*  
Mr. H. M. Patel  
Mr. C. C. Desai  
Mr. Vishnu Sahay  
Mr. L. K. Jha  
Mr. A. B. Chatterji  
Mr. S. K. Chatterji  
Mr. S. K. Dutt  
Mr. Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari  
Mr. B. Dass Gupta

and also Advisers.

#### Pakistan

Mr. G. Farouque—*Leader*  
Mr. Nasir Ahmad  
Mr. S. A. Hasnie  
Mr. Shearer  
Mr. N. M. Khan

Mr. Farouque proposed and Mr. Hasnie seconded that Mr. Narahari Rao should take the chair during the proceedings of the Committee. This was unanimously agreed to.

2. The Committee unanimously agreed that such practical recommendations and proposals as they were to put forward with a view to removing the economic hardships and grievances resulting from the termination of the standstill agreements and the imposition of customs barriers must be as smooth and simple as possible, while ensuring at the same time the genuine and legitimate interests of both the Dominions. One of the principal factors to be kept in the background of these recommendations was that the additional irritants which gave an impetus to the exodus of minorities should be removed.

3. The items of the agenda specifically referred to this Committee were Nos. (1), (2) and (5) of the main agenda which are stated below:—

- (1) To discuss situation caused by termination of Standstill Agreement between India and Pakistan and imposition of restriction on movement of goods and to find ways and means of facilitating movement under existing conditions.
- (2) Pending a final Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan, to arrive at some arrangement regarding the supply by each Dominion of essential requirements of the other.
- (3) Implementation all levels of Interim Agreement confirmed in PAK-REW telegram No. 169/Cus/47 of March 13th and Indian Ministry of Finance telegram No. 204 (C) (CUS-1)/48, of March 31st regarding free transit from one another through Pakistan territory and vice versa.

A few other items were also added later on and have been dealt with:

In regard to item (1) of the agenda, the Committee recommends as follows:

(1) Both Dominions must strive to reduce to the minimum the restrictions which hamper the free movement of passengers between the two Dominions and for this purpose, the following measures are recommended:—

- (a) The Customs authorities of the two Dominions should together work out a common set of simple baggage rules applicable on both sides to passengers travelling from one Dominion to the other.
- (b) The application of the baggage rules should be made with due consideration so as to avoid irksome restrictions and unnecessary harassment of passengers.
- (c) Passenger's baggage should be checked only by duly authorised Customs staff and no one else.
- (d) Personal searches should as a rule be avoided, and only carried out in cases where there is genuine suspicion of smuggling. In such cases, the search should only be conducted under the personal orders of the senior-most Customs official present and a record of all searches made should be maintained. Liaison Officers should be allowed facilities to ensure a fair application of the rules.
- (e) The personal search of women passengers, if at all made, should be carried out only by Women Officers, as provided for by the Sea Customs Act.
- (f) Both Dominions should re-examine their Tariff Schedules and their Import and Export Control Notifications to see what relaxations

are possible with a view to minimise or render unnecessary any Customs formalities in regard to the personal effects of passengers.

- (g) Passengers should be shown every consideration and as far as possible suitable arrangements should be made to facilitate the easy movement of through-passengers without needless examination and harassment.
  - (h) No person other than an authorised Government servant, e.g., a Police Officer duly authorised may hold up any person crossing the frontier on the ground that he is carrying or suspected to be carrying contraband goods or is smuggling. Such a person should be taken or directed to the nearest Customs post by such officer for examination and no examination of his luggage or person should be made by any one who does not belong to the Customs staff. All such authorised officers should wear distinctive badges.
  - (i) All authorised Customs officers should carry suitable badges or other means of identification.
  - (j) Once a passenger has passed the Customs frontier, no further search or examination of his luggage or person should be made.
- (2) In order to facilitate the movement of goods and commodities in general the Committee makes the following recommendations:—
- (a) As far as possible, the two Dominions should set up parallel Customs posts as near to each other as possible so that for each Customs post in one Dominion there is an opposite number.
  - (b) Having regard to economic considerations, both Dominions should try to reduce the number of commodities which when moving from one Dominion to the other, shall be subject to an import or export duty. In fact only specified articles should be liable to duty and the rest should be free. This would obviate the absurd difficulties which have arisen in regard to perishables such as fish, fresh fruit, etc.
  - (c) A similar examination or the Export Trade Control Notification should be made by both Dominions. There is no import control between the two Dominions at the moment.
  - (d) The Pakistan representatives claimed that if the Havana Charter is ratified, each Dominion will become entitled to "most favoured nation" treatment in respect of rebates of exise duties and urged that in the interests of Inter-Dominion trade such treatment should be authorised by both Dominions without further delay. The Indian representatives stated that the present practice is not, in fact, uniform and that this is due to certain practical difficulties and other circumstances. The Pakistan representatives expressed their willingness to co-operate in removing any practical difficulties and requested that a final decision on the claim clearly put forward officially should be reached within a month in order to enable them to settle their import policy. India promised to reach a decision at an early date.
  - (e) Where any cultivator living in a border village of one Dominion has land in a border village in the other Dominion he should be permitted within a reasonable period after the harvest, to take across the border to his residence reasonable quantities of any controlled commodities produced by him for his domestic consumption with the minimum of restriction and formalities.

The Committee adopted the following recommendations in regard to item (5) of the agenda for the approval of the two Governments:—

### (1) Transit

(a) Each Dominion should take effective measures for the smooth implementation of transit facilities to the other Dominion in accordance with the provisions of International Agreements governing such transit.

(b) The foreign exchange earning or liability for any transit cargo moving in bond shall belong to the Dominion of origin or destination as the case may be and not to the Dominion of transit.

(c) Transit cargo should in general be given the same transport priority as is accorded to similar cargo moving internally.

(d) The Customs experts of the two Dominions should get together to evolve a procedure for transit which should be as simple as possible and take into account the peculiar difficulties arising on account of geographical and transport considerations, e.g., the need of transshipment and the location of transport heads at points different from the Inter-Dominion boundary. The procedure already introduced by the two Dominions should be reviewed.

(e) The production of a certificate from a Customs Officer of the Dominion from which the goods are being sent should ordinarily be taken as conclusive evidence of the origin of such commodities at the point of entry for transit and transit facilities shall not be denied on the ground that there is any suspicion that the goods might have originally come from the other Dominion.

(f) In order to ensure the smooth working of the transit arrangements the officers of each Dominion should receive suitable instructions to co-operate with the officers of the other Dominion to avoid disputes and difficulties.

(g) Each Dominion should post Liaison Officers at important Customs outposts and important points *en route* selected by agreement in the other Dominion so as to facilitate the removal of any difficulties that might crop up. These Liaison officers should be persons specially selected for their capacity to smoothen difficulties. These Liaison Officers will also have other functions in connection with the removal of difficulties of travellers and movement of goods and baggage.

(h) Where road or river transport is involved by itself or in combination with any other form of transport, arrangements should be made for transit facilities by establishing suitable outagencies.

### (2) Transport

(a) To ensure that transport bottlenecks and congestion are avoided mutual contacts are necessary at operational levels between the railways of the two Dominions. Operational committees consisting of representatives of the three railways in the Eastern Region and the two railways in the Western Region should be set up to deal with difficulties relating to rail transport including in particular:—

- (i) delay in the turn round of wagons,
- (ii) discriminatory treatment in the allotment of wagons or charging of freight,
- (iii) matters affecting priorities.

(b) It is further recommended that a Railway Operational Committee be established on an inter-dominion basis which could settle broad principles of Inter-Dominion rail transport.

### (3) Facilities for Repairs

The movement of machinery, etc. sent from one Dominion to the other for repairs and return should be dealt with under the arrangements normally provided for under the import and re-export rules. To cover, however, past cases of machinery sent before the establishment of a Customs frontier reasonable latitude shall be given for a matter of three months in the application of the rules.

(a) In order to ensure the avoidance of undue hardship resulting from the switch-over from the standstill to the new situation, the two Dominions will consider sympathetically applications for the issue of export licences for goods which were imported from overseas specially to meet orders placed by customers in the other Dominion. This is only for a short period of transition and will apply generally to shipments made and paid for before 31-12-1947. Commodities specifically ordered by dealers in one Dominion through the Ports of the other Dominion should be covered by the Standstill Agreement or the transit arrangements as the case may be and should not be denied to the persons who have ordered, paid or will pay for the goods.

(b) In view of the recent conclusions at Havana to extend transit procedure to vehicles assembled in bond in the country of transit, India will extend transit facilities for motor vehicles specifically assembled in bond in India for Pakistan subject to the foreign exchange being the liability of Pakistan. In this connection Pakistan requested that until transit arrangements become effective, a number of assembled cars considered fair by India should be allowed for re-export to Pakistan. This was accepted subject to the liability for foreign exchange being examined further.

### (4) Miscellaneous Points

*Item 2 of the Agenda.*—It was recognised that regular terms of Trade Agreement could not be negotiated in Calcutta by this Committee. What this Committee was to take note of was the economic background and the pre-partition relationship between what are now two different Dominions and pending the shaping of long-term policies and adjustments, to arrive at some arrangement regarding the supply by each Dominion of the essential requirements of the other. The aggravation of the situation caused by the termination of the standstill agreement and the introduction of Customs Barriers was also to be taken note of. This had created, especially in the Eastern zone grievous hardships in the day to day life of the common man. Parts of one Dominion are dependent on the border areas of the other Dominion for daily necessities such as, fish, fresh fruit, milk products and vegetables and firewood.

The Committee agreed also that matters connected with the formulation of the terms of a possible Customs Union were outside their function and that they would have to be examined by the officers of both the Dominions on a later occasion.

At this stage of the discussions, India suggested that one way of overcoming the various difficulties would perhaps be to revive the Standstill Agreement for 3 or 6 months at the outside. This interval could then be utilised for arriving at an agreement relating to Customs union and Trade to suit the special requirements of the two Dominions. While recognising that such a procedure might have certain advantages, Pakistan representatives felt that it would not be possible to revive the Standstill Agreement.

After considering the views put forward by the representatives of the several Governments, the Committee recommended that the restrictions whether imposed by a Central or Provincial Government on the movement between the

two Dominions of commodities such as fresh fruit vegetables, fresh milk and its products, poultry and eggs, local spices, bamboo and firewood, and any customs duties thereon must be removed.

That the India Government agree to discuss the supply of mustard oil to East Bengal to be decided at a meeting to be arranged within the next 3 weeks. Until then the Pakistan Government shall continue to allow the free movement of fish without any duty.

The Committee considered that it would be in the interests of both the Dominions if an agreement or agreements could be reached in the near future for the mutual supply of commodities essential for each others economy. Such agreements and their implementation would promote the continuance of the close economic relationships which have existed in the past between the areas now included in the two Dominions. The time for the commencement of discussions on this and other connected matters should be settled between the two Governments at an early date. Meanwhile a list of commodities, the supply of which to Pakistan is considered essential by Pakistan, was considered. In view of short notice and inadequate information available at Calcutta the Pakistan representatives agreed to accept provisional replies covering at least their immediate requirements if final answers could not be given across the table. The list of commodities and the estimated annual requirements and the agreed conclusions of the Committee are shown in the Annexure to this report.

As regards the commodities the supply of which India would require from Pakistan, India's representatives stated that as detailed discussions were not anticipated, they could not put forward their full requirements under all headings. Discussions will have to take place subsequently. Meanwhile the following agreed conclusions were reached:—

- (1) Pakistan should supply India's requirements of rock salt and gypsum.
- (2) Pakistan should give priority to the requirements of cotton for Indian Textile Industry before exporting elsewhere except when such export is necessary for earning hard currency or for obtaining essential supplies of cotton textiles and yarns which cannot be met by India. Details would have to be settled at the forthcoming discussions for reaching a Trade agreement.
- (3) Jute is of course one of the principal commodities required by India from Pakistan. Since there was no immediate difficulty in respect of jute supplies it was agreed that there was no need to bring up the matter at this stage especially as this committee were dealing primarily with items in respect of which difficulties of supplies were being experienced, but the long-term aspect of this question should be considered by the two Governments at an early date.
- (4) Among the other commodities which Pakistan could supply to India were foodgrains, cement and hides and skins. It was agreed that the Government of India will prepare a quantitative statement of their requirements and communicate them to the Pakistan Government as soon as possible.

#### *Additional Matters*

A number of other miscellaneous points were discussed. These are summarised below:—

(a) Pakistan representatives suggested that in order to keep down prices the Government of India should not levy any export duty on cotton textiles

going to Pakistan and that Pakistan should not levy the export duty on raw cotton exported to India. The Committee agreed that this matter should be further considered by the two Governments.

#### *(b) Insurance Companies*

It was agreed that difficulties experienced by the Insurance Companies owing to the partition should be examined in detail. Discussions between the representatives of the two Dominions had already been arranged.

#### *(c) Postal, telegraphic and telephone rates*

It was agreed that this question, as well as the question of simplifying the movements of letters and postcards so as to reduce the delays which now arise by passing them through the exchanges should be examined urgently by experts of both the Dominions. Arrangements were already in train for these discussions. The question of parcels which are subject to customs duty, might require a different treatment.

#### *(d) Partition stores*

To facilitate the movement of stores between the Dominions, which were covered by the orders of appropriate authorities dealing with the division of assets as a Partition matter, it was agreed that such movement should be exempt from the normal export and import control and customs duties. Both the Governments, should introduce at an early date an agreed procedure for simplifying the formalities relating to their movement. It was considered that in certain cases powers would have to be delegated by the Central Governments to officers of the Provincial Governments in regard to such movements.

(e) The Pakistan representatives complained that no accounts had been received for the cross railway traffic. The Indian Delegation agreed to take up the matter with the appropriate authorities in Delhi. The Indian Delegation pointed out that accounts were similarly wanting in respect of interchange of traffic.

(f) In regard to the general complaint that there had been discriminatory practices against minorities in India in respect of the grant of export and import licenses and assessment of Income tax and similar matters, the Indian Delegation pointed out that it was impossible to deal with vague and general accusations of this nature. Indeed there were grave allegations of discrimination and injustice against minorities in Pakistan and specific cases had been brought to the notice of the Government of India. So far as India was concerned there was no question of discrimination against any minority, and individuals with concrete grievances had the right of redress at the hands of the highest authorities. The Government of India would deal sternly with any genuine cases of injustice or oppression. The Pakistan representatives agreed that their Government would do likewise.

(g) The non-receipt by the Pakistan Railways of their share of the supply of railway stores ordered prior to the 15th August 1947, and the non-receipt by the Eastern Punjab Railway of its share of stores from the North Western Railway were mentioned.

The Committee could not settle these issues, but recommended that this matter should be considered at a meeting of the representatives of the Railway Boards of the two Dominions and the other officers concerned.

They further recommended that in order to provide for a smoother working, a close liaison should be established between the two Railway Boards.

(h) In regard to the complaint about the non-payment of the sum of Rupees Five Crores, it was stated that the views of the Government of India

had been explained by Mr. H. M. Patel in a letter addressed to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, Pakistan.

(i) The Committee agreed that orders should be issued by both the Governments to the authorities concerned for terminating forthwith the unauthorised hold-up of goods, including personal effects, which had occurred in the past between the two Dominions in the light of the conclusions now reached. The articles which were already in movement through recognised carriers before the termination of the Standstill Agreement should be let through with the minimum of formalities.

#### LIAISON AND CO-ORDINATION

The Committee considered that it is a matter of paramount importance that there should be liaison between the officers of the two Dominions at all levels for ensuring close co-ordination and freedom from harassment and delays of every kind. Apart from the system of the appointment of special Liaison Officers of suitable grades wherever the volume and nature of the work justified, the officers of the Provincial Governments and the Central Governments of the two Dominions should make it a point of maintaining mutual contact and goodwill with their opposite numbers with a view to the removal of each others difficulties. The successful implementation of any agreement, or rules, largely depends upon the goodwill and co-operation of officials at all levels, and the highest administrative officers of the two Dominions should endeavour to instill this spirit amongst their officers and sub-ordinates of every grade.

V. NARAHARI RAO.

18-4-48.

CALCUTTA,

G. FAROUQUE.

The 18th April, 1948.

18-4-48.

#### ANNEXURE

(Annually required)

| Commodity                      | Unit    | Quantity  | Conclusions reached                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asbestos Cement . .            | Sq. ft. | 50,00,000 | To be examined in Delhi.                                                                                                               |
| Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals. | Tons.   | 7,670     | Supplies from indigenous sources are referred to here and may be available. Quantities will be communicated from Delhi.                |
| Coal . . . .                   | Tons.   | 34,00,000 | Interim arrangements are in existence for the present but delays in deliveries should be avoided.                                      |
| Copper wire . . .              | Tons.   | 1,000     | Pakistan Delegation stated that large surpluses for disposal were lying in India. The feasibility of supply will be examined in Delhi. |

| Commodity                                        | Unit    | Quantity                     | Conclusions reached                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cotton cloth and yarn .                          | Bales.  | 5,00,000                     | Immediate requirements covered by existing interim agreement.                                                                                                                                             |
| Hardwood . . . .                                 | C. ft.  | 5,00,000                     | To be examined in Delhi.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Jute manufactures . .                            | Tons.   | 30,000                       | India will meet Pakistan's own requirements for consumption. Note.—The Pakistan Delegation pointed out that the quantity mentioned is probably an under estimate and might be require an upward revision. |
| Leather and footwear .                           | Sq. ft. | 1,60,00,000                  | } To be examined in Delhi.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Canvas shoes . . . .                             | lbs.    | 1,06,80,000                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Myrabollam . . . .                               | Tons.   | 2,900                        | Supplies of quantities required will be allowed.                                                                                                                                                          |
| Edible oils excluding mustard oil                | Tons.   | 36,000                       | Immediate requirements of 9,000 tons for the first quarter should be met. The total figure of annual requirements would, however, be subject to further examination.                                      |
| Paints, Enamels and Varnishes.                   | Tons.   | 2,500                        | Some supplies will certainly be available but quantities will need examination in Delhi.                                                                                                                  |
| Paper and board . . .                            | Tons.   | 20,780                       | Immediate release of 58 tons asked for was agreed to Dy. C.C.E. was instructed on this sport. Further supplies will be examined in Delhi.                                                                 |
| Seed potatoes . . . .                            | Tons.   | 1,00,000                     | To be examined in Delhi.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Railways stores including rails and locomotives. |         | Value Rs. 4/- crore-<br>res. | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Steel and pig iron and scrap excluding rails.    | Tons.   | 3,13,720                     | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Tyres and Tubes . . .                            | Nos.    | 13,00,000                    | Supplies considered possible But quantities to be examined in Delhi.                                                                                                                                      |
| Woolen and Worsted goods.                        | lbs.    | 11,00,000                    | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

G. FAROUQUE.

18-4-48.

V. NARAHARI RAO.

18-4-48.



AGREEMENT NO. VII.—RECORD NOTE OF THE MEETING HELD  
ON 3RD AND 4TH MAY, 1948, BETWEEN THE REPRESENTA-  
TIVES OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN.

The Pakistan representatives first raised the question of the payment by India of the sum of Rs. 6 crores which India had agreed to make available to Pakistan for the setting up of Ordnance Factories and other unique institutions. It was explained by the Indian delegation that the agreement was to make this money available only as and when required and the mere fact that a provision of Rs. 6 crores had been included in the Pakistan budget did not mean, particularly in the present difficult supply conditions, that the money was immediately required. The Pakistan representatives pointed out that a part of the expenditure had already been incurred whereas the rest was to be incurred shortly and firm indents had already been placed. In view of the December agreement payment was to be made on the basis of requirements and not after actual disbursement. It was agreed that the necessary funds will be placed at Pakistan's disposal for meeting the expenditure to be incurred by them in the near future including the expenditure already incurred. The Pakistan delegation agreed to review the position once again and intimate their requirements to India.

2. The payment of the balance of Rs. 5 crores out of the allocation of Rs. 75 crores as Pakistan's share of the cash balance of the undivided Government was next raised. It was explained by the India representatives that Pakistan's share of the joint military expenditure after the partition was certain to exceed Rs. 5 crores and since Pakistan had provided no finance for meeting this joint expenditure and India had carried this expenditure for months, this amount should be treated as an on account payment for Pakistan's share. Pakistan contended that the allocation of the cash balance was a separate transaction and should not be mixed up with the recovery of Pakistan's share of the joint military expenditure, the adjustment of which should be left to take its course in accordance with the prescribed procedure. The Pakistan representatives suggested that the adjustment of joint military expenditure could be expedited by the Military Financial Advisers or Auditors General of the two Dominions working in consultation in the immediate future. India could not accept this contention for the reasons already mentioned.

3. The payment of the pro-partition liabilities still outstanding was then considered. The Pakistan delegation proposed that the joint account of the undivided Government should be kept open for a further three months. The Indian delegation made it clear that they could not accept this and the viewpoints of the respective Governments in this matter, as set out in the correspondence between them, were restated. The Pakistan delegation contended that as the Government of India would not agree last December to reimburse the payments made on account of the prepartition liabilities Pakistan had actually made no payments between then and the 24th March when they were resumed on India agreeing to accept the debits for payments made till the 31st March and that they only asked to be placed in the same position as if this interruption had not actually occurred. The Indian delegation pointed out that there was an earlier agreement that till 31st March each Government will pay the claims arising in its area pending subsequent adjustment, that Pakistan had no justification for stopping payments and that such stoppage did not by itself confer any right to Pakistan for an extension of the date.

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The India delegation also pointed out that after the unconditional allocation of the available cash balance of the undivided Government the fact that India agreed to pay from its cash balance the prepartition liabilities upto the 31st March was in itself a concession and that the current sharing of the outstanding liabilities was the only fair and equitable arrangement. The Pakistan representatives pointed out that the fact that there was an agreement whereby India was to reimburse Pakistan in respect of pre-partition claims, clearly recognised that this was to be done in spite of the allocation of the cash balances. The agreement on prepartition liabilities, therefore, stood by itself and required to be fully implemented. In view of the fact that its working had been considerably impaired by India's attitude, the only way of implementing it now was to extend the period upto which the joint account would remain open by three months from the date of decision by the conference.

Asked about how the liabilities still remaining after the joint account was closed, even an Pakistan's proposal would be met the Pakistan representatives suggested that after the closing of the joint account each Dominion should take final liability for the outstanding claims in its area.

The Pakistan delegation made it clear that they could not discuss the problem further unless an agreement was reached on the question of extending the period of the joint account.

The India Delegation stated that as it had not been possible to reach any settlement, India would meet the legal liability to third parties for supplies and services rendered to the undivided Government before partition and Pakistan's share of this would be added to its debt. Asked if the Pakistan authorities would be prepared to check the claims arising in their area and pass them on to India for payment the Pakistan representatives replied in the affirmative.

The Indian delegation pointed out that if this position was reached it would follow, as a corollary, that there will be no sharing of any further prepartition receipts. The Pakistan representatives could not agree to this as in their view any specific decisions already taken must be implemented by themselves.

The point was also made by India that any cash realisations from the disposal of surplus military stores and any receipts from H.M.G. as a result of the final allocation of the defence expenditure would not also be shareable and would be set off against the payment to H.M.G. on account of surplus Stores and installations for which the rupee finance will be found by India. The Pakistan representatives stated that this was a new point and would have to be further considered by them.

4. The payment to the Provinces of the provincial share of the income tax upto the 15th of August 1947 and other similar payments that the old Central Government would have been made but for the partition was then raised. The India representatives pointed out that this was in a category different from that of the claims of third parties like contractors. Those could reasonably be considered as so many promises by the old Government to the provinces and it was for the dominion Government concerned to pay (or not to pay) to the provinces now in its area the amount which would have been paid by the old undivided Government. Obviously, the India dominion could not be expected to pay anything on this account to the provinces in Pakistan after the available cash balance of the undivided Government, from which these payments would have been met by that Government had been allocated between the two Governments and Pakistan had received something like 23 per cent. of the available cash balance. The Pakistan representatives strongly refuted this suggestion and maintained that no

distinction could possibly be drawn between claims of Provincial Governments and third parties. The legal position in this respect was clear beyond doubt. They also pointed out that this view was being advanced by India for the first time for ever since the question of the payment of the Provincial share of Income Tax to the Provinces was taken up with India in November 1947, India had always pointed out that payment could not be made as the accounts figures were not yet available and had at no stage questioned the propriety of such payments being made by the Dominion of India. India did not accept this contention.

5. The Pakistan delegation then raised the question of paying the Pakistan opted staff arrears following the implementation by India of the Pay Commission's recommendations. It was argued that the undivided Government had more than once announced its intention to give effect to the Commission's recommendations and that irrespective of what Pakistan did after the partition, the employees who had opted for Pakistan should get their arrears as employees, till partition, of the undivided Government of India. The employees had a perfectly valid claim against the Government of India for the period from 1st January 1947 to the 14th August 1947 and this claim was supported by the local provision. The India delegation could not accept this view. The Indian Dominion alone had decided to implement the Commission's recommendations and would root the entire bill for it. The Pakistan Government had not only not implemented the recommendations of the Pay Commission but had on the other hand objected to the Indian Government implementing the recommendations in respect of their own staff in a joint establishment. The Pakistan delegation held that the non-acceptance by the Pakistan Government of the Indian Pay Commission's recommendations was not very relevant for even if the recommendations had been accepted, the arrear liability for the period from the 1st January 1947 to the 14th August 1947 would have in any case devolved on the Government of India.

6. The question of adjusting the debits raised by the Pakistan Accounts Officers in respect of payments made up to the 31st March was then discussed. The Pakistan representatives contended that the reversal of these debits was unjustified and said that the correctness of these was under examination. They reiterated their offer to withdraw such of the debits as they may find to be unjustified. The Indian delegation pointed out that the amounts involved were of an improbable magnitude and there was clear evidence that substantial amounts had been debited on account of book adjustments for which there was no authority. It also appeared that in East Bengal debits had been raised, not for actual payments, but for lump sum imprests with disbursing officers, like Collectors, for payment of claims. In view of these obvious irregularities India could not, even provisionally, accept these debits but the undertaking that debits for actual payments would be accepted, subject to subsequent verification by audit, would be honoured.

7. The Pakistan representatives then mentioned a number of points about the Railways. Their first complaint was that the East Bengal Railway had not been receiving the share of revenue due to it for cross traffic. It was pointed out that the normal process of adjustment between Railways through the exchange of Division Sheets had not been functioning properly, and the Indian Railways on their part had also not received their share of the receipts in respect of traffic originating in Pakistan Railways. It was agreed that the Railway Boards of the two Dominions should get together and revolve a suitable procedure for expediting these adjustments. The Pakistan representatives also complained that the Jodhpur State had demanded advance payments before transferring a section of the railway line to Pakistan and that this did not conform to the normal arrangements between the Dominions.

It was explained that the assets in question for which payment had been claimed belonged to the Jodhpur State and not to the Indian Dominion and that workable arrangement could best be devised in discussion with the authorities concerned instead of importing the inter-dominion procedure into the matter. It was, however, agreed that Pakistan Railway Board might address the Railway Board India in this matter who would take up this matter with the Jodhpur State through the States Ministry. Similarly with regard to a complaint that the E. I. Railway was asking for an advance payment in respect of supplies of boulders it was agreed that the system of advance payments was irksome and that the procedure for supplies and payments should be discussed between the Railway Boards and settled.

8. A number of miscellaneous points were then discussed. It was mentioned that a number of employees who had either retired or were on leave pending retirement without opting for either Dominion could not get their dues settled. The problems mainly concerned the Secretary of States Services, the Railways and Defence Services and it was agreed that the authorities concerned in both dominions should in mutual consultation evolve a common procedure for the verification and early payments of the claims. It was also agreed that the Auditors General of the two dominions should discuss and settle the procedure for the settlement of the accounts between the two dominions at a very early date. The existing procedure had not worked well and the matter was of some urgency as the Reserve Bank would cease to be the common banker from the 1st July 1948. Another outstanding point was also mentioned, viz. the procedure for the transfer of pensions between the dominions and the financial adjustments between them. This still remained to be discussed and the meeting decided that this should be taken up as early as possible.

The meeting also discussed the question of the audit of Joint Account and it was agreed that the audit of these accounts should be expedited and the respective Auditors General should make arrangements to that effect.

# AGREEMENT NO. VIII.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN FOR THE MUTUAL SUPPLY OF CERTAIN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES.

The representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan having considered the requirements of essential commodities which each Dominion needs from the other have, subject to ratification by their respective Governments, agreed as hereunder:

1. The quantities of each commodity which each Dominion undertakes to make available to the other are stated in Annexures I and II. The Annexures also indicate the demands made by each Dominion in respect of each commodity and special features, if any.

2. Apart from the commodities listed in the annexures I and II it was agreed to show the maximum consideration in facilitating the export of goods from one Dominion to the other. It was agreed that imported goods which had been shipped and paid for in either Dominion before the 31st of December 1947 out of the undivided exchange account will be allowed to be re-exported to the other Dominion wherever it is established that the goods were originally intended for consumption in that Dominion.

3. The period of the agreement will be one year from 1st July 1948 to the 30th June of 1949 except as regards:

(a) raw cotton and cotton textiles, for which the agreement shall cover the period from 1st September 1948 to 31st August 1949; and

(b) food grains for which the agreement will be for the period 1st June 1948 to 31st August 1949.

4. With such exceptions as may be mutually agreed upon supplies will ordinarily be made through commercial channels. Commodities which are not subject to any control either internally or for export present no problems. In the case of commodities which are not subject to internal control but are subject to export control, the supplying Dominion shall issue necessary export licences in such a manner that the export of the agreed quantities will be facilitated. In respect of commodities which are subject to internal as well as export control, the supplying Dominion shall either supply on a Government to Government basis or make specific allocations in conformity with their internal control as well as issue export licences.

5. In regard to raw jute, India agrees to restrict her exports of raw jute from the Indian Dominion to 9 lakhs of bales predominantly of the Indian varieties the bulk of which is not suitable for use in Indian Mills and is usually exported.

6. It is agreed that neither Dominion will re-export to any country any commodity imported from the other Dominion in the form in which it was imported.

7. Pakistan agrees to supply foodgrains to India at the same rate as is charged for supplies to its own deficit Provinces. India agrees to supply steel f.o.b. Calcutta at f.o.b. Calcutta prices. The freight will be borne by the buyers. India also agrees that the internal controlled price of coal and paper will continue to be charged for sales to Pakistan also. Supplies of coal to the Government of Pakistan will be paid for out of irrevocable credits to be

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opened by the Pakistan Government. Other supplies of coal to Pakistan will be made on pre-payment by the purchasers in the usual manner. The prices indicated are exclusive of any export or import duties that may be levied by either Dominion.

8. It was agreed that subject to seasonal considerations each Dominion should spread its purchases as uniformly and conveniently as possible.

9. In order to implement the Agreement in a smooth and orderly way, it was agreed that monthly progress reports should be exchanged between the two Dominions, and that meetings between representatives of the two Dominions should be held every other month for this purpose.

10 During the currency of this agreement items may be added to or taken away from the lists of commodities included in the annexures by mutual agreement between the two Dominions.

C. C. DESAI

MOHD. ALI

Karachi, dated the 26th May 1948.

## ANNEXURE No. 1

### Requirements of Pakistan

| Sl. No. | Commodity                  | Pakistan's stated annual requirements | Quantity agreed to by India                                                                                            | Remarks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                          | 3                                     | 4                                                                                                                      | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1       | Coal                       | 3,400,000 tons.                       | 183,000 tons per month (including as far as possible 5000 tons of hard coke).                                          | 160,000 tons per month are firm. As for the balance of 23,000 tons, India will make every effort to move this quantity, subject to adequate transport being available, and will also invite the co-operation of Pakistan in this matter. |
| 2       | Cloth and Yarn             | 400,000 bales.                        | 400,000 bales.                                                                                                         | One fourth of this total quantity would be in the form of yarn.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 3       | Steel, pig iron and scrap. | 319,720 tons.                         | 15,000 tons per quarter plus 1,000 tons per quarter of corrugated iron sheets plus 4,000 tons of pig iron per quarter. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 4       | Paper and board            | 20,700 tons.                          | 6,000 tons of paper and 1,500 tons of board.                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| 1                                      | 2                               | 3              | 4  | 5                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>5 Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals</b> |                                 |                |    |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Sulphuric acid                         | 2,000 tons.                     | ..             | .. | Will be examined in Delhi.                                                                                                                                     |
| Aluminium Sulphate                     | 2,000 "                         | ..             | .. | Do.                                                                                                                                                            |
| Hydrochloric Acid                      | 270 "                           | 270 tons.      | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Nitric acid                            | 200 "                           | 200 "          | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Magnesium Sulphate                     | 800 "                           | 800 "          | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Ferrous Sulphate                       | 400 "                           | ..             | .. | Will be examined in Delhi.                                                                                                                                     |
| 6 Copper wire                          | 1,000 tons.                     | Nil.           | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 7 Asbestos cement sheets.              | 5,000,000 sq. ft. (5,000 tons.) | 2,500 tons.    | .. | As regards the balance India will explore possibility of supplying Mangalore tiles instead.                                                                    |
| 8 Paints, enamels and varnishes.       | 2,500 tons.                     | 2,500 tons.    | .. | Detailed breakdown not yet furnished. While the overall quantity could be supplied, certain quantities may not be available and substitute would be suggested. |
| 9 Railway stores                       | 39.3 lakh rupees.               | ..             | .. | Supplies may be available but details will be considered in Delhi.                                                                                             |
| 10 Tyres and tubes                     | 1,300,000 nos.                  | ..             | .. | It should be possible to supply most of this requirements but detailed breakdown according to tyre size and quality required. Matter will have to be examined. |
| <b>11 Leather and footwear.</b>        |                                 |                |    |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Upper leather                          | 60,00,000 sq. ft.               | }              | .. | It should be possible to meet this demand in full provided adequate quantities of hides are available.                                                         |
| Sole leather                           | 75,00,000 lbs.                  |                | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Lining leather                         | 4,00,000 lbs.                   |                | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Leather shoes                          | 6,00,000 nos.                   |                | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Canvas for                             | 3,00,000 shoes.                 |                | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 12 Hardwood                            | 5,00,000 c.ft. (10,000 tons.)   | Nil.           | .. | India offered to supply instead 10,000 tons of Malabar jungle wood of which samples would be furnished to Pakistan.                                            |
| 13 Jute manufactures                   | 50,000 tons.                    | 50,000 tons.   | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 14 Myrabollamrs.                       | 2,000 "                         | 2,000 "        | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 15 Wollen and worsted goods.           | 11,00,000 lbs.                  | 11,00,000 lbs. | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 16 Mustard oil                         | 50,000 tons.                    | 20,000 tons.   | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 17 Groundnut oil                       | 30,000 "                        | 5,000 "        | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 18 Copra Oil                           | 6,000 "                         | Nil.           | .. |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 19 Seed potatoes.                      | ..                              | ..             | .. | Export would be allowed of local surpluses in both Dominions.                                                                                                  |

| 1                        | 2               | 3             | 4  | 5                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20 Soap, Toilet          | 2,000 tons.     | 2,000 tons.   | .. |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 21 Tobacco (flue-cured). | 7,00,000 lbs.   | 7,00,000 lbs. | .. |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 22 Tea Chests            | 3,00,000 pieces | ..            | .. | The demand was put forward only in Karachi for the first time. Stated to be urgently required for the tea industry in East Bengal. Will be considered in Delhi. |

## ANNEXURE No. II

## Requirements of India

| Sl. No. | Commodity            | India's stated annual requirements  | Quantity agreed to by Pakistan.                                            | Remarks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                    | 3                                   | 4                                                                          | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1       | Raw jute             | 1,000,000 tons. or 5,500,000 bales. | 5,000,000 bales.                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 2       | Raw cotton           | 900,000 bales.                      | 650,000 "                                                                  | The proportion of medium and long staple cotton to be decided later.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 3       | Foodgrains.          |                                     |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|         | (a) Rice             | 100,000 tons.                       | } 175,000 tons.                                                            | Pakistan agrees to supply 175,000 tons of food grains (mainly rice) unless there is a serious failure of crop i.e. to say if the rice crop is 4 annas or more below the average of past five years. Pakistan further agrees to do its best to improve upon this quantity. |
|         | (b) Wheat            | 200,000 tons.                       |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 4       | Gypsum               | 1,000 tons per day.                 | Rising to 1,000 tons per day under a programme to be mutually agreed upon. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 5       | Rosin                | 4,000 tons.                         | Nil.                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 6       | Raw hides and skins— |                                     |                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|         | (a) Cow hides        | 2,000,000 pcs.                      | 1,000,000 pcs.                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|         | (b) Buff. hides      | 500,000 "                           | 200,000 "                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|         | (c) Skins            | 1,500,000 "                         | 1,500,000 "                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| 1  | 2                     | 3              | 4              | 5                                                                                                                                      |
|----|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7  | Rock salt . . .       | 2,000,000 mds. | 2,000,000 mds. |                                                                                                                                        |
| 8  | Soda Ash . . .        | 10,000 tons.   |                | Factory is at present closed but is expected to get into normal production by end of 1948. It is hoped to meet India's demand in 1949. |
| 9  | Potassium Nitrate . . | 5,000 tons.    | 5,000 tons.    |                                                                                                                                        |
| 10 | Cattle . . .          | 1,050 heads.   | 550 heads.     |                                                                                                                                        |

In order to facilitate proper fulfilment of the Agreement entered into between the two Dominions at Karachi in May 1948, the Delegations of the two Dominions have, after full discussion, agreed subject to ratification by the respective Governments, on the following clarifications and arrangements.

**Cotton.**—The Indian Delegation stated that the fixation of monthly quotas for the supply of cotton with a lapsing clause was not acceptable and should be reviewed. The representatives of the Pakistan Government agreed to fix an export quota of 360,000 bales for India for the period ending 31st January, 1949, provided that if Indian purchases during the period fell below 325,000 bales such shortfall will be liable to lapse. The Pakistan Government representatives agreed that export quotas to other countries and purchases by them and for internal consumption in Pakistan will not together exceed 360,000 bales during the same period. Pakistan representatives further agreed that consideration of fixation of quotas on a monthly or quarterly basis for subsequent periods be postponed and examined in due course by prior consultation in the light of working of this arrangement as a whole.

**Foodgrains.**—At the concern expressed by the Government of India at the inability of Pakistan to supply foodgrains as a result of unexpected floods during the current crop season, the representatives of Pakistan assured the Indian Delegation that they were most anxious to implement the Agreement and that they would make their best endeavours to supply the stipulated quantity of foodgrains from their next Rabi crop.

**Coal.**—Pakistan's representatives emphasised their inability to move cotton without supply of coal from India. They stated that hitherto they have not received the full quantity which India had promised to supply. At the same time Pakistan appreciated the difficulties which India had to encounter in supplying the full quantity of coal. The Indian Delegation assured the representatives of Pakistan that realising the importance of coal to Pakistan, they would take steps to ensure that full quantity of coal is supplied every month.

**Other Commodities.**—The representatives of Pakistan stated that nothing has been received from India against the quotas of steel, asbestos cement sheets, sulphuric acid, tyres and tubes, etc.

The Indian Delegation reiterated that they have every intention of fulfilling the terms of the Agreement. In this connection the Indian Delegation

agreed that steel will be supplied on F.O.B. Calcutta basis as contemplated in the Inter-Dominion Agreement.

**Jute.**—Both parties agreed that there was no occasion to change the existing policy in regard to export of jute to India. It was further agreed that should circumstances otherwise warrant, India will be consulted before any change is effected. At any rate, no change will be effected till the 31st December 1948.

**Cloth.**—The Indian Delegation agreed that they will make arrangements which would enable Pakistan to obtain regular supplies of cloth to Pakistan from India. The exact details of the arrangement will be settled at an early date by mutual consultation.

**General.**—Both Government recognise that the Agreement must be regarded as a whole and implemented in full; and for this purpose the arrangements for the export of commodities concerned must be devised in such a manner as to satisfy both Government that the goods would move in accordance with the terms and intentions of the Agreement.

S. A. HASNIE

20-10-48

C. C. DESAI,

20-10-48.

Signed in Karachi,  
20th October 1948.

# MINUTES OF AN INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, BOMBAY ON TUESDAY THE 9TH NOVEMBER, 1948.

## PRESENT

### Government of Pakistan

1. G. Faruque, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Industry and Supplies.
2. A. B. Habibullah, Esquire, Textile Commissioner, Pakistan.
3. G. M. Mozaffar, Esquire, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance.
4. M. H. Rahman, Esquire, Director of Textiles, East Bengal.

### Government of India

1. C. C. Desai, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce.
2. A. K. Roy, Esquire, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (I & C Division).
3. T. P. Barat, Esquire, M.B.E., Textile Commissioner to the Government of India.
4. K. Sen, Esquire, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply.
5. R. Srinivasamurti, Esquire, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (I & C Division).

(Neville Wadia Esquire, by special invitation.)

In attendance.—R. K. Tandon, Esquire, Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay.

P. M. Mukherji, Esquire, Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Delhi.

It was agreed that the supply of cloth and yarn to Pakistan by India will be on Government of India account. For this purpose, Government of India will use such agencies as they consider necessary. The Government of Pakistan will be free to use any agencies they consider necessary—a Government agency or a private trade agency—but there should be no more than one such agency for East Bengal and another for the rest of Pakistan.

2. For cloth supplied to them, Pakistan will pay to the Government of India the Controlled ex-mill price plus the fixed exporter's margin of 15 per cent. plus an export duty of 10 per cent. This will be in modification of the present scale of export duty.

3. It was agreed that any increase of export duty or of the exporter's margin by the Government of India would not affect the present agreement. On the other hand, if the Government of India reduced the general export duty below 10 per cent. or exporter's margin for the above countries below 20 per cent. Pakistan would get the benefit of such a reduction.

4. It was agreed that for yarn supplied to them, Pakistan would pay the Controlled ex-mill price plus an exporter's margin of 10 per cent. This percentage will be subject to reconsideration between the two Governments should Government of India propose to impose an export duty on yarn.

5. All the above prices would be for cloth or yarn F.O.B. Indian ports or F.O.R. in case of despatches from mills by all rail route.

6. For cloth and yarn purchased by them, Pakistan would pay by Irrevocable Letters of Credit payable to the Government of India.

7. Existing or future restrictions as regards widths applicable to exports to other countries will not apply to cloth supplied to Pakistan.

8. The Government of Pakistan will be given facilities for the inspection of cloth and yarn at godowns or docks before shipment takes place. The inspection will be on the basis of a maximum of 2 per cent. examination of each variety in every consignment. Disputes, if any, will be dealt with jointly by the Textile Commissioner of India and the Textile Commissioner of Pakistan.

9. Pakistan desired that the cloth supplied to them should be price-stamped in the same manner as cloth for internal consumption in India. This was agreed to.

10. It was agreed that cloth supplied to Pakistan should be in the following proportions:—

Superfine—5 per cent.

Fine—10 per cent.

Medium—50 per cent.

Coarse—35 per cent.

Within these ranges, the qualities and varieties of cloth to be supplied to Pakistan will be settled by agreement between Textile Commissioner, India, and Textile Commissioner, Pakistan. Textile Commissioner, India, will also consult Textile Commissioner, Pakistan, about the mills from which supplies to Pakistan will be drawn.

11. It was agreed that Pakistan would endeavour to purchase 75,000 bales of cloth and 25,000 bales of yarn before the 31st of December, 1948. Thereafter, during the months of January to June 1949, Pakistan will be entitled to purchase cloth and yarn on a monthly average basis of 37,500 bales of cloth and 12,500 bales of yarn subject to a maximum of 45,000 bales of cloth and

15,000 bales of yarn in any one month. The balance of purchase, if any, will be completed before the end of August, 1949. The Textile Commissioner, Pakistan, will intimate to the Textile Commissioner, India, his firm demand for every month before the end of the previous month.

12. If purchase of cloth by Pakistan during any month falls short of 37,500 bales, the difference between 37,500 bales and the quantity actually purchased will be carried forward, subject to the proviso that the quantity carried forward from one month to another will not exceed 7,500 bales and subject also to the limit of maximum purchase in any one month mentioned in para. 11 above.

13. Where any part of Pakistan quota lapses due to the operation of this provision, Government of India will attempt to supply cloth against such lapsed quota during July-August, 1949 to the extent possible, if requested to do so by the Government of Pakistan.

14. These conclusions are subject to approval by the two Governments.

C. C. DESAI

10-11-48.

G. FARUQUE,

10-11-48.

AGREEMENT NO. IX—AGREEMENT MADE THIS THIRTIETH DAY OF JUNE, 1948 BETWEEN THE DOMINION OF INDIA AND THE DOMINION OF PAKISTAN.

Whereas the provision contained in Section 13 of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, as subsequently amended, which prohibits exchange control as between India and Pakistan and any restrictions on the transfer of funds or securities from one Dominion to the other, is due to expire on the thirtieth day of June 1948:

And whereas it is to the advantage of both the Dominions that no unnecessary restrictions should be placed on exchange transactions and the transfer of funds and securities between the two Dominions;

It is hereby agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I

The official rate of exchange as between the India rupee and the Pakistan rupee will continue to be at par, and will not be altered by either Government except after due notice and mutual consultation.

ARTICLE II

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made the Government of Pakistan will become a member of the International Monetary Fund, and for that purpose will declare the par value of the Pakistan rupee to be equal to 0.268601 grammes of fine gold.

It is assumed for the purposes of this Agreement that this parity will be accepted by the authorities of the Fund.

ARTICLE III.

(1) There shall be no exchange control as between India and Pakistan, nor shall any restrictions be placed on the transfer of funds or securities from one Dominion to the other, whether such transfers are on capital account or current account. In particular there shall be no restrictions on transfer of evacuee funds in private hands. The transfer of evacuee funds in the hands of Custodians of Evacuee Property will be arranged after mutual consultation between the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "the Reserve Bank" and "the State Bank", respectively) in order to ensure orderly transfer without undue strain on exchange resources.

(2) Nothing contained in the preceding paragraph shall apply in relation to the transfer of gold or silver (in whatever form) between the two Dominions. Either Government may impose restrictions on such transfer, subject to such exemptions in regard to evacuee property as may be agreed upon by the two Governments.

ARTICLE IV.

(1) The Reserve Bank, acting as agents of the Government of India, shall sell to the State Bank, acting as agents of the Government of Pakistan, India rupees to such extent as may be required for payments which persons in

Pakistan are permitted under the exchange regulations in force in Pakistan to make to India; and such sale shall be—

(a) against Pakistan rupees to be credited at the official rate of exchange to the Reserve Bank's account with the State Bank, provided that the balance standing to the credit of that account is not thereby increased above a maximum of fifteen crores of Pakistan rupees; and thereafter

(b) against sterling to be credited at the official sterling parity to the Reserve Bank's No. I Account with the Bank of England, provided that the total amount of sterling so transferred shall not exceed seven and a half million pounds; and thereafter

(c) against sterling to be credited at the official sterling parity to the Reserve Bank's No. II Account with the Bank of England.

(2) The State Bank, acting as agents of the Government of Pakistan, shall sell to the Reserve Bank, acting as agents of the Government of India, Pakistan rupees to such extent as may be required for payments which persons in India are permitted under the exchange regulations in force in India to make to Pakistan; and such sale shall be—

(a) against India rupees to be credited at the official rate of exchange to the State Bank's account with the Reserve Bank, provided that the balance standing to the credit of that account is not thereby increased above a maximum of fifteen crores of India rupees; and thereafter

(b) against sterling to be credited at the official sterling parity to the State Bank's No. I Account with the Bank of England, provided that the total amount of sterling so transferred shall not exceed seven and a half million pounds; and thereafter

(c) against sterling to be credited at the official sterling parity to the State Bank's No. II Account with the Bank of England.

ARTICLE V.

(1) The Reserve Bank shall have the right at any time to sell to the State Bank against all or part of the India rupees held by that Bank either Pakistan rupees at the official rate of exchange or sterling from the Reserve Bank's No. I Account with the Bank of England at the official sterling parity.

(2) The State Bank shall have the right at any time to sell to the Reserve Bank against all or part of the Pakistan rupees held by that Bank either India rupees at the official rate of Exchange or sterling from the State Bank's No. I Account with the Bank of England at the official sterling parity.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of either Government taking action which results in a depreciation of its currency in terms of the currency of the other Dominion, India rupees held by the State Bank, or, as the case may be, Pakistan rupees held by the Reserve Bank, shall be revalued on the basis of the new parity, and the account of whichever Bank incurs a loss as a result of such revaluation shall be written up by the credit of additional India rupees or Pakistan rupees, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VII

The Reserve Bank and the State Bank will collaborate to maintain the India and Pakistan rupees at parity with each other and to that end will take



steps to enforce the use of the official rate as the basis of all transactions involving a relationship between the two currencies in the markets under their control.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Any India rupees held by the State Bank shall be held and invested only as may be agreed by the Reserve Bank and any Pakistan rupees held by the Reserve Bank shall be held and invested only as be agreed by the State Bank.

## ARTICLE IX.

The Reserve Bank and the State Bank shall maintain close contact on all technical questions arising out of the present Agreement.

## ARTICLE X

This Agreement shall come into force on the first day of July 1948 and shall remain in force for a period of one year, but shall be reviewed three months before the date of its termination;

Provided that if during the currency of this Agreement the transfer of funds from one Dominion to the other assumes such large proportions as to involve undue strain on the foreign exchange reserves of that Dominion, the two Governments shall consult together with a view to modifying the Agreement:

And Provided always that in the event of either of the two Dominions ceasing to be a member of "the scheduled territories" as defined in the Exchange Control Act, 1947, of the United Kingdom, the provisions of this Agreement shall be in abeyance pending consultation between the two Governments.

In witness whereof the Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, and the Secretary to the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Finance, having been duly authorised by their respective Governments, have appended their signatures.

Done in duplicate at Karachi this Thirtieth day of June 1948.

For the Government of India

V. NARAHARI RAO,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Ministry of Finance.

For the Government of Pakistan.

V.A.C. TURNER,  
Secretary to the Govt. of Pakistan,  
Ministry of Finance.

# AGREEMENT NO. X—MINUTES OF THE INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE HELD IN LAHORE ON JULY 22nd, 1948.

## ITEM I OF THE AGENDA

(1) The draft scheme for Inter-Dominion Evacuee Property Agreement prepared by the Joint Official Committee at Lahore (March 22nd to 25th 1948) was considered by the Conference, and the following decisions were reached:

## PART I. GENERAL.—I. AREA TO WHICH APPLICABLE

(2) It was agreed that the areas should be extended to include in India, Ajmer-Merwara, Malerkotla State, the Matsya and Rajasthan Unions, Saurashtra, Jaipur State, Jodhpur State, and Western Districts of the United Provinces (which shall in any case include the districts of Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar). Pakistan was to forward a list of any further areas which they might wish to be included, for India's consideration.

## II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

(3) The following new sub-section (4) should be added to section 2 as follows:

"Throughout this agreement whatever has been laid down as applicable to any Province or to its Government shall be applicable to any States or to the Government of any such States as have acceded to either Dominion and are included in the area to which this agreement now becomes or hereafter becomes applicable".

(4) India said that evacuees had been moving from all parts of one Dominion to all parts of the other and in so far as India was concerned, they were prepared to extend the agreed area to cover the whole of both Dominions. Pakistan agreed to consider this proposal.

## PART II. AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

(5) The main question to be decided in this part was whether the settlement should be as between the Governments of the two Dominions or as between individual evacuees. Pakistan were of the view that no definite decision could be taken on this point until more data were available. For this purpose special Revenue Officers were to be appointed by both Dominions. Copying of revenue records should start forthwith. A special Joint Committee should be set up to supervise and expedite the whole work.

(6) It was further agreed that with a view to ensuring more equitable management of evacuee properties and the early payment of rents due to evacuee owners during the interim period, an officer of the other Dominion should be associated with the Custodians of Evacuee Property of each Dominion.

## PART III. URBAN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

(7) Here again the main question to be decided was whether the settlement of this type of property should be on a Governmental or an individual basis. India felt that it might be advantageous to pool for purposes of exchange on a Governmental basis all properties valued below a certain figure to be agreed.

upon between the two Dominions property above that value would be open to unrestricted private sale and exchange. With this end in view it would be necessary to collect more data in regard to urban property.

(8) Pakistan's view was that, while the suggestion might prove practicable, it certainly presented enormous difficulties and would probably take an unduly long period to put into operation.

(9) It was finally agreed that the Joint Urban Assessment Board contemplated in Section 7 of this part should be set up and its functions enlarged to include assessment of the value of property. It was further agreed that an officer of the other Dominion should be associated with the Custodians of Evacuee Property of each Dominion with a view to ensuring equitable management and early payment of rents due to evacuee owners. India suggested that pending a final settlement it might be advisable to allow freely exchanges of Urban Immovable Property. Pakistan agreed to consider this proposal.

#### PART IV. HOUSES AND SHOPS IN RURAL AREAS

(10) It was decided that whatever decisions were finally taken in regard to Parts II and III should be made to apply to Part IV also, according to the category of property concerned.

#### PART V. MOVABLE PROPERTY

(11) The proposals were accepted by both Dominions subject to the following modifications:—

The Joint Government Agency to be set up under sub-section (5) of section 6 should deal with all matters and complaints arising out of the working of this part.

#### PART VI. CUSTOMS, EXPORT AND IMPORT CONTROLS

(12) The proposals as contained in Pakistan's redraft of this part dated 21st July, 1948, were accepted by both Dominions.

#### PART VII. INTER-DOMINION COMMISSION

(13) The proposals as contained in the draft agreement were accepted.

#### ITEM 2 OF THE AGENDA.—TRUST PROPERTY.

(14) It was decided to postpone consideration of this item.

#### ITEM 3 OF THE AGENDA.—DAMAGED URBAN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

(15) India was unable to accept Pakistan's proposals as they stood. They had no objection to demolitions or repairs necessary for ensuring safety, protecting health and the life but they could not agree to sales by the Custodians of Evacuee Property. Pakistan undertook to consider India's counter-proposals.

#### ADDITIONAL ITEM 3-A. NOT ON THE AGENDA. INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT.

(16) There was at present an agreement between the two Dominions under which no *ex-parte* assessment of income-tax could take place in the West Punjab until 31st July, 1948.

(17) In view of the postponement of Evacuee Property settlement it was suggested by India that the agreement should be further extended up to 31st December, 1948, and should include the N.W.F.P. and Sind.

(18) Pakistan agreed to extend the present date upto 31st August, 1948, and pointed out that its present scope already covered the N.W.F.P. Pakistan was not prepared to extend the agreement to Sind. They would, however, consider the definite proposals from India as contained in Appendix A.

(19) Pakistan stated that no sales against realization of income-tax had taken place either in the West Punjab or the N.W.F.P. so far and they undertook that no such sales would take place at least until 31st August 1948, in any part of West Pakistan.

#### ITEM 4 OF THE AGENDA EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

(20) The question of resuming the exchange of prisoners between the two Dominions which has stood suspended from the 27th April, 1948 was discussed. Pakistan handed over the following draft of what they desired in this connection:

"The exchange of Prisoners between the Dominion of Pakistan and the Dominion of India, which was suspended on the 27th April, will be resumed as soon as a satisfactory agreement has been arrived at with regard to Muslim prisoners of Delhi, whose families have migrated to Pakistan, on the same terms and under the same conditions as applied to the exchange of prisoners from East—and West Punjab."

India undertook to consider this and send a reply as early as possible.

#### ITEM 5 OF THE AGENDA. INDIA'S "PERMIT" SYSTEM.

(21) India explained their reasons for introducing a system of permits, but were prepared to consider its withdrawal if the two Dominions could evolve some system of regulating a two-way, as opposed to one-way, traffic. Pakistan was not satisfied that there was a case for introducing a permit system nor for any form of traffic regulation in either direction and stated that in difference to public opinion they would be obliged to introduce a similar permit system in West Pakistan, which would have to be extended to cover also, movement between East and West Bengal, if India could not see their way to withdrawing their "permit" system forthwith.

V. D. DANTYAGI,

Joint Secretary,

Ministry Without Portfolio,

Government of India.

23-7-48.

E. de V. MOSS,

Secretary,

Ministry of Refugees,

Government of Pakistan,

23-7-48.

#### NOTE DATED 22-7-48 BY INDIA ON INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT

#### APPENDIX A. REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (18) OF THE MINUTES

There is at present an agreement between the two Dominion Governments governing the East and West Punjab under which no *ex-parte* assessment of Income-Tax can take place. This agreement which expired on the 30th June 1948, has been extended up to the 31st July, 1948.

We suggest that this agreement should be extended further up to 31st December, 1948, in regard to time and should be covered to include Sind and N.W.F.P. in addition to West Punjab.

Meanwhile the work of assessment can be done either by deputing Pakistan officials to the Indian Dominion and *vice versa* under the guard and protection of the Dominion concerned; or notice in regard to all evacuees should be served on the High Commissioner of the Dominion concerned who should arrange for the defence of the case in consultation with the evacuee.

Once the assessment is made the Dominion to which the evacuee has gone may collect the Income-Tax and remit it to the originating Dominion or intimate its inability to do so. In the latter event, or at the option of the assessee the origination Dominion will have the right to dispose of the evacuee's property in fulfilment of the Income-Tax demand.

Pending consideration of this proposal we suggest that no sale of evacuee property should take place in either Dominion in fulfilment of the Income-Tax demands.

AGREEMENT NO. XI—MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN (MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE & HEALTH) AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (MINISTRY OF FOOD) MADE ON 28TH JULY 1948

1. 1. Pakistan will supply to India 11,000 tons of fair average quality wheat in new gunny bags, suitable for seed purposes. Pakistan will try to supply as much of this wheat as possible of C591 variety.

2. Nominees of India will have the right to inspect for weight and quality and reject this wheat before despatch at despatching points.

3. Delivery will be made f.o.r. station of despatch.

4. In exchange India will deliver 4,000 tons of fair average quality wheat bagged in new gunny bags C.I.F. Chittagong and 105,000 tons of fair average quality gram of the current crop in new gunny bags f.o.r. stations in East Punjab.

5. The wheat will be imported wheat supplied from Government of India's depots in Calcutta and the nominees of Pakistan will have the right to select the best available stocks and to inspect them for weight and quality and reject this wheat before despatch. This wheat will be shipped from Calcutta by India for Chittagong and freight and insurance will be payable by India. In case the consignment is lost, India will replace the consignment in kind on the same terms.

6. Nominees of Pakistan will have the right to inspect for weight and quality and reject the gram which will be supplied in East Punjab stations f.o.r.

7. In respect of the exchange of 4,000 tons of wheat India will pay to Pakistan three annas per maund on full 4,000 tons plus 8 annas per maund for wheat certified by the West Punjab Agriculture Department as seed wheat, and 12 annas per maund of seed wheat certified to be of C591 variety.

II. India will allow export of 2,000 tons of vanaspati to Pakistan on an *ad hoc* basis. Pakistan may raise the question of supply of larger quantities at an Inter-Dominion meeting.

III. Unless Pakistan indicates to the contrary within a month from date, India will deliver to Pakistan 6,500 tons of Burma rice in bags f.o.b. the loading port in Burma. Shipping to Chittagong will be arranged by India. Freight from Burma to Chittagong and insurance will be payable by Pakistan. In exchange Pakistan will deliver to India the following quantities of rice in bags f.o.b. Karachi:

Sind Sugdasi (while) 4,000 tons

Baluchistan Kangni & Joshi 2,500 tons

The Bill of Lading weight and the certificate for quality issued by the Burma Authorities will be considered final in respect of weight and quality, but India will sponsor a visit of Pakistan representative to ensure quality and correct weight and to supervise the loading of rice from Burma if so desired. India will inspect Pakistan rice at Karachi and will have the right of rejection.

IV. Under the Inter-Dominion Agreement arrived at in Karachi, Pakistan has to deliver 175,000 tons of foodgrains to India up to August 1949. Out of

this quantity Pakistan will deliver the following quantities of rice f.o.b. Karachi at prices indicated below, which are the rates at which Pakistan supplies rice to its own units:—

Sind Sugdasi (whole), if offered 4,000 tons at Rs. 20/8/- per maund  
Sind Sugdasi brokens 7,000 to 8,000 tons at Rs. 17/5/- per maund Kangni brokens 10,000-11,000 tons at Rs. 12/8/- per maund. Baluchistan Sagdasi Joshi 1,500 tons at Rs. 27/15/- per maund Baluchistan, Kangni and Joshi 8,000-9,000 tons plus (2,500 tons if offered Kangni and Joshi) Rs. 21/8/- per maund.

Nominees of India will have the right to reject any of the above quantities after inspection at Karachi, provided that total quantity offered would be debitable to the quota of 175,000 tons referred to above irrespective of the quantity not accepted.

V. India will permit export of 2 lakhs maunds of onion to Pakistan for the winter season 1948-49. This includes the one lakh maunds for which permits were said to have been issued recently.

VI. Pakistan and India will be responsible for arranging movements of grains and their safe transit within their respective territories wherever rail movements of foodgrains are involved.

VII. A statement of amount claimed by India to be due to them from Pakistan is attached. Pakistan agrees to examine this statement at an early date and to expedite payment of any amount admitted to be due in respect of transactions arising out of the last two Food Agreements and the Cuban Sugar ex-Benjamin Bestow. In respect of the claim regarding supplies purporting to have been made to Pakistan Defence Forces, Pakistan will examine the claim with a view to very early settlement.

VISHNU SAHAY,

Secretary,

Ministry of Food, Government of India.

H. S. M. ISHAQUE,

Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Food,  
Agriculture & Health,  
Government of Pakistan

New De'hi, the 28th of July 1948.

#### ANNEXURE

#### INDO-PAKISTAN FOOD AGREEMENT

##### First Agreement—

Following quantities of foodgrains were delivered to Pakistan:—

##### Wheat—

|                          |                                                   |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Ex. s. s. INDIAN TRADER. | Tons 8,280-8-1-3 (bagged) at Rs. 10/4/- per md.   |
| Ex. s. s. BERT WILLIAM.  | Tons 9,500-0-0-0 (bulk) at Rs. 10/3/- per md.     |
| Ex. s. s. DERRY CUNNY    | Tons 4,272-11-2-25 (bulk) at Rs. 10/3/- per md.   |
| Do.                      | Tons 1,500-0-0-0 (bulk) at Rs. 9/9/- per md.      |
| Do.                      | Tons 2,091-11-0-19 (bulk) at Rs. 15/13/- per md.  |
| Do.                      | Tons 1,297-4-1-16 (bagged) at Rs. 16/11/8 per md. |

#### APPENDIX

##### Barley—

Ex. s. s. VASSILIDES . . . Tons 9,700-0-0-0 at Rs. 15-10-6 per md.

The value of the above is as follows:—

|                              | Rs.       | a. | p. |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| INDIAN TRADER . . . . .      | 23,10,465 | 8  | 0  |
| BERT WILLIAM . . . . .       | 26,34,600 | 11 | 0  |
| Less (for damaged) . . . . . | 6,449     | 5  | 0  |
|                              | 26,28,151 | 6  | 0  |

|                       | Rs.       | a. | p. |
|-----------------------|-----------|----|----|
| DERRY CUNNY . . . . . | 11,84,900 | 14 | 0  |
| " . . . . .           | 3,90,468  | 12 | 0  |
| " . . . . .           | 9,02,686  | 10 | 0  |
| " . . . . .           | 5,90,392  | 9  | 0  |
| VASSILIDES . . . . .  | 41,34,119 | 13 | 0  |

1,21,40,185 8 0

Less credited by Pakistan to the account  
of Govt. of India. . . . . 1,21,23,235 0 0

16,950 8 0

Barley from U.P. . . . . Tons 3,000 at Rs. 14 per md.  
Rs. 11,44,333-5-0.

This figures will be increased by Rs. 30,625 in case U.P. has not been paid for bags and bagging separately.

The quantity of gunnies delivered under this agreement was 3,11,466 new and 28,007 second hand. The gunnies to be provided free of cost under the agreement were 1,67,679 new only. Pakistan has, therefore, to pay for 1,43,787 new bags and 28,007 minus 18,543 second hand bags the latter having been received back from the supply made from s.s. Vassilides, i.e. net quantity of 9,464 second hand bags. Under the agreement we are to give 1,29,707 new gunnies at Rs. 105/- per 100 bags, the remaining bags had to be locally purchased in Karachi and are, therefore, being billed for at the rates actually paid. The following amount is, therefore, payable for gunnies:

|                               | Rs.      | a. | p. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----|----|
| 1,29,707 Bags @ Rs. 105 0 0   | 1,36,192 | 6  | 0  |
| 14,080 " @ Rs. 149 2 0        | 20,996   | 13 | 0  |
| 9,646 S. H. Bags @ Rs. 80 0 0 | 7,671    | 3  | 0  |
|                               | 1,64,760 | 6  | 0  |

*Second Agreement.*—The total number of bags supplied was 1,87,460 out of which 99,330 were to be supplied free in respect of the consignment of wheat sent per s.s. Hoperidge. The balance of 88,130 has to be paid for at Rs. 115/- per 100 and the amount due on this account works up to Rs. 1,01,349/8/-.

*Cuban sugar supplied before the first agreement.*—The total quantity of Cuban sugar supplied to Pakistan was Tons 9,771,32 the cost of which as intimated by the India Supply Mission is Rs. 53,97,188/8/-. The amount paid by Pakistan is Rs. 52,60,157/11/- leaving a balance of Rs. 1,37,030/13/-.

The total amount due from Pakistan is therefore as under:—

First Agreement:—

|                                               | Rs.       | a. | p. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| 1. Imported Foodgrains. . . . .               | 16,950    | 8  | 0  |
| 2. U. P. Barley : . . . . .                   | 11,44,333 | 5  | 0  |
| 3. Gunnies : . . . . .                        | 1,64,760  | 6  | 0  |
| Agreements : (Gunnies) . . . . .              | 1,01,349  | 8  | 0  |
| 5. Cuban Sugar : (before agreement) . . . . . | 1,37,030  | 13 | 0  |
| Total                                         | 15,64,424 | 8  | 0  |

AGREEMENT NO. XII—AGREEMENT FOR RECOVERIES, DATED 23RD SEPTEMBER 1948 AS MODIFIED AT THE MEETING ON 11TH NOVEMBER 1948.

The new proposals will result in the following procedure being adopted in the matter of Recovery of Abducted women and children.

1. The responsibility for the recovery of abducted women will hereafter be that of the police and civil authorities of the Dominion in which the abducted women are known to be residing.

2. The recovered non-Muslim women from Pakistan will be handed over to the Provincial Transit Camp maintained for the purpose at Lahore, which will be under the control of two Indian women social workers; and recovered Muslim women from India will be handed over to the Provincial Transit Camp maintained at Jullunder, under the control of two Pakistan women social workers. Women recovered in Sind shall be handed over to the High Commissioner for India in Karachi. Receipts in a prescribed form will be given for all women handed over to these camps or to the High Commissioner.

3. The only police personnel to be maintained by one Dominion in the territory of the other Dominion for the purposes of this work, shall consist of two platoons, with officers, who shall form a static guard at the recovered women's camp mentioned in para. 2 above, and also provide escorts from the Camp to the other Dominion.

4. The responsibility for obtaining information in respect of abducted persons will be that of the recovery squad of the Dominion in which the abducted persons are known to be residing. Each Dominion, however, may furnish such information as may be available to the other, in respect of abducted cases known to be in the other Dominion.

5. In the case of women recovered in one Dominion unwilling to proceed to the other Dominion, the S.P. of the recovery squad of the Dominion in which the woman was recovered may permit the relatives of the recovered woman to visit her in the camp located in Lahore or Jullunder, as the case may be.

6. The propaganda to be conducted in favour of recoveries will hereafter be the responsibility of each Dominion in its own territory.

7. Transport required for affecting recoveries in each Dominion will be the responsibility of the Dominion from which the recovery is to be made except that transport for sending recovered women from the Jullundur Camp to Lahore will be that of Pakistan and that for sending them from Lahore to Jullundur will be that of India. Transport for women social workers will be provided by the Dominion to which they belong.

8. Any difficulties or legal complications arising in the process of recovery will be resolved by the Dominion making the recovery. Even in doubtful or resisting cases no recovered woman will be given up or released without being brought to the Provincial Transit Camp at Lahore or Jullundur, except where the Provincial Organiser of the other Dominion agrees to such a course, in any

special case. After the recovered women is brought to the Provincial Transit Camp at Lahore or Jullundur each doubtful or resisting case will be enquired into and resolved by the S.Ps. of the two Dominions jointly. In the event of disagreement between the two S.Ps. the case will be referred to High Powered Officers of the two Dominions for resolution.

9 The two High Powered Officers nominated by the two Dominions shall continue to rectify the breaches, if any, of Inter Dominion agreements on recovery work.

10. Shrinati Bhag Mehta, as India's Provincial Organiser in West Punjab, will be allowed to tour West Punjab and West Punjab, States in company with Muslim women social workers, and Miss Qari, as Pakistan's Provincial Organiser in India, will be allowed to tour East Punjab and East Punjab States in company with Indian women social workers.

11. There will be no neutral camps in either Dominion in future. Cases of girls who were in the neutral camp at Jullundur, till recently, have been disposed of. Cases of those who remain in any similar camp in Lahore should be disposed of in the next few days.

12. Women bailed out or released on bonds, when recovered, will be brought to the Provincial Transit Camp in Lahore or Jullundur as the case may be and their cases re-examined by the two S.Ps.

13. In order to avoid unnecessary obstructions in the movements of women social workers, in transit from one Dominion to the other or otherwise each Dominion should arrange to issue special permits, and facilitate the movements of women social workers in the other Dominion.

# AGREEMENT NO. XIII—FINAL AGENDA FOR THE INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE ON 22ND TO 25TH NOVEMBER, 1948.

(1) Pre-partition claims arising in East and West Pakistan for compensation against Defence Services.

(2) Payments by Pakistan under Karachi agreement for Defence fixed assets and stores acquired from the United Kingdom.

(3) Non-acceptance by Pakistan of debit for Rs. 12.73 crores raised by India on account of postal and other transactions and complaints by Pakistan of a similar nature.

(4) Payment by Pakistan for Savings Bank accounts transferred from Pakistan to India—question of extension of period of transfer of postal accounts.

(5) Non-payment by Pakistan of other dues.

(6) Procedure for adjustment of provisional pension payments made by one dominion on behalf of another—question of extending the arrangements.

(7) Adjustment of Pakistan Suspense.

(8) Payment of dues of Provincial Government servants who have migrated from Pakistan such as leave salary, Provident Funds, etc.

(9) Transfer of Provident Fund accounts.

(10) Pakistan's share of the profits of the Reserve Bank.

(11) Pensions and Provident Funds payable by Indian States and local bodies.

(12) Payment to Pakistan's nationals for pre-partition claims submitted to the Government of India under the May 1948 Press Communiqué.

(13) Settlement of Railway compensation claims on account of prepartition consignments.

(14) Demand of India for current payment for carrier systems due to Pakistan.

(15) Transfer of Bank accounts.

(16) Pre-partition claims against undivided Bengal.

(17) Pre-partition claims against undivided Punjab.

(18) Progress regarding provincial partition matters.

(19) Sums payable by undivided India to the then provinces for the period ending 15th August, 1947.

I. Statement showing Amounts due from Pakistan in Regard to Military Stores.  
(In crores of Rs.)

A. Amounted from Pakistan on account of—

|                                                                                                                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Stores (including unit equipment) taken over from UK and located in Pakistan on 15-8-47                                            | 11.38        |
| (ii) Fixed assets taken over from UK and located in Pakistan as on 15-8-47                                                             | 2.35         |
| (iii) Stores despatched from India to Pakistan between 15-8-47 to 31-7-48                                                              | 4.21         |
| (iv) Transportation charges on stores sent to Pakistan                                                                                 | 0.18         |
| (v) Estimated amount to be paid by Pakistan on account of net sale proceeds of UK owned surpluses located in Pakistan                  | 2.21         |
| (vi) Pakistan's share of joint expenditure booked in the Indian Accounts—                                                              |              |
| (a) Compiled during 15-8-47 to 30-11-47 on account of debit already intimated to Pakistan                                              | 4.20         |
| (b) Further debit on account of joint expenditure (mostly arrears charges pertaining to the period 15-8-47 to 30-11-47)—rough estimate | 2.00         |
| (vii) Payments due to Indian High Commissioner in UK for stores supplied by DG,ISD, to Pakistan (Centre and Provinces)                 | 1.43         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>27.96</b> |

II. Statement showing Amounts due from Pakistan in regard to other Items.

|                                                                                                                                                                       | Rs. A. P.        | Rs. A. P.               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>B. Railway Board.—</b>                                                                                                                                             |                  |                         |
| (i) Up to end of July, 1948                                                                                                                                           | 80,00,000-0-0    |                         |
| (ii) Up to end of August, 1948                                                                                                                                        | 18,00,000-0-0    | 98,00,000-0-0           |
| <b>C. Food Ministry :—</b>                                                                                                                                            |                  |                         |
| <b>I. Sums owed by the Pakistan Government.</b>                                                                                                                       |                  |                         |
| (i) Cost of imported wheat and barley supplied to Pakistan                                                                                                            | 17,949-0-0       |                         |
| (ii) Cost of 3,000 tons of barley lying in West Punjab which are property of U.P. Government                                                                          | 11,43,333-5-0    |                         |
| (iii) Cost of gunnies supplied to Pakistan                                                                                                                            | 1,64,760-6-0     |                         |
| (iv) Cost of Twill bags supplied to Pakistan                                                                                                                          | 1,01,349-8-0     |                         |
| (v) Balance due on account of price of Cuban sugar supplied to Pakistan                                                                                               | 1,37,030-13-0    |                         |
| (vi) Cost of supplies to Pakistan Defence Services under the joint procurement of foodstuffs for the Armed Forces during the period 15th August to 30th November 1947 | 54,00,000-0-0    |                         |
| <b>II. Sums owed by Pakistan Provinces and States.</b>                                                                                                                |                  |                         |
| (i) Amounts due to Central Government from Kalat, Las Bella and Behawalpur States on account of cost of imported foodgrains supplied to them                          | 1,00,000-0-0     |                         |
| (ii) Advances by various Indian Provinces and States before partition to different Units of Pakistan for supply of foodgrains under the Basic Plan                    | 2,23,00,000-0-0  | 2,93,64,423-0-0         |
| <b>D. P. &amp; T. Adjustments—</b>                                                                                                                                    |                  |                         |
| Savings Bank, etc.                                                                                                                                                    | 12,00,00,000-0-0 | 12,00,00,000-0-0        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                                                                                                                                          |                  | <b>15,91,64,423-0-0</b> |
| <b>TOTAL OF STATEMENT I</b>                                                                                                                                           |                  | <b>27,96,00,000-0-0</b> |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                                                                                                                                                    |                  | <b>43,37,64,000-0-0</b> |

RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS

Item (1)—It was agreed that in dealing with pre-partition claims arising in East Bengal the Government of India will commence work with the claims relating to properties which have been collected and scrutinised by the Government of East Bengal and amount to a little over Rs. 5 crores. This latter Government would arrange to furnish to the Financial Adviser, Military Finance of the Government of India the information mentioned below separately by each of the following three categories:

- Housing property;
- Factories;
- Agricultural land (including huts farms etc.)

The particulars which will be furnished project by project are name and description of project, location, particulars of property, the name of claimant, summary of the claim and amount of claim. Further information regarding the date on which the property was requisitioned and the date on which it was derequisitioned and reference to official letters on the authority of which action was taken would also be given to the extent that this is available at provincial headquarters. In the case of agricultural land it was agreed that names of claimants need not be given provided the description of the property is such that the property is clearly identifiable and the total number of claims is given.

The East Bengal Government will send this information project by project and the Government of India will begin their preliminary work of examination as soon as the first instalment of this information is received. After this preliminary check the Government of India will arrange to make a detailed check of the claim with a view to payment. This detailed check will commence, if possible, within two months after the receipt of the first instalment of information and in any case within two months of the receipt of the last instalment of information from the East Bengal Government.

It was also agreed that an officer would be deputed by the Government of India to whom suitable powers will be delegated to make detailed and final scrutiny of these claims at the Provincial Headquarters of East Bengal and that this officer would receive the assistance of an officer of the Provincial Government. Where any estimates made by the Provincial Government are rejected or modified by the officer deputed by the Government of India, the Provincial Government will naturally be free to refer the cases for review to the Government of India who will also receive a report on the matter from their own officer. The estimates finally passed will be accepted by the Government of India for authorising payments.

In the case of all properties, claims in respect of which have been scrutinised by East Bengal and which are eventually accepted by the Government of India, it was understood that no further claims of any kind whatsoever relating to those items of property will be entertained. The procedure for the entertainment and payment of claims already received which arise in other Pakistan provinces will approximate as far as possible to that in East Bengal.

Reference was made by India's representatives to the virtual lack of progress in Punjab, and to a lesser extent in Bengal, in recent months in the matter of scrutinising and accepting claims against undivided Punjab and Bengal. Pakistan representatives stated that they did not approve of any attitude by a Provincial Government of indifference in the matter of settling pre-partition claims. They were as anxious as India was that claims against undivided Punjab and Bengal should be settled expeditiously just as they were anxious regarding the claims against the Central Government arising in East Bengal.



India's representative explained that it would be India's endeavour to examine and deal with claims as expeditiously as possible and that India trusts that as regards both Punjab and Bengal, the Pakistan Provinces would co-operate in full to ensure that claims were dealt with in their sphere as speedily as the Government of India was dealing with the Central claims.

*Items (2).*—Pakistan desired that this item should be taken up at Karachi on the 26th.

*Item (3).*—The items which make up this debit were considered separately. The portion relating to Money Orders and claims for Inter-Dominion Railway traffic is not questioned by Pakistan in principle. It was explained by Pakistan representatives that such delays as have occurred have been due to a variety of reasons including the absence of vouchers. Pakistan representatives added that they had similar counter-claims in regard to these items against India. It was agreed that a suitable machinery should be devised for eliminating delays on both sides in making available to the other Dominion the necessary documents and particulars on the basis of which Audit has to accept debits. Pakistan also agreed that for outstanding money orders on the 31st March 1948, but issued before the partition, each Dominion should accept liability for money orders issued from Post Offices now located in that Dominion. The portions of the debit relating to (a) the Postal Savings Banks; (b) the clearing of Pakistan Suspense and (c) the claims of Indian Railways arising from through traffic were taken up separately in connection with items (4), (7) and (5) respectively.

*Item (4).*—With reference to non-acceptance by Pakistan of the debit and Mr. Mohamad Ali's telegram of September 1948 on the subject to which the Pakistan representatives made a reference India's representatives stated that the matter in question was covered by the decisions of the Partition Council of August 1947 and December 1947. Further the question whether in view of the mass movement of population the August decision in respect of Postal Savings Bank should be modified in the same way as the decision regarding postal certificates was modified was specifically discussed more than once in November-December 1947 and a decision was taken not to effect such a modification. The basis of further discussion on this point could only be that Pakistan now wish to suggest a modification in which case it was for them to put forward the proposition. The Pakistan representatives considered that the fact was that in effect each Dominion had undertaken direct liability for the Savings Bank balances of its nationals, and in view of the large scale transfer of population it was only natural that, as in the case of Cash Certificates, the liability for the Savings Bank accounts of persons who had migrated from one Dominion to the other should be assumed by the Dominion to which the depositors had migrated after partition. After discussion agreement was reached on the following formula:—

In regard to similar deposits the application for transfer of which are made prior to 1st April 1948, no cash adjustment will be made. These deposits will be treated as transferred from one Dominion to the other and the necessary adjustments will be made through the debt settlement. This adjustment through the debt settlement will be limited to the outstanding balance on the 14th August 1947, and the difference will be adjusted in cash.

In regard to similar deposits the application for transfer of which are made by the account holders between 1st April 1948 and the 31st March 1949, the deposits will be treated as formally transferred and each Dominion will pay the other in cash for the amounts so transferred.

In the course of the discussions on the Savings Bank accounts it appeared that Pakistan was of the view that the transfers of Cash Certificates between the 31st of March 1948 and 30th of September 1948 were covered by the agreement said to have been reached between the Directors General, Posts and Telegraphs, of the two Dominions some time in March 1948. This agreement is supposed by them to cover the transfer of Cash Certificates on the same terms and conditions and affecting financial adjustments in the same way as transfers prior to that date. The India representatives considered this view to be incorrect and that so far as their D.G. was concerned he was not competent to negotiate an agreement in regard to financial aspects of the transfer and he was and could only be concerned with the mechanical aspects of the transfer of Cash Certificates from one Dominion to the other. The position, therefore, from India's point of view is that the necessary adjustments in regard to transfers of such certificates from one Dominion to the other up to 31st March 1948 will be made through debt settlement and transfers subsequent to that date on a cash basis. As a result of subsequent discussion the Pakistan representatives were prepared to accept the following alternative, namely, in respect of Postal Cash, Defence and National Savings Certificates registered in Post Offices in one Dominion before the 15th August 1947 and transferred to the other Dominion on or after the 1st July 1948 the liability will continue to be that of the Dominion in which the Certificate was registered and the Dominion Paying the Certificate on maturity or earlier will recover the payment currently from the other Dominion.

The India representatives considered that the adjustment through the debt settlement should be as agreed in the Partition Council in respect of Certificates transferred up to the 31st of March 1948 and a settlement made by cash payment in respect of certificates transferred between 31st March 1948 and 31st March, 1949. For the latter India was, however, prepared to accept the procedure suggested by Pakistan of current recoveries in cash as certificates were discharged.

The Pakistan representatives undertook to put this matter before their Government and to intimate their final views on this subject before the Inter-Dominion Conference at which it would be taken up if no agreement was reached in the meantime.

*Items (3) and (5).*—Non-payment by Pakistan of dues to India so far as they relate to claim made by Indian railways against Pakistan railways on account of through traffic.—The delay in settling through traffic accounts by Pakistan Railways was referred to. The procedure accepted by both parties was that either party should send a schedule to the other showing payments made and money realised on behalf of the other which should be accepted, if in order, within one month of its receipt; thereafter net payments due to either party should be made by means of a bank draft. If any items which cannot be checked within the above period of one month, they should be accepted provisionally subject to re-adjustment being made on their behalf subsequently within two months. Pakistan representatives stated that that procedure had been agreed upon between the two Auditors General and would be followed. They further stated that if there are any debits raised by Pakistan which have not yet been accepted by India Pakistan will furnish relevant particulars. India's representatives explained that the Railway Board attached even more importance to the fact that Pakistan railways were not accounting for Inter-Dominion traffic for which under the present rules responsibility for accounting rests on them. In particular the case of coal traffic was mentioned. India had to point out about 95 thousand items which Pakistan Railways had not

accounted for during the last year. There was the further difficulty that if any claim was not raised within six months, it would become time-barred. India did not consider the position satisfactory under which they have to point out such a large number of unaccounted for items. The Pakistan representatives said that owing to the disorganization following on the division of Railways there would be a number of unaccounted for items in the Division Sheet and that it would be reasonable in the present conditions that the time limit of six months should be relaxed.

India agreed that the two Railway Boards should examine this point expeditiously and reach a decision within a month.

*Item 12.*—India's representatives furnished to Pakistan representatives a statement showing the number of claims that have been referred to the Accountant General, Pakistan Revenues, for verification and the small number that have been received back with reports. It was agreed that Pakistan would examine claims referred to them as speedily as possible. India for her part would similarly examine claims received by them speedily.

Regarding the special case of claims of railway contractors, the Financial Commissioner read out a ruling stated to have been given by the Auditor General of Pakistan that the Pakistan Government would only make over to the officers deputed by India to Lahore and Chittagong, bills which were verified by Pakistan but not any records for checking these bills as certified. Pakistan representatives at the meeting pointed out that the Auditor General's objection was apparently to the transfer of records, but they agreed that such officers deputed by India to Pakistan offices will be shown the relevant record and given all facilities for checking. The necessity for creating a machinery to deal with these claims was stressed by the India representatives. India also raised the question whether Pakistan had sufficient staff in E.B.R. to check the claims in the first instance. Pakistan representatives said that they had adequate staff and that even if this was not the position, they would sanction more staff.

*Item 13.*—Further to what has been stated regarding payment of compensation claims under item 12 above, India's representatives stated that they had been advised that the legal position is that where the claim for compensation relates to a consignment which began and ended at stations both of which now lie in Pakistan, the initial liability rests on the Government of Pakistan. It is only when both the stations of origin and destination lie in India or one of these two lies in India that the Rights, Property and Liabilities Order places the initial liability on India. Pakistan representatives agreed to this. They also agreed to make available all files relating to such claims.

*Item 16.*—*Pre-partition claims against undivided Bengal.*—It was pointed out by East Bengal that there was delay in departments returning the passed bills which have been passed by the Application Committee to the Accountant General, East Bengal, for payment and that as far as the Accountant General, East Bengal, was concerned almost all claims received in his office had already been paid. The East Bengal representative explained that his Government had no objection to the prompt payment of such claims. The East and West Bengal representatives agreed to co-operate with each other on the Application Committee with a view to disposing of all the claims against undivided Bengal rapidly, and paying the claims thus passed within a period of three months from now, if possible, and in any case within 4 months.

The question was raised by the East Bengal representatives that any recoveries made by the West Bengal Government from contractors should be applied towards the payment of claims against undivided Bengal. After

discussion between the representatives of East and West Bengal Governments the following agreement was reached:—

"It was decided that amounts due from contractors (including dealers of cloth mil's etc. relating to pre-partition period) who have bills pending before the Application Committee should be first adjusted against the claims and the net sum if any recoverable from the contractor according to the finding of the Application Committee should be realised by the Government of the Province in which they are located and should be available for payments of pre-partition contractual liabilities. The Application Committee shall determine the amounts already recovered or which may be recovered henceforth and to the extent to which such recoveries are made by West Bengal, the Accountant General East Bengal, may authorise payments on the Accountant General, West Bengal."

A further point was made by India that when Pakistan accepts and pays a claim to an individual who has now migrated to India, Pakistan should not require that this payment should be frozen with the Custodian of Evacuee Property. Pakistan representatives pointed out that India had issued some orders under which payments due to evacuees made in the East Punjab by the Central Government would vest in the Custodian. India's representatives agreed to examine whether such orders had been issued and suggested that, after such examination, India and Pakistan should come to some agreement which would govern such payments.

*Item 17.*—*Claims against undivided Punjab.*—The East Punjab representatives explained that representatives of the East Punjab Government, Food Department, had gone to Lahore to meet representatives of the West Punjab Food Department. They had however not been able to induce the latter to deal with all claims against undivided Punjab on items concerning food articles. As regards other claims also East Punjab had tried to get West Punjab to a joint examination on the basis that East and West Punjab would contribute in the proportion decided by the Arbitral Tribunal to pay all these claims. West Punjab however refused to discuss unless the East Punjab Government agreed to West Punjab's proposition that the joint account should be kept open for purposes of expenditure and not for purposes of receipts. India stated that neither the East Punjab nor the Government of India could follow this proposal about a joint account being kept open when there was no joint cash balance and the two Governments were now separate in all respects.

India's representatives requested and Mr. Qadir for the Pakistan Government agreed to obtain a report from the West Punjab relating to the hold-up in settling claims and use Pakistan Government's good offices in promoting a settlement of this matter.

*Item No. 9.*—*Transfer of Provident Fund Accounts.*—Pakistan referred to the agreements between the two Auditors General that even incomplete Provident Fund accounts might be transferred as they were and said that this had not been implemented. The F. C., Railways, pointed out that on the Pakistan Railways there had been practically no progress, especially as far as E. B. Railway was concerned. Over one lac of Provident Fund Accounts of Railway Servants were due from Pakistan to India but the progress so far was that 4,622 accounts had been transferred to Pakistan and only 1472 received from Pakistan of which only about 14 were received from E.B. Railway. Pakistan representatives pointed out that Pakistan Railways had more or less a similar complaint.

India representatives agreed that both sides should take steps to secure the implementation of the agreement. It was pointed out that it must be clearly

understood that if an incomplete account is transferred in respect of a Pakistan opted Government servant, Pakistan would have to accept not merely the amount so transferred as their liability but also any further credits relating to the pre-partition period that were later traced and ultimately adjusted in the Provident Fund account of that Government servant. It was agreed that what each side required at this stage was that a certified statement should be given to them showing the balance in each individual account, it being understood that statements would not in all cases be up to date.

It was also agreed that it was very important to have progress reports. India would obtain progress reports from the A.G.C.R. and the other Accounts Officers in India and Pakistan would do the same in respect of its Officers and the two Dominions would periodically exchange these reports. The aim would be to secure an even flow of transfers both ways. While our aim should be to ensure that maximum number of accounts are transferred each month on both sides, the achievement should not fall below the transfer of a thousand accounts each way each month. This work should in any case be completed by the 31st March, 1949.

Connected with this question is the transfer of policies financed from the Provident Funds which have been assigned to the Secretary of State or the Governor General. It was agreed that Accounts Officers should be instructed by both the Dominions to transfer them within a month.

*Item 5.—Non-payment by Pakistan of other dues: Food items. Reference statement on the agenda.*—On item (i) it was stated that Pakistan had certain comments on merits to offer. India's representatives pointed out that they had not received any reply at all to the claims made by them and this was the reason for putting such a relatively small item on the agenda for these talks.

On item (ii) Pakistan representatives said that from enquiries they understood that the West Punjab Government had not paid up since they had some claims against the U.P. Government. They undertook to persuade the Government of West Punjab to pay up the dues without delay. The general question of such claims by provinces in one Dominion against provinces in the other was discussed and Mr. Qadir for the Pakistan Government agreed with India that the Dominion concerned must take responsibility for the payment being made by the Province concerned once the Dominion agreed that the claims were reasonable.

On items (iii) and (iv) India's representatives pointed out that even if the position was that in Pakistan's view the amount due was slightly smaller, Pakistan should have replied accordingly. Further in India's view, in appropriate cases, part payments should be made by Pakistan. On these two items as well as on item (v) India had heard nothing in reply from Pakistan, whereas the position now appears to be that Pakistan wished to discuss them.

As regards item (vi) Pakistan's representatives (who were drawn from the Finance Ministry) said that they did not have any information regarding this item. India's representatives explained how the claim arose and desired that the Finance Ministry Pakistan should examine this matter with a view to an early settlement between the two Dominions. Other items on this statement were also discussed. It was also stated by India's representatives that as regards part II of the statement (sums owed by Pakistan Provinces and States) item (i) was in fact much larger than one lac and item (ii) was at present only about 1.79 lacs instead of 2.23.

The Pakistan representatives stated that the Provincial Governments in Pakistan had supplied foodgrains to the Indian Provinces payment for which was still outstanding.

In regard to all these items generally it was agreed that the Food Ministry, Pakistan, should first discuss these items speedily with the Food Ministry of India. A Special Officer of the Pakistan Government would shortly be coming to Delhi and he would take the opportunity to examine all these claims and take them back to Karachi for further examination, if necessary. An attempt should be made to reduce the field of difference to the maximum extent possible before the Inter-Dominion Conference to be held on the 6th December.

The question of payments due to the Indian High Commissioner in United Kingdom for stores purchased by him on behalf of the Pakistan Government was also discussed. The Indian representatives pointed out that the Pakistan Government had already been addressed suggesting that for payments due up to the 1st January, 1948, reimbursement may be made in rupees and for subsequent purchases reimbursement should be made in sterling or other foreign currency in which the expenditure had been incurred. India had also suggested that Pakistan should pay in advance for stores purchased in U.K. The Pakistan representatives pointed out that so far as payments in U.K. were concerned there was already a revolving credit of £1,00,000/- for financing these payments. They agreed that the necessary funds should be made available for keeping these credits moving so that the necessary funds could always be available at the disposal of the High Commissioner. In regard to the purchases in the United States they were prepared to make similar arrangements. It was agreed that the two Dominions should instruct their High Commissioners and Embassies in Washington to discuss the matter further and settle the procedure locally.

Pakistan representatives also suggested that the outstanding contracts which were wholly for purposes of the Pakistan Dominion or Provinces should, if possible, be transferred to Pakistan Government. Similarly, the possibility of splitting up contracts so as to isolate supplies relating to Pakistan should also be considered. The Indian representatives had no objection in principle to this, if suppliers had no objection and such transfer was legally possible. They would pursue this further with their High Commissioner in London.

*Item 7.*—India's representatives explained their point of view that expenditure incurred on behalf of Pakistan which had been debited to Pakistan suspense should be treated as an advance of cash balance made for purposes of the Pakistan Dominion and that these advances were therefore recoverable by India from Pakistan. Pakistan's representatives stated their view that as these advances were made before 15/8/47, the adjustment in respect of expenditure booked to Pakistan suspense should be through the debt settlement. No agreement could be reached on this point.

*Item 8 and 11.—(a) Pensions payable by Provinces, (other than partitioned Provinces) and States*

#### (i) Sanctioned pensions

Payment will be made in the first instance by the Province in which the pensioner is residing and the Accounts Officer of that Province will recover it currently from the Accounts Officer of the Province sanctioning the pension. Such payments will only be made on the authority of the Accounts Officer of the Province to which the pension is debitable.

In the case of pensioners of States which have acceded to either Dominion, the necessary authority will be issued by the A.G.P.R. or the A.G.C.R. as the case may be on the basis of a certificate of the acceding State concerned and the necessary recoveries will be effected by the paying Accounts Officers of the Dominion concerned from the other Dominion. It will be the responsibility

of the Dominion to which the State has acceded to make the necessary recovery from the State concerned.

(ii) *Pending applications for sanction of pensions*

The two Dominions will ask their Provinces and States to expedite the sanction of pensions for which applications are pending.

(b) *Provident Funds of those who retired and then migrated and of those who have migrated before the date of retirement*

Payments of Provident Funds whether of people who have retired from service and then migrated, or have migrated before earning their pension will be made on the authority of the Accounts Officer of the Province maintaining the Fund account. In the case of States, payment will be made on the authority of the A.G.P.R. or A.G.C.R. as the case may be who will get the necessary information for themselves from the State concerned.

It was agreed that the two Dominions should instruct the Provinces and States to authorise payment as quickly as possible to avoid hardship to refugees.

(c) *Arrears of pay and leave salary of Provincial Government servants who have migrated*

Each Dominion will help in the speedy settlement of such cases by issuing the necessary instructions.

(d) *Part pensions of Provincial Government servants of Provinces not partitioned, who migrated without completing service for pension*

India stated that her Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation had addressed the corresponding Pakistan Ministry as long ago as February 1948 suggesting a basis for recognising the claims of these officers. Pakistan representatives undertook to examine this.

(e) (i) *Claims for Pensions and Provident Funds from servants of local bodies*

Regarding the claims for pensions and provident funds from servants of local bodies it was felt that the two Dominions could only use their good offices and it was agreed that machinery should be set up for this purpose which may be as follows:—

All applications for these pensions or provident fund balances from servants of local bodies should be sent to the Chief Secretary of the Province in which they are residing. It would be the responsibility of the Chief Secretaries to see that these applications are complete in all material respects. They must then forward them to their Ministry of External Affairs who will in their turn transmit them to their High Commissioner in the other Dominion. The High Commissioner will then take up the matter with the other Dominion. Each Dominion will do its best to ensure speedy sanction and payment by the local bodies concerned.

(ii) *Arrears of Leave Salary and Pay*

The procedure for receiving and transmitting such claims will be the same as for pensions and provident funds of local bodies.

*Item 18.—Progress regarding provincial partition matters.*—Pakistan representatives agreed that this item ought to come on the agenda for the meeting on the 6th December as they had already suggested in their telegram. India's

representatives requested and Pakistan representatives agreed to send a telegram requesting the West Punjab to meet East Punjab in advance of the December Conference and to report the matters on which they could not come to an agreement.

*Item 14.*—Pakistan representatives stated that they had been informed that the carriers in question should be deemed to be the property of undivided India on 14th August, 1947, since the transfer of these stores to the P. and T. had virtually taken place before that date. India stated that these carriers system were on 14th July 1948 Defence stores for which payment had yet to be made to H.M.G. (There was the further fact that the P. and T. Sub-Committee had specially considered the question of Army Signal Stores and agreed that the Dominion taking them had to pay for them). Pakistan agreed with India that the question was one of fact. Subject to the verification of the statement that the stores had not been paid for by India on 14th August 1947, Pakistan agreed that their objection should be dropped.

*Item 6.*—Under the partition arrangements Central pensions in payment in either Dominion on the date of the partition became the final liability of that Dominion subject to the overall financial settlement in respect of all the pensionary liabilities on a capitalised basis. Transfer of these pensions had been allowed and following the movements of population both Dominions were paying the pensions on behalf of the other on a provisional basis. The question of financial adjustment was not decided. Pakistan representatives suggested that the appropriate course would be to decide upon a suitable date and say that all pensions in payment in either Dominion on that date should for the purpose of the financial settlement be treated as having been in payment in that Dominion on the 15th August 1947. They also mentioned that this would eliminate the accounting difficulties attaching to a system of current recoveries. India's representative pointed out that this problem cannot be decided on academic considerations but against the background of the various modifications made under the partition agreements which in his view had so far been in the direction adding to India's liability to the benefit of Pakistan. Pakistan's suggestion would add to India's current burden. The number of pensions involved in the transfer was bound to be much smaller than the total number of all pensions in the context of which at the time of partition it was emphasised that there would be difficulty in settling on a current basis.

In the case of Provincial pensions it has been agreed by the Pakistan representatives that the settlement would be on a current basis. The accounting complications involved in having similar arrangements in respect of transfers after 15th August would be no greater than in the case of Provincial pensions. India's representative therefore suggested that for the purposes of financial settlement all transfers between the two Dominions after the partition should be dealt with in the same way as Provincial pensions.

In spite of considerable further discussion no agreement could be reached. It was agreed, therefore, that this item should be placed on the agenda for consideration at the Inter-Dominion Ministers' Conference which is to begin on the 6th December.

*Item 10.—Payment of Pakistan Government's share of the surplus profits of the Reserve Bank.*—The representatives of India stated that the request amounted to an advance payment for which there was no provision in the Monetary Arrangements Order. The Pakistan representatives contended that there should be no objection to payment of the amount which could be definitely ascertained as Pakistan's share on the basis of India notes which had already come out of circulation from Pakistan up to date. According to them, the Monetary Arrangement Order did not prohibit such payment. India representatives pointed out that the Order provided for the payment of an amount in proportion to the total value of Pakistan and India notes in circulation in

Pakistan and did not stipulate for such payments being made by instalments. If the payment was to be made in this case, the principle of making advance payments in respect of other claims of each Dominion on the other would have to be conceded. The question of part payment had not even been raised during the discussions in the Expert Committee and any modification in the arrangement as incorporated in the Order could not now be accepted. The Pakistan representatives stated that it would help them in the budgetary position if they could get their share now. The India representatives pointed out that India had even greater budgetary difficulties. In the case of Burma, the practice adopted was to pay such profits in the next year and the proper course for Pakistan was to take credit for the amount in the next year's budget. The India representatives regretted their inability to accede to Pakistan's request.

*Item 15.—Transfer of Bank Accounts.*—The Pakistan representatives stated that there was a number of cases in which Muslim depositors were finding it difficult to get their accounts transferred to Pakistan. The India representatives stated that all individual complaints which had been forwarded to them by Pakistan Government were investigated and attended to. According to the information received by them from the Bankers, a major portion of the accounts had already been transferred. As regards the suggestion to transfer *en bloc* all Muslim depositors' accounts from East Punjab and East Punjab States, the banks had pointed out that they could not transfer an account without the authority of the depositor as they would be liable for damages in the case the depositor claimed this amount in India. According to them some of the Muslim depositors had gone to other places in India and not to West Punjab, and some of them wanted to continue to operate their accounts in India.

As regards the alleged transfer of all non-Muslim accounts from West Punjab, the actual position was that the banks had only brought copies of balances and were transferring accounts only on actual application. They had to do this because most of their branches in West Pakistan had been closed down and those working there had only a skeleton staff while their branches in India were functioning properly with the full complement of staff. The Pakistan representatives stated that in fact several banks had taken all their records to India so that it was not a case of mere copies of balances being maintained in India. It was agreed that the following suggestions made by the Pakistan representatives should be put to the bankers:

- (i) The accounts which Muslim depositors had previously in branches of the banks in West Pakistan should be maintained in Pakistan at a branch of the bank or arrangements should be made to pay these accounts through a Bank in West Pakistan.
- (ii) In regard to the Muslim depositors on the books of the banks in East Punjab and East Punjab States the same procedure should be adopted as was done by the banks in the case of non-Muslim depositors in West Punjab. That is to say a branch in West Pakistan or if there is no branch some other bank in Pakistan should have copies of balances of such depositors so that when a claim is made, it could be either settled by that branch or it could get it cleared by reference to the branch in India.
- (iii) In regard to deposits of Muslims who had gone to West Pakistan from areas other than East Punjab, the record relating to the account should be transferred to a branch in Pakistan and it should be for that branch to settle the claim after compliance with the usual formalities.

When any bank enters into an arrangement with its creditors with the consent of the High Court in India, the Muslim creditors in Pakistan should not be put to a disadvantage. In this connection it was mentioned by Pakistan

representatives that the payment in shares of the bank would be a handicap to Pakistan depositors but India representatives pointed out that in the case of a bank which had come into difficulties it will not be practicable to make cash payments to Pakistan creditors only. It was agreed after discussion that it will be reasonable in the case of Muslim depositors in Pakistan that the entire payment should, if possible, be made in cash and not in the form of shares. It was suggested by Pakistan that in all cases where banks apply for liquidation there should be an arrangement for pooling the assets in both the Dominions and proportionate payments made to creditors on both sides and that application for arrangement with creditors should be made by the Bank to the High Courts in both the Dominions.

The following was also agreed:

- (a) Complaints in regard to objections to transfer of accounts by bank on frivolous grounds should be referred to the Finance Ministry of the Government of India.
- (b) In regard to the difficulties of heirs of deceased depositors in the matter of obtaining succession certificates, the India representatives pointed out that the Government of India had already addressed the Pakistan Government through the Indian High Commissioner at Karachi to agree to the amendment of Succession Acts on reciprocal basis. It was agreed that this matter should be expedited.
- (c) In regard to the complaint of Pakistan representatives that the East Punjab States were not transferring bank accounts, Indian representatives explained that the States Ministry had already taken up this matter with the States concerned. It was agreed that both Governments should take steps to expedite settlement of these claims.
- (d) In regard to deposits of Muslims in Co-operative banks in the East Punjab States, it was decided that the matter should be taken up separately along with the general question of the claims of the co-operative institutions in East Punjab on West Punjab.

India's representatives mentioned the following matters in which Banks had complained of difficulties in their business in Pakistan:

- (i) Neither the West Punjab nor the East Punjab Government are meeting the claims of Banks on account of the guarantee given by the undivided Punjab Government in respect of advances against wheat made to Traders and Syndicates acting on behalf of the Provincial Government.
- (ii) Banks are not getting payment for sugar stocks in their possession against which they had made advances which were taken over by local authorities.
- (iii) The Custodian, West Punjab, requires Banks to obtain decrees in all cases where the banks have made advances against mortgages of property.
- (iv) The Custodian requires the banks to intimate to him the daily cash position at the various branches in Pakistan.
- (v) The Custodian has posted at each bank an officer to whom the Bank has to pay a salary of Rs. 500 p. m. with first class travelling allowances, for supervising sales of stocks in the possession of banks against their advances. The Banks are required to deposit the entire proceeds of such sales with the Custodian and then to put in claims for their dues.

- (vi) The Banks are not allowed to reimburse themselves in respect of charges incurred for removal and disposal of stores.
- (vii) The Punjab National Bank is not allowed to remove its surplus stationery bearing the name of the Bank.
- (viii) No payment is made by Government in respect of stores of iron goods and machinery pledged to the Banks lying in the mills allotted to refugees.
- (ix) Where stocks of food grains on the security of which banks have made advances are sold, the banks' claims are not met.
- (x) Harrassment of non-Muslims staff.
- (xi) Threat to requisition Punjab National Bank's premises in Karachi.
- (xii) The prohibition imposed on Laxmi Commercial Bank to operate its current account with the Imperial Bank at Lahore.

The Pakistan representatives mentioned a case where the Custodian at Simla had prohibited the removal of shares scrips, prize bonds etc. It was stated that there were some other complaints of a similar nature.

It was agreed that these points, including a review of the implementation of the present decisions, should be taken up for consideration at an Inter-Dominion Meeting to be held in Lahore about the 27th of December at which the representatives of the two Central Governments, the East and West Punjab Provincial Governments, the Custodians in these two Provinces, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of Pakistan and the representatives of the other banks should be invited to attend.

*Item 19.—Sums payable by undivided India to the then provinces for the period ending 15th August, 1948.*—Pakistan representatives raised the question of the sums payable by the undivided Government of India for the period ending 14th August, 1947 to the provinces now in Pakistan, on account of income-tax proceeds, development grants etc., as according to them these were the legal responsibility of the Dominion of India.

India's representatives said that their position had been made clear at the Inter-Dominion Conference in May, 1948. In their view India was not now liable for these payments.

## AGREEMENT NO. XV.—MINUTES OF THE INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE (KARACHI: 10-13 JANUARY 1949).

### SECTION I.

1. *Items (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (8).*—The Conference examined the draft scheme for Inter-Dominion Evacuee Property Agreement prepared by the Joint Official Committee at Lahore (22-25 March, 1948), as well as the decisions reached at the Inter-Dominion Conferences held in Lahore on 22nd July 1948, and in Delhi in December 1948, and reached decisions which are set out in Appendix I.

2. *Item (6) —Consideration of the question of Trust Property.*—The Conference considered the question of Trust Property and, in view of the complexity of the problems involved, agreed that a committee consisting of three members from each Dominion should be appointed to consider:

- (a) the report of the Inter-Dominion Committee on Trusts submitted on 6th April 1948, and
- (b) any other suggestion that may be received in this connection and to make recommendations.

The Conference suggested that the committee should be constituted by the 31st January 1949 and should submit its report within three months thereafter.

3. *Item (7).—Consideration of the question of Jagirs and Maufias.*—This item did not come up for consideration.

4. It was also agreed that the following problem should be referred to the Inter-Dominion Commission for consideration: "The problem of the treatment to be accorded to sites and lands allotted on instalment basis in respect of which all the instalments were not paid by evacuee owners prior to the date of evacuation."

### SECTION III.

1. Pakistan had suggested the discussion of the following items:—

*Item 1.—Violation of 'Most Favoured Nation' treatment clause by India affecting Pakistan.*—(a) *Refusal to grant to Pakistan rebates of excise duty connected with importation and exportation of goods.*—The Indian representatives stated that in their view the "Most Favoured Nation" clause of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade does not apply to rebates of excise duties and they could not agree to consider this question in isolation. They could consider it only as part of a comprehensive arrangement between the two Dominions. This proposal had been made by India to Pakistan at the Conference in Delhi in December last, and at the request of the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation a copy of the statement made by the Leader of Indian Delegation on the subject was furnished to him. The Pakistan representatives could not accept India's interpretation of the "Most Favoured Nation" clause and considered that since there is a dispute regarding the rights and obligations on each side the question should be settled independently, without reference to any comprehensive arrangement which might ultimately be reached. In view of this difference of opinion the question could not be further discussed.



(b) *Grant of better treatment than Most Favoured Nation treatment to a country which is not a contracting party.*—The Indian representatives explained that Pakistan's information, that while duty was levied on dried fruit imported from Pakistan into India, no duty was levied on such fruit imported from Afghanistan, is not correct. It was explained that duty is charged at the same rate in both cases.

*Item 2.—Interim arrangements regarding duty on tobacco*

and

*Item 3.—India's export duty on mustard oil.*—The Indian representatives stated that the view which they had expressed with regard to item 1(a) applied also to these items, and they were not prepared to consider them separately. In the circumstances these items also could not be discussed.

*Item 4.—Violation of Baggage rules.*—This item was referred to the Economic Committee whose report (which is at Appendix II) was accepted.

*Item 5.—Condition of mosques, tombs and shrines.*—This item could not be discussed in full for lack of time. Each side agreed to look into specific cases brought to its notice, of places of religious worship used for purposes not consistent with their use as places of worship.

*Item 6.—Objectionable public utterances by leaders.*—It was agreed that this item should be discussed informally between the leaders of the two delegations.

*Item 7.—Division of Survey of India Assets.*—This item was referred to a committee, whose report (which is at Appendix III) was accepted. It was agreed, however, that if, on the reconsideration referred to in para. 6 of the recommendations of the report, India desired to hold back any of the items, the matter would be placed again before the next Inter-Dominion Conference.

*Item 8.—Return of exhibits belonging to Pakistan Museums.*—The item was postponed for consideration at the next Conference.

2. The following items were suggested by India:—

*Item 9.—Supply of raw cotton from Pakistan.*—This item was referred to the Economic Committee, whose report, which is at Appendix II, was accepted.

*Item 10.—The five outstanding financial issues between India and Pakistan.*—This item was postponed.

*Item 11.—Movement of petrol from Karachi to India.*—The item was referred to a committee, whose report, which is at Appendix IV, was accepted.

Zafurulla Khan,  
January 13, 1949.

N. Gopalaswami,  
January 13, 1949.

# APPENDIX I.—DECISIONS OF THE INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE HELD AT KARACHI ON THE 10TH TO 13TH JANUARY 1949 ON THE DRAFT SCHEME FOR INTER-DOMINION EVACUEE PROPERTY AGREEMENT.

## PART I—GENERAL

1. *Areas to which applicable.*—(a) In regard to agricultural property, the areas in Pakistan would be West Punjab, Sind, N. W. F. P. and Baluchistan, and the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur (N. W. F. P. and Baluchistan should be taken to include States which have acceded to Pakistan and to exclude un-Administered Agency Areas). In India, the areas would be the Provinces of East Punjab and Delhi, Province of Himachal Pradesh, the Patiala and the East Punjab States Union, and the States of Bharatpur, Alwar and Bikaner.

(b) In regard to urban immovable property the areas in Pakistan would be the same as for agricultural property but in regard to India, the areas would be extended to include Ajmer Merwara, Dholpur and Karauli States (now included in the Matsya Union), the Rajasthan Union, Saurashtra (as both these Unions stood on 22nd July 1948) and the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and the districts of Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar in the United Provinces.

*N.B.*—Pakistan further suggested that while it was not agreeable to the area in India being extended to the whole of the country, it was prepared to agree to the area being so extended in regard to Government servants and persons holding office under the Crown in either Dominion. India thought it would not be justifiable to make this distinction and suggested that the areas might well be extended to cover the whole of the Dominion. India further suggested that in addition to the 4 districts of the U. P. mentioned above, namely Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, 8 more districts should be added, namely, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Bareilly, Moradabad and Budaun, all of which are ordinarily described as Western Districts of the U. P. Pakistan after consideration stated that it was not prepared to accept the extension to these 8 districts.

2. *General Principles.*—(1) Except in accordance with the terms of this agreement the evacuee's rights in his immovable property shall not be affected by reason of the vesting of his property in the Custodian.

(2) In the evacuee's absence, the duty of preserving his property and safeguarding his rights and interests therein shall devolve upon the Government concerned.

(3) "Evacuee Property" shall be so defined as to exclude from its operation property belonging to Joint Stock Companies with Head Offices in India, maintaining branches in Pakistan and *vice versa*:

Provided that where the Custodian or the Rehabilitation Authorities have already taken over the property, which owing to the disturbances was wholly or partially abandoned, such occupation shall continue, if so desired by the Government concerned for the following periods:—

(a) agricultural, commercial and residential property, 3 years and (b) industrial property, 5 years.

*Note.*—The position of Joint Stock Companies which claim to have transferred their head offices from one Dominion to the other after the 15th August 1947 may have to be examined separately.

(4) Throughout this agreement whatever has been laid down as applicable to a Dominion or to its Government shall be applicable to any States or to the Government of any such States as have acceded to the Dominion and are included in the area to which this agreement now becomes or hereafter becomes applicable.



3. *Administration of Evacuee Property.*—(1) There shall be appointed one or more Custodians of Evacuee Property in each Dominion.

(2) Evacuee property situated within the jurisdiction of a Custodian shall, for purposes of management, be vested in him.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Government concerned to take all necessary action for the preservation of evacuee property and for safeguarding all the evacuee's rights and interests therein. In particular the Government concerned shall require its Custodian or Custodians of Evacuee Property to:—

- (a) compile and maintain full and complete record of all evacuee immovable property, separately for each town and village;
- (b) make arrangements to be in a position as soon as possible to furnish to the evacuee (on demand by him) information in respect of administration of his property;
- (c) take into consideration such information as the evacuee may give him regarding his property while dealing with matters connected with the administration of the property concerned;
- (d) keep the interests of the evacuees paramount save in accordance with the provision of any law for the time being in force;
- (e) provide full facilities to the other Dominion or its representatives to represent to the Custodian the view-point and interests of any evacuee.

4.(a) A Liaison Officer of the one Dominion should be appointed to be in close touch with the Custodian of the Evacuee Property of the other Dominion for the purpose of—

- (i) obtaining information on general principles being followed with regard to management of evacuee property;
- (ii) making representations—general or in respect of cases of particular evacuees or properties—for the consideration of the Custodian;
- (iii) obtaining information regarding demand statements and account statements regarding properties of evacuees, and generally to expedite by references to the Custodian the implementation of sections (8) and (9) of Part III.

(b) The Liaison Officer will be attached to the High or Deputy High Commissioner of the Dominion to which he belongs, but will have office accommodation in the office of the Custodian to which he is attached;

(c) Pakistan agreed to the above on the condition that the office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property, East Punjab, was and would remain at Jullundur.

## PART II—AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

1. *Definitions.*—(1) “Agricultural Property” means:—

- (a) all land not included within the limits of a Corporation, Municipal Committee, Notified Area Committee, Town area, Small Town Committee and Cantonment as those limits stood on the 15th August 1947;
- (b) buildings and other structures (including wells) erected on such land, (excluding industrial and commercial buildings, such as factories, workshops and the sites thereof);

- (c) other rights and interests in lands, buildings and structures referred to in (a) and (b) above, e.g. rights of a lessee, grantee, mortgagee etc., but not including assignments of land revenue.

*Note.*—The problem of substantial houses and shops in rural areas has been dealt with in Part IV.

(2) “Evacuee owner” in this Part means an owner of evacuee agricultural property or a holder of any rights or interests therein.

2. The consideration of sections 1(3), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Draft Scheme was deferred. With a view, however, to collecting data which would enable an early decision to be reached regarding the disposal of agricultural property, it was agreed to exchange copies of revenue records and of existing records bearing on the question of land prices. It was also agreed that for expediting this work, three joint committees should be appointed. One of these three committees will be composed of the Deputy High Commissioner (Pakistan) at Jullundur; and the Deputy High Commissioner (India) at Lahore, who will be concerned with the agreed areas of Western Pakistan less Sind, Baluchistan and Khairpur and with the agreed areas in India less Delhi and the States of Bharatpur, Alwar and Bikaner. The second committee will be composed of the High Commissioner for Pakistan in Delhi or an officer nominated by him and an officer of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation (India) for areas Delhi and the States of Bharatpur, Alwar and Bikaner; and the third committee will be composed of the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan at Karachi or an officer nominated by him and an officer of the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation (Pakistan) for Sind and Baluchistan and the State of Khairpur.

3. *Section 9.—Applicability of certain provisions of Part III to this Part.*—Until a scheme is agreed to for the disposal of agricultural property, the following provisions shall apply to such property:—

- (a) Section 2 of Part III (*mutatis mutandis*), provided that the maximum period for which agricultural property may be requisitioned shall be three years;
- (b) Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of Part III;
- (c) Sections 8 and 9 of Part III (*mutatis mutandis*).

## PART III—URBAN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

1. *Definitions.*—(1) “Urban Immovable Property” means—

- (a) all immovable property situated within the limits of a Corporation, a Municipal Committee, a Notified Area Committee, a Town Area, a Small Town Committee and a Cantonment as those limits existed on the 15th August 1947;
- (b) other rights or interests in such property, e.g., rights of a lessee or a mortgagee;
- (c) commercial and industrial structures, such as factories, workshops outside the limits referred to in (a) above and sites thereof;
- (d) commercial and industrial undertakings including goodwill of such undertakings.

*Note.*—1. The township known as Model Town in the vicinity of Lahore is an urban area and shall be deemed to be included within the municipal limits of Lahore.

*Note.*—2. The question of including “substantial” houses and shops in rural areas as urban immovable property was deferred.

(2) "Evacuee Owner" means an owner of evacuee urban immovable property or a holder of any rights and interests therein.

(N.B.—Pakistan suggested that 'evacuee' should be defined as a person who has moved over from one Dominion to the other before 30th September 1948 and the property belonging to such a person should be defined as "evacuee property". India was of the view that the fixation of a date in this way, particularly one which would have to be given effect to retrospectively, would be unfair to persons who will have left one or the other Dominion after the fixed date; the position would be different if some suitable date in the future were to be fixed. Pakistan stated that they would consider this point further and see what action on their own side would be feasible).

2. *Rights of Provincial Government.*—(a) The Government of the Province in which evacuee urban immovable property is situated shall have the right to acquire such property as it may need for a public purpose, which may include the rehabilitation of refugees or the economic rehabilitation of the Province, on payment of fair compensation to be determined in accordance with the principles laid down in the Land Acquisition Act or any other law which is applicable as it stood on August 15, 1947. The amount of compensation would be determined in the following way:—

The administrative Officer who would ordinarily be charged with the duty of making an award for the acquired land would instead of making an award himself submit a report to the Court of the District Judge which for this purpose will consist of two members, one from each Dominion. If the two members are agreed they will make an award which will be final. If they disagree, a reference shall be made to the High Court of the Dominion in which the property in question is situated. The decision of the High Court shall be final.

(b) The Government of the Province in which evacuee urban immovable property is situated shall have the right to requisition such property as it may need for a public purpose which may include rehabilitation of refugees or the economic rehabilitation of the Province on payment of a fair compensation. The maximum period for which the Provincial Government is entitled to requisition shall be limited in the case of—

- (i) residential property to 3 years;
- (ii) commercial property to 3 years; and
- (iii) industrial establishments to 5 years.

The fair compensation shall be assessed in accordance with the principles laid down in the law in force at the time of requisitioning, or in accordance with any modification or amendment of that law or any substitution of it, or promulgation of a new law. The draft of any law, or any new rule shall, however, be communicated to the Inter-Dominion Commission (Part VII) and any recommendation made by that Commission shall be taken into consideration.

*Note 1.*—The term "requisition" shall include taking over and assuming control of evacuee property for the purpose of rehabilitation under any law for the time being in force.

*Note 2.*—Property owned by institutions and trusts will also be governed by this paragraph unless and until a separate agreement is arrived at regarding such property.

*Note 3.*—Copies of all orders passed requisitioning any property and fixing compensation therefor shall be furnished by the officer requisitioning the property to the Liaison Officer attached to the Custodian.

3. *Conditions of Leases.*—(1) The conditions on which such requisitioned property is leased out shall be such as to cast upon the lessee an obligation to:—

- (a) safeguard and preserve the leased property;

- (b) give full facilities to the proprietor or his duly authorised agent to arrange for inspection and to take all such action as may be necessary for canvassing buyers and for effecting sales or exchanges.

(2) In the case of industrial and commercial undertakings the lease conditions may also provide for depositing security against loss or damage.

(3) The conditions shall provide for the imposition of a penalty for any breach thereof.

4. *Responsibility of Dominion Government.*—(1) The Government of the Dominion in which the evacuee immovable property is situated shall provide facilities (i) to evacuees (as also to private agencies working on their behalf) to enable transfers to be effected by sale, exchange, or otherwise, (ii) for the registration of the exchanges and sales of evacuee property, as well as for special concessions relating to registration fees and stamp duties. It was agreed that the details of these concessions and facilities should be worked out by the Inter Dominion Commission.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Custodian plus the Liaison Officer attached to him to give property owners such information as might assist them in the disposal of their property. Such staff as the Custodian and the Liaison Officer may require for this purpose shall be provided.

5. *Rights of Evacuees.*—(1) The evacuee owner shall have the right to transfer his property by sale, exchange or otherwise, subject to such right as may have been acquired by the Provincial or the Dominion Government as the case may be (or by other persons claiming through the Provincial or the Dominion Government as the case may be) as a result of the exercise of powers referred to in section (2) above.

(2) All such transfers shall be registered with the Custodian of the area concerned, who shall register the transfer unless:

- (a) the transferer fails to produce a certificate signed by the prescribed income tax authority certifying that the transferer has paid all taxes due from him to the Income Tax Department in respect of his property, business or undertaking, or has made satisfactory arrangements for the payment thereof; or
- (b) he has failed to pay any other dues outstanding against him in the Custodian's registers in respect of (i) his own property; (ii) third party claims recognised ex-parte by the Custodian:

Provided that provision is made for review by the Custodian of third party claims thus recognised.

*Note.*—Taxes due from him in (a) means 'taxes assessed but not paid' and also 'taxes not yet assessed' provided that in the latter case the transferer shall be permitted to obtain registration of his transfer if he deposits with the Custodian in respect of each year for which assessment is pending an amount equal to the average of the tax assessed for the last three years for which assessment has been made.

In considering the question of satisfactory arrangements for payment as in clause (a) the income-tax authorities shall consider the value of other immovable property owned by the transferer in that Dominion.

6. *Responsibility of Governments.*—(1) The Government shall manage, through the Custodian appointed by it for the purpose, such evacuee urban immovable property as has not been acquired or requisitioned by it.

(2) The Custodian shall be free to take such action as he may deem fit in the interest of efficient management of such property.

(3) The provisions of Section (2) and (3) of this Part shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the leases given by the Custodian.

7. *Deductions from lease money.*—(1) From the lease money, assessed and realised in accordance with the provisions of this part, the Custodian will be entitled to make the following deductions:—

- (a) 10 percent of the realised rents for management, and
- (b) 10 percent of the assessed rents for normal repairs.

(2) In the case of special repairs, the Custodian will be entitled to incur expenditure against the capital value of the property.

8. *Returns of rental collection information.*—The Custodian shall prepare for the six monthly periods ending 30th June and 31st December each year, lists in duplicate for each locality, giving particulars of evacuee urban immovable property situated therein, the names of evacuee owners, and the lease money assessed, with additional columns showing the rents collected, deductions made therefrom and the balance payable to each evacuee owner.

9. *Inter-Dominion Adjustment.*—The Custodians in each Dominion will send the lists thus prepared in duplicate to the Auditor General of their Dominion Government. That officer will forthwith forward one copy of each list to the Auditor General of the other Dominion and proceed to consolidate the amounts in these lists. The two Auditors-General will adjust the net amount payable by one Dominion to the other through the Exchange Accounts of the two Dominions. If all the lists are not received within two months of the prescribed dates, namely, 30th June and 31 December, by the Auditor General of the other Dominion, adjustment shall be made to the extent of 50 percent of the total amounts in the lists received at the expiry of the said two months, the balance being credited to the account of the Dominion to which it is due as soon as the outstanding lists from that Dominion are received.

*Note.*—This procedure is provisional and will be reviewed as soon as after the 1st adjustment.

10. *Restoration.*—Where the owner of any evacuee urban immovable property produces a certificate from the Rehabilitation Commissioner or an authority empowered by the Rehabilitation Department in this behalf that the property is not required for the purpose of rehabilitation of refugees or the economic rehabilitation of the Province, restore the property to the owner or his agent for management or disposal. Where the management has not been taken over by the Custodian, and the owner produces the above certificate, the Custodian may, on the owner's request, allow him to retain or assume management of such property.

11. *Prevention of Attempts to prevent unfair fall of prices.*—The Dominion and the Provincial Governments in whose area the property is situated will do everything in their power to see that no organised attempts are made to keep the prices of evacuee property below the market level by forming rings, syndicates, boycotting or otherwise.

#### PART IV. HOUSES AND SUBSTANTIAL SHOPS IN RURAL AREAS

The question of whether Substantial Houses and Substantial shops in rural areas should be treated as urban immovable property or otherwise should be examined by the Inter-Dominion Commission.

#### PART V—MOVABLE PROPERTY

1. *General Provisions.*—(1) Except in accordance with the terms of this agreement, the evacuee's right in his movable property shall not be affected by reason of the vesting of his property in the Custodian.

(2) In the evacuee's absence, the duty of preserving his property and safeguarding his rights and interests therein shall be entrusted by the Government concerned to the Custodian of the Province in which the property is situated.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Custodian to:—

- (a) take all possible precautions for the proper and safe keeping of evacuee movable property;
- (b) ensure that full compensation is recovered for movable requisitioned by the Provincial Government or their officers for a public purpose, which may include the rehabilitation of refugees or of the economic life of the Province;

*Explanation.*—The term "requisitioning" includes taking over for purposes of the rehabilitation of refugees or the economic life of the Province.

- (c) make arrangements for the disposal of such movables as cannot be preserved to the best advantage of the evacuee owner;
- (d) restore on application to the evacuee owners their movables and to give facilities to them to dispose of or remove the movables so restored;
- (e) on application by an evacuee owner, arrange for the disposal of his movable at the best possible price.

2. *Rights of Government.*—(1) *Provincial Government.*—The Government of the Province in which evacuee movable property is situated shall have the right to acquire or requisition such movable property as it may need for a public purpose, which may include rehabilitation of refugees or the economic life of the Province, on payment of a fair compensation to be determined in accordance with Sub-Section (6) of Section 4.

(2) *Dominion Government.*—The Government of one Dominion shall have the right to prohibit or restrict the export of items of evacuee movable property which may be essential for the life of the community after giving notice to the other Dominion of their intention to do so.

3. *Procedure for Acquisition or Requisition or sale.*—(1) A record will be kept of the goods acquired, requisitioned or sold by the Provincial Government or its officers, including the Custodian and officers subordinate to him. The record shall include separately for each evacuee owner an inventory of the items and quantities acquired, requisitioned or sold, the name and designation of the officers making the order and the price payable or paid.

(2) Reasonable facilities shall be given to evacuee owners and their representatives to inspect the entries concerning them in this record.

(3) The general procedure for preparation of inventories and fixation of prices shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of this Part.

(4) A nominal roll giving the name of the each evacuee owner and the total amount due to him on account of goods acquired, requisitioned or sold, shall be compiled and furnished every six months by the Custodian to the Auditor-General of his Dominion. The Inter-Dominion settlement will be made in the manner prescribed in Section 10 of Part III.

(5) Opportunity shall be given to evacuee owners or their authorised agents to bring to the notice of the Provincial Government or the Custodian concerned instances of:

- (i) deliberate misdescription of goods sold;
- (ii) gross undervaluation.

(6) The Custodian may effect the sale of evacuee movable property:

- (i) on application by the evacuee himself;

- (ii) after adequate notice (not less than a month) to the evacuee owner individually or to a general class of evacuee owners.

*N.B.*—If in response to the notice the evacuee owner desires to make arrangements to dispose of his property himself or through his agent, the Custodian will normally accord permission to do so.

- (iii) without notice, in cases in which, for reasons to be recorded in writing he holds:

- (a) the interest of the evacuee owner is best served by the sale, or
- (b) the sale is necessitated by requirements of rehabilitation.

*N.B.*—The sale of movable property shall, as far as possible, be by auction. The evacuee owner or the representative of the Dominion to which he has evacuated will be given an opportunity to be present at the sale.

(7) Abandoned movables which cannot be assigned to any particular evacuee shall be disposed of according to the law for the time being in force for the disposal of unclaimed property.

4. *Procedure for Preparation of Inventories and Valuation.*—Evacuee owners of movables, especially those forming assets of commercial or industrial undertakings, will be given the following facilities in respect of inventories and valuation:

- (1) Each Government will have the right to appoint representatives acceptable to the other Dominion in such local areas of the other Dominion as they deem fit. The rehabilitation authorities will inform those representatives whenever possession of a commercial or industrial undertaking is to be taken over by them giving not less than a week's notice. The representatives will have the right to be present either personally or by an authorised agent at the time of the preparation of the inventory.
- (2) If the owner wishes to be present either personally or by an authorised agent at the time of the preparation of the inventory, his presence will not be objected to, provided that the preparation of the inventory shall not be delayed merely to ensure his presence.
- (3) After the preparation of the inventory a date shall be fixed for the valuation of the property and the representative or owner or agent who has been present at the preparation of the inventory shall be informed of that date by the officer preparing the inventory. On the date fixed, the representative of the Dominion, the owner or his agent shall have the right to be heard.
- (4) Where an order of valuation has been passed by an authority subordinate to the Custodian and the order requires confirmation by the Custodian, the representative of the Dominion or the owner may signify his desire to be heard before the order is confirmed, and the Custodian will give him an opportunity to be so heard.

The Custodian shall not pass an order of confirmation until 10 days have elapsed from the decision of the subordinate officer.

- (5) Where an order of valuation has been passed by an authority subordinate to the Custodian himself, and the order does not require confirmation by the Custodian, the owner shall have the right to appeal to the Custodian within 10 days of the passing of the order by the subordinate officer. It shall not be necessary to give any notice to the representatives of the Dominion or the owner regarding the fixation of value by the subordinate authority.

- (6) The rate of compensation will be on the basis of fair value, that is, the price which the property would fetch in the open market under the present conditions provided that no organised attempt is made to keep it low by forming a ring or syndicate, or by boycott or otherwise.

5. *Rights of Evacuees.*—(1) The evacuee owner shall have the right to apply for restoration of his movable property. This application shall be normally granted except in cases in which the property in question has been acquired or requisitioned by the Provincial Government or taken over by the Rehabilitation authorities.

(2) The evacuee shall have the right to apply to the Custodian requesting him to sell or dispose of his movable property in accordance with the procedure outlined in sections 3 and 4.

(3) On restoration, the evacuee shall have the right to manage or dispose of his movable property by himself or through his agent, which term may include Liaison Officers appointed by the Dominion to which he has been compelled to migrate, in any manner he deems fit, including export to any destination in the other Dominion, subject to any export restrictions that may be imposed under sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Part.

(4) The evacuee shall on application be given permission and facilities to inspect his movables held in the charge of the Custodian or persons claiming through him or any other person.

(5) Evacuee owners who before the evacuation were engaged in organised trades, such as timber, grain, cotton, sugar, iron and steel non-ferrous metals, etc., shall have the right to form syndicates and to depute small representative committees, on behalf of the owners to various localities to arrange for the restoration and, subject to the permission of the Custodian, for the disposal or management of the stock in trade belonging to the members of such syndicates.

(6). *Responsibility of Governments.*—(1) The Government concerned shall be responsible for taking all steps necessary to ensure the safety of the evacuee owners and their agents engaged in managing, disposing of or removing their movables.

(2) The Government concerned shall also give to evacuee owners and their agents all possible assistance, including, wherever necessary, police protection, to dispose of their movables or to dispatch them by rail or road to any destination in the other Dominion.

(3) The Dominion Governments shall also give all possible transport facilities, including provision of petrol on payment, and grant, wherever necessary, a sufficiently high priority for transport by rail.

(4) There should be set up joint committees as for the exchange of revenue and other records in para. 3 of Part II, for the purpose of removal and disposal of evacuee property. It will be the function of these committees:—

- (a) to supervise the working of the agreed arrangements in regard to evacuee movable property and in particular, to assist evacuee owners in the expeditious disposal of their requests for help for police protection or special transport facilities,
- (b) to set up an organisation for facilitating movement by rail or road (This Committee will run its own trucks and secure special booking facilities and, whenever possible and necessary, run special goods-trains for the movement of evacuee movable property);

- (c) to receive complaints and arrange for the redress of grievances of evacuees in the disposal or transport of their movables.

*Note.*—The two Dominion Governments shall make available all reasonable facilities to these joint committees to enable them to discharge their functions effectively.

(5) The Committees will pay particular attention to facilities being provided for the disposal, recovery, restoration and movement of: (a) goods lying pledged with banks; (b) goods lying at railway stations; (c) goods lying at docks; (d) parcels and money orders lying undelivered or unremitted at the post offices.

(6) The Committees will also pay special attention to assisting evacuee owners in the recovery and removal of movables and buried underground.

7. *Special Categories of Movable Property.*—(1) The previous sections of this Part will apply generally to all movable property.

(2) Without prejudice to this generality, both Dominions recognise that certain special categories or special articles may require special additional treatment and each Dominion will, if requested by the other Dominion, refer to the Inter-Dominion Secretariat Level Commission proposed in Section I of Part VII of this Scheme or, if necessary, to an *ad hoc* meeting, any case requiring such treatment.

(3) The following special additional treatment is hereby agreed upon in respect of the special categories hereinunder specified:

- (a) *House-hold goods.*—(i) The evacuee owner shall be given permission and facilities to remove all items of sentimental, literary and professional value and such personal effects as beddings, personal clothing, radio sets, gramophones, musical instruments, sewing machines, refrigerators, carpets and rugs etc.
- (ii) Refugees at present residing in the houses vacated by evacuees will have the first claim for the purchase or hiring of all items which are not covered by (a) above, on payment of fair price.
- (iii) A list of the items required by the refugees at present residing in the evacuee's house shall be prepared. This list shall so far as is possible be prepared in the presence of the evacuee or his authorised representative and as far as possible in the manner laid down in Section 4 of this part.
- (iv) For the items required by him, the refugee shall pay to the evacuee fair compensation calculated in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (6) of Section 4 of this part.
- (v) The evacuee shall be given permission and facilities to remove all items which are not required by the refugee or for which he is not prepared to pay or does not pay fair compensation.
- (vi) Facilities will be made available to the evacuee or the representative of the Dominion to which he has evacuated, to represent to the Custodian cases of misappropriation of the evacuee's house-hold goods.
- (b) *Goods buried underground.*—(i) The evacuee owner wishing to recover buried valuable shall apply for facilities to the Liaison Officer of the Dominion to which he has evacuated.
- (ii) It will be the duty of Liaison Officer to arrange in consultation with the local Custodian and Police Officers for the search of buried valuables being conducted under conditions of secrecy and security.
- (iii) Police protection will be provided by the local authorities.

- (iv) Supervision of the arrangements in this connection will be a special responsibility of the Joint Committees set up under sub-section (4) of Section 6 of this Part.

(c) *Motor Vehicles.*—As soon as possible after this agreement is concluded, the Governments concerned on both sides must implement the provisions of Sections 2 and 3, sub-section (4), (5) and (6) of Section 4 and Section 6 of this Part in regard to acquisition, requisitioning, sale, valuation, payment of compensation and release of motor vehicles. If either Dominion considers any further special arrangements to be necessary, it shall without delay refer its proposals to the Inter-Dominion Secretariat Level Commission mentioned in Section I of Part VII.

#### PART VI.—REMITTANCE FACILITIES—CUSTOMS AND EXPORT AND IMPORT CONTROLS

Both Dominions will provide reasonable exchange facilities for remittances arising out of this agreement if and when foreign exchange control between India and Pakistan is instituted.

2. The Pakistan representatives expressed the view that such facilities would be governed by the separate agreement which is at present under negotiations between the two Dominions regarding the terminating of the Reserve Bank of India's functions as the exchange and currency authority in Pakistan.

3. The representatives of India, however, were of the view that some special provision would have to be made whether in the agreement referred to by the Pakistan representatives or in an agreement ancillary thereto, in view of the special character and magnitude of remittances arising out of this agreement.

4. In regard to Customs and Export and Import Controls, arrangements should be made in accordance with the agreement set out in Annexure A.

#### ANNEXURE A.—AGREEMENT REGARDING CUSTOMS AND EXPORT AND IMPORT CONTROLS IN RESPECT OF EVACUEE PROPERTY AND GOVERNMENT STORES AND VEHICLES

1. It is agreed that goods which are allowed to be moved by evacuees from one Dominion to the other in pursuance of the arrangements arrived at between the two Dominions shall be exempt from export and import trade regulations as well as from export and import duties. Such goods will cover the following:—

- (i) Goods carried in evacuee special trains;
- (ii) persons and household effects intended for personal and household use, including articles like motor cars, cycles, gramophones, radios and radiograms, electrical goods, musical instruments, sewing machines, typewriters, private libraries, professional instruments, apparatus and equipment, cattle and other animals, jewellery, currency notes, shares, bond securities, and licensed arms and ammunition. This exemption will cover accompanied as well as unaccompanied goods, provided that such goods shall be covered by a permit granted by an authority to be designated in this behalf by each Dominion;
- (iii) goods carried by evacuees proceeding by motor convoys straight from district camps in one Dominion to the other. This exemption will also cover vehicles forming such convoys; and
- (iv) trade goods and merchandise including stock in trade belonging to an evacuee excluding gold and silver bullion provided that they are covered by a permit granted by an authority to be designated in this behalf by each Dominion.

2. Evacuees travelling by evacuee special trains or road convoys should be made to declare whether they have with them any bullion. Searches should be restricted to suspicious cases and should be conducted by Customs officials only in the presence of a responsible officer.

3. It is agreed that military stores consigned by one Dominion Government to the other, or carried by the M.P.O. or vehicles under the command of the M.P.O. whether carrying such stores or not, shall be exempt from export and import trade regulations as well as from export and import duties if any, on production of a certificate from the Ministry of Defence of the Dominion from which they are being exported, or from an officer authorised by such Ministry in this behalf that they are such stores or vehicles.

4. It is agreed that all Government stores other than those covered by paragraph 3 above, e.g., Railway and P. and T. stores, allocated to each of the two Dominions as a result of partition shall be exempt from export and import trade regulations as well as from export and import duties, if any, on production of a certificate from the Ministry concerned of the Dominion from which they are being exported, or from an officer authorised by such Ministry in this behalf that they are such stores. This exemption will also cover vehicles carrying such stores.

5. It is agreed that all vehicles crossing the border if covered by Movement Orders issued by the Joint M.E.O. shall be exempt from export and import trade regulations as well as from export and import duties. This exemption does not apply to the goods carried in such vehicles.

6. It is agreed that all vehicles used by officers of either Dominion in the discharge of their duties and crossing the border shall be exempt from export and import trade regulations as well as from export and import duties on production of a certificate from the High Commissioner or the Deputy High Commissioner of the Dominion to which the officer belongs, or from an officer authorised by them in this behalf that the vehicle is so employed.

7. Subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 2 above, it is agreed that the Customs authorities will conduct a search on the border only in cases where the import or export of goods is, under the aforesaid provisions, required to be covered by a certificate or permit from an appropriate authority. No searches will however be undertaken in cases covered by paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

8. It is agreed that if, for any reason, any articles are detained by the Customs authorities, a receipt giving details of the articles detained shall be furnished by these authorities to the owner of the articles.

9. It is agreed that adequate publicity should be given to the arrangements in both Dominions and machinery set up for receiving complaints of alleged violations and their investigation.

#### PART VII

1. *Inter-Dominion Commission.*—(1) A permanent inter-Dominion Commission shall be set up at Secretariat level, which will meet at regular intervals, or according to the urgency of the work before it, in each Dominion in turn.

(2) The functions of the Commission will, *inter alia*, include:—

(a) Review and supervision of the working of the agreed arrangements in regard to:—

(i) the administration, sale and transfer of evacuee property in both Dominions, and

(ii) the payment and remission of moneys etc., connected therewith.

(b) Consideration of matters other than important questions of policy, that may arise in regard to refugees and evacuees between the two Dominions.

(c) Consideration of other matters referred to it by the Government of either Dominion.

(3) The Commission shall consist of the Secretary and one other officer of the two Dominion Ministries dealing with Refugees, with the addition of such officers as it may be necessary to include for the purpose of any meeting.

2. *Inter-Dominion Refugees and Evacuees Council.*—In addition an Inter-Dominion Refugees and Evacuees Council shall be set up, composed ordinarily of two Ministers each from India and Pakistan. This Council will meet, whenever necessary, to resolve matters on which the Inter-Dominion Commission is unable to agree or to consider questions of policy which require settlement at Ministerial level.

E. de. V. MOSS,

13-1-49.

H. M. PATEL,

13-1-49.

#### APPENDIX II.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER ITEMS 4 AND 9 IN SECTION II OF THE AGENDA FOR THE INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE.

##### MEMBERS

##### *Representatives of India*

1. Mr. K. R. P. Aiyangar.
2. Mr. M. V. Rangachari.
3. Mr. B. N. Banerjee.
4. Mr. L. R. Singh.

##### *Representatives of Pakistan*

1. Mr. J. B. Shearer.
2. Mr. S. A. Hasnie.
3. Mr. G. Faruque.
4. Dr. Nazir Ahmed.

The Committee met on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January, 1949. On the 11th and 12th Mr. MacFarquhar, Commerce Secretary, and Mr. Karamatullah, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Pakistan, also attended by invitation.

##### *Item 4.—Violation of Baggage Rules.*

The Pakistan representatives drew attention to a report that certain gold ornaments belonging to passengers returning to Pakistan had been detained by the Indian customs authorities. The Indian representatives said that enquiries had been made about this case and that the incident had in fact occurred before the revised baggage rules had been published and that the ornaments had since been returned to the owners.

The Pakistan representatives also stated that complaints were still being received regarding harassment of passengers entering Pakistan from Jodhpur State, and they considered it essential that, in accordance with the decision reached at the Delhi Conference, liaison officers should be appointed on that frontier without further delay. It had also been agreed at Delhi that the



Collectors of Customs should have regular meetings with their opposite numbers in the other Dominion, but the Karachi Collector had so far been unable to obtain any response to his proposals for a meeting with the Jodhpur Collector. The Indian representatives agreed to look into these points immediately on their return to Delhi and to take steps to secure expeditious action by the Jodhpur authorities.

*Item 9.—Supply of raw cotton from Pakistan.*

It was agreed that:—

- (1) The validity for the first period of cotton licences to India is extended to 28th February, 1949.
- (2) Pakistan will license an additional 74,467 bales already purchased by India (subject in the case of 4,650 bales to proof of exporter's qualifications).
- (3) The maximum quantity that has to be purchased by India up to the end of February 1949 is 4,34,467 bales, and a minimum of 3,99,467 bales shall be purchased. Any quantity unbought below 3,99,467 bales will be liable to lapse.
- (4) The Government of Pakistan will be free to issue additional licences in the period ending 28th February, 1949, to other countries for a number of bales equal to the additional quantity licensed for India, thereby raising the total for internal consumption and foreign export (other than to India) to 4,34,467 bales.

K. R. P. AIYANGAR,  
12-1-49.

J. B. SHEARER,  
12-1-49.

**APPENDIX III.—INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE HELD AT KARACHI  
ON 10TH TO 12TH JANUARY, 1949.**

**SUBJECT.—***Division of Survey of India assets between Pakistan and India.*

The Conference appointed a sub-committee consisting of the following to go into the question:

- (1) Mr. K. L. Panjabi, Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture (India).
- (2) Mr. H. S. M. Ishaque, Joint-Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health (Pakistan); and
- (3) Major R. C. A. Edge, Director-General, Survey of Pakistan.

The sub-committee met on the 11th and 12th January, 1949. Mr. S. S. Haidar, Under Secretary, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health (Pakistan) was also present.

The facts of the case may briefly be stated as follows:

(1) The Departmental Partition Sub-Committee recommended that stores and equipment shall be divided in accordance with the following formula:

“Pakistan will be given the stores and equipment required by it provided—

- (i) that the Indian Survey Department is not embarrassed in respect of any particular item; and
- (ii) that the overall share of Pakistan does not exceed 4/15th of the total stores and equipment now owned by the Survey

of India; the area of British India to be surveyed in Pakistan being 4/15th of that in the rest of India.

Col. G. W. Gemmell will prepare a detailed list of all stores and equipment. In doing so, he will be assisted by one Hindu and one Muslim officer. When this list is ready, the Surveyors General of Pakistan and India will jointly frame proposals for the division of the stores and equipment as between India and Pakistan in accordance with the above formula. Actual division will take place as soon as these proposals are approved by the two Governments.

The preparation of the detailed list may take up to two or three months. Meantime should any stores and equipment now lying in India or Pakistan be urgently required by either Government for carrying on its survey work, the Surveyor General concerned will permit the transfer of such stores or equipment, but the stores and equipment so moved will be debited against the share of the Government receiving them, as determined by the above formula. It is also agreed that pending the removal to Pakistan of Pakistan's share of stores and equipment, such stores and equipment may be stored in Survey Department godowns in India, custody of which will remain with the Pakistan Government.

(2) Preparation of lists of assets by the representatives of the two Governments continued till October, 1947, whereafter the Muslim member (Pakistan's representative) due to communal disturbances had to be withdrawn from Dehra Dun. About the same time, the neutral chairman, Col. G. W. Gemmell, also proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. In consequence, lists and recommendations prepared fall under two categories, viz.:—

- (a) lists of assets and recommendations prepared and agreed to jointly by the representatives of the two Governments and by Col. Gemmell; and
- (b) lists and recommendations which were prepared by Survey of India officers but not finally scrutinised nor agreed to by a Pakistani representative.

(3) Pending the completion and examination of the lists of assets and in accordance with the provision in the Partition Sub-Committee's decision mentioned above, the Director-General, Survey of Pakistan sent a list of immediate requirements to the Surveyor General of India on the 21st of May, 1948, and Government of India agreed to the despatch of those with minor modifications. These were estimated to constitute about 26 wagon-loads, out of which only 4 wagons have so far been received. The movement of the balance is held up. The total number of wagon-loads due for transfer from India to Pakistan is estimated by both India and Pakistan to be 40. The total number of wagon-loads due for transfer from Pakistan to India is estimated by Pakistan as about 3 and by India as about 10. Out of this, Pakistan has already sent one wagon.

**AGREEMENT**

1. That the two Governments should take immediate steps to scrutinise and approve the lists of assets and recommendations contained in partition appendices with a view to their finalisation, acceptance and implementation by both sides.

2. That a fresh committee, consisting of representatives of the Survey Departments of India and Pakistan, be constituted for further consideration of partition appendices mentioned in para. (2) (b) above.

3. That points on which India and Pakistan representatives fail to agree, be referred to the Surveyor General of India and the Director General, Survey of Pakistan, to resolve by mutual consultation, and that if they also fail to



arrive at an agreed recommendation, the matter be referred to the two Governments for settlement provided that such differences shall not be allowed to hold up progress of scrutiny and of making of recommendations regarding other items not in dispute.

4. That India would forthwith send the appendices which have not so far been received by Pakistan.

5. That the Pakistani and Indian representatives in the proposed committee should be empowered to recommend suitable adjustments in physical transfers of expendable items and other items of which physical transfer for any reason is not in the best mutual interest of India and Pakistan, e.g. bulky items of furniture, and record the book values of the assets so adjusted.

6. That both sides will do their best to meet forthwith each other's immediate requirements, in the case of Pakistan, these requirements having been already stated and accepted by Indian with minor modifications on 21st May, 1948. According to representation of Pakistan the bulk of these assets have already been packed for transfer at the expense of the Government of Pakistan. However, in view of the lapse of time, India desired to re-examine the above list of requirements in the light of the recommendations of the Partition Sub-Committee mentioned in (i) above and agree to communicate their decision to Pakistan by the 31st January, 1949. In the meantime, four additional wagon-loads of stores have already been permitted to be moved from India to Pakistan.

7. That reciprocity, both in the qualitative and quantitative sense, in the movement of assets between the two Dominions shall be maintained as far as possible in proportion to the total assets due to be transferred by either side.

8. That in the event of any dispute arising out of this agreement regarding the application of any of its provisions or of the recommendations of the Departmental Partition Sub-Committee, the matter should be referred for decision to the next Inter-Dominion Conference.

#### APPENDIX IV.—A COMMITTEE COMPRISING OF MR. H. M. PATEL AND MR. NIZAMUD DIN ARRIVED AT THE FOLLOWING DECISION.

##### Item 11.—Movement of petrol from Karachi to India.

1. It is agreed that there should be an uninterrupted flow of petrol and other oil traffic from Karachi to stations on the East Punjab Railway, and to ensure this:—

- (a) the East Punjab Railway should see that all N.W. Railway oil tank wagons are returned back to the N.W.R. immediately after being emptied and normal turn round is maintained.
- (b) the N.W. Railway will continue to provide tank wagons for loading this traffic as hitherto;
- (c) the N.W. Railway in consultation with the E.P. Railway should work out the total number of tank wagons required for this service on the basis of the normal turn round, and the number of tank wagons which would ordinarily remain in the E.P. area at any one time. This would facilitate a check at short notice as to where there is hold up, if such a hold up occurs.

H. M. PATEL,

11-1-49.

NIZAMUD DIN,

11-1-49.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES.

### (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Monday, 14th February, 1949.

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### BORDER RAIDS BY PAKISTAN TROOPS IN ASSAM.

\*329. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Pakistan troops have recently crossed the Indian border on the Indo-Pakistan frontier on the Sylhet side near Dewkivarea and attacked the civil population of India?

(b) Is it a fact that in one instance the Indian Posts and Telegraphs men working in the Indian area were attacked by Pakistan troops?

(c) Is it a fact that they have crossed our border several times?

(d) If so, what action have Government taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (c). Yes, there have been a few incidents in which members of the Pakistan Army and Police trespassed into Indian territory and intimidated the local inhabitants with the result that the villagers temporarily abandoned their homes and took refuge elsewhere.

(b) Yes, a telegraph lineman and three line coolies of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department were assaulted by some Pakistan armed guards on the 23rd October 1948, while they were working on a telegraph post with a view to terminating the Shillong-Sylhet telegraph line on the Indo-Pakistan border.

(d) As I stated previously in answer to a question by another honourable member, it is not always possible to prevent minor raids even across the best guarded frontier in any country, but I should like to assure the House that Government are fully alive to their responsibilities in this regard and are taking all possible steps to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Government had drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to the incidents and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The attention of the Pakistan Government was drawn but I cannot say with what result.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that besides these attacks on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs employees some of the fishermen who were selling their catch on the Indian side were attacked and injured and those injured persons were taken from the Indian area to the Pakistan area?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am afraid I am not in a position to give a definite reply to the question of my honourable friend. As I said, there have been incidents and it is just possible that some fishermen may have been injured.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is it not a fact that on several occasions telegraph lines from frontier posts and telegraph and telephone posts were removed and on the last occasion when resistance was offered by our men they were attacked?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have got no definite information on the point but as I have stated there have been incidents and it is just possible that the honourable member's information is correct.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether there has been any loss of lives due to these attacks?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, there has been loss of life.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** What was the last occasion when the Pakistan troops crossed the Indian border and which part of India did they trespass?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** According to the information that I have got the last incident took place sometime in November, last year.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member also asked at what place?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have not got that information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many fortified outposts are there on the Indo-Pakistan frontier in the East and at what distance between one another?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question may be relevant but does not arise out of this question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** If it is relevant, how does it not arise?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that some people lost their lives. May I know the number?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I require notice.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Did the Honourable Minister receive this information from the Government of Assam?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, the information was received from the Government of Assam.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is it not a fact that shots were fired from the Pakistan side?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes. As I mentioned the incidents did take place and the shots were fired from the Pakistan side..

#### FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN INDIA AND INDIAN ASSETS ABROAD

**\*330. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of British and other foreign investments in India and Indian assets abroad; and

(b) the nature of such investments i.e., whether they are Government securities, shares, debenture, landed property or cash in Banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The information required by the honourable member is not available. The Reserve Bank of India are now conducting a census of foreign investments in India and of Indian investments abroad and the information asked for in parts (a) and (b) will be available when that census has been completed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the Reserve Bank sent a questionnaire to all these concerns in October last and, if so, may I know whether the information is now available with the Reserve Bank or it is still under examination?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question has been replied already. The Honourable Minister has said that the investigation is not yet complete.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was that the questionnaire was sent in October and why it has taken so much time as six months.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The first date we gave for the reception of the replies was the 31st December. Since then various companies asked for an extension of time and the time was extended until the 15th February. I expect that most of the information is now completed and it is only a matter of compilation now and I hope that sometime about June we should be in a position to get all the information.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any effort being made to accelerate the process of purchasing foreign investments in India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That question would not arise out of this.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Arising out of part (a) of the question, since the Honourable Minister made his recent speech in Calcutta, have foreigners offered more capital for investment in India?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The Honourable Minister has said that the information is not yet complete, in which case how could he reply? It is obvious.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Was any estimate made of the British assets in India before our delegation went to England to settle the sterling balances?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** What we are trying to do now is to compile actual information; we are not trying to make estimates.

#### MANUFACTURE OF PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES

**\*331. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answer given to my Starred Question No. 284 asked on the 18th August, 1948 regarding the construction of pre-fabricated houses and state whether the arrangements for starting a factory in India for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses is complete and whether an agreement has been definitely arrived at with any company and if so, what are the terms and conditions thereof?

(b) Will the houses manufactured in this factory be available to the public or will they be confined to Government use only?

(c) Have Government any control over the factory as regards finance and administration?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes. Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a Factory in Delhi, planned for the production of 5,000 houses per year. A few sample houses will be ready by the end of March 1949 and regular production is scheduled to start in the second half of 1949. An agreement has been signed in this connection with Messrs. Structural and Mechanical Development Engineers Ltd., Slough, Bucks U.K. Under the agreement, the firm will supply designs and plans and provide technical personnel and facilities for training technicians. Government will bear the expenditure involved and also pay a royalty for the use of the patents of Messrs. Structural and Mechanical Development Engineers Ltd., proportionate to the output of the Factory.

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(b) The present intention is that the houses manufactured should be made available to refugees, the poorer sections of the general public, and for the urgent needs of the Government.

(c) Yes. The factory will be entirely owned and run by Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the cost of each house made of pre-fabricated material?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The cost of each house will be approximately Rs. 2,500.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How much is being invested on this factory?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Between Rs. 60 and 70 lakhs.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** What are the materials which are going to be employed in the construction of these houses? To what extent will scarce materials like cement and steel need to be used?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Very little cement and very little steel will be required for them. The fabrication is called "Allcrete."

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Have Government any idea of making arrangements with Indian companies to get pre-fabricated houses manufactured or have they any idea of starting a Government factory for the purpose?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That question will be considered when it is possible to do it.

**Lala Achint Ram:** How many such factories will be needed now to meet the situation in the country and what is the programme of the Government in this regard?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I am sorry I cannot give the information to the honourable member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is Dr. Koenigsberger still in charge?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Dr. Koenigsberger is the Director of Housing in the Ministry of Health.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** The Honourable Minister was pleased to say that the cost of each house would be Rs. 2,500. May I know what is the floor space of each house?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** The Honourable Minister said that the cost of each house will be Rs. 2,500. How many rooms will there be in each house?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** There will be two rooms plus. . . .

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** What would be the approximate output of this factory in the initial stages?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have already said 100 houses per week, i.e. 5,000 houses per year.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are Dr. Koenigsberger's qualifications for his capacity as Adviser to the Ministry of Housing?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is going too much into detail.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What is the amount of living space that will be available in each house?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have already answered that question.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Has any Indian company offered to manufacture the houses at a lesser cost than Rs. 2,500—say at Rs. 1,500 or 1,800?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No, Sir.

NEW OFFICERS IN VARIOUS MINISTRIES GETTING RS. 1,000 AND OVER

**\*332: Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the designations of new persons employed in various Ministries drawing salary of Rs. 1,000 and over from 1st August, 1948 to date;

(b) the designations of superannuated persons drawing salary as above for the same period and the names of Ministries in which they were employed before superannuation and are now re-employed?

(c) whether all these appointments have been made in conformity with the Rules of the Ministries concerned and subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance; and

(d) the number of officers drawing Rs. 1,000 and over who retired or died during the said period?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Two statements containing the required information are laid on the table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) Twenty.

## STATEMENT I.

*Showing the designations of new recruits drawing salaries of Rs. 1000 and over, appointed in various Ministries of the Government of India during the period from the 1st August, 1948 to 31st December 1948.*

| S. No. | Designation                                                        | Name of the Ministry in which employed.   |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Deputy Educational Adviser to the Govt. of India                   | Ministry of Education.                    |
| 2.     | Economic Adviser, Railway Board                                    | Ministry of Railways.                     |
| 3.     | Officer on Special Duty                                            | Ministers Secretariat                     |
| 4.     | Deputy Secretary                                                   | Ministry of W. M. & P.                    |
| 5.     | Under Secretary                                                    | Department of Scientific Research.        |
| 6.     | Research Officer (National income)                                 | Ministry of Finance.                      |
| 7.     | Additional Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Roads). | Ministry of Transport                     |
| 8.     | Two Deputy Secretaries.                                            | Ministry of I & S.                        |
| 9.     | Director of Enforcement (Textiles)                                 | Ministry of I. & S.                       |
| 10.    | Officer on Special Duty                                            | Ministry of E.A. & C.W.R. (E.W.A. Wing)   |
| 11.    | Director of Housing                                                | Ministry of Health.                       |
| 12.    | Two Regional Directors                                             | Ministry of Relief & Rehabilitation.      |
| 13.    | Deputy Controller, (Newsreels) Films Division                      | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. |
| 14.    | Deputy Controller (Documentaries) Films Division                   | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. |
| 15.    | Officer on special Duty (Crop & Cattle Insurance)                  | Ministry of Agriculture.                  |
| 16.    | Deputy Secretary                                                   | Ministry of Agriculture.                  |

## STATEMENT II.

*Showing the designation of superannuated person drawing salaries of Rs. 1000 and over appointed in various Ministries of the Government of India during the period from the 1st August, 1948 to 31st December, 1948.*

| S. No. | Designation                                                                                 | Ministry or office in which employed before superannuation. | Ministry in which re-employed.           |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Officer on Special Duty                                                                     | Bihar Educational Service                                   | Prime Minister's Secretariat.            |
| 2.     | Deputy Secretary                                                                            | Ministry of W.M. & Power                                    | Ministry of W. M. & P.                   |
| 3.     | Officer on Special Duty                                                                     | Ministry of Finance (Defence)                               | Ministry of W. M. & P.                   |
| 4.     | Assistant Secretary                                                                         | Ministry of W.M. & P.                                       | Ministry of W. M. & P.                   |
| 5.     | Member, Central Board of Revenue and ex officio Joint Secretary to the Government of India. | Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).                     | Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division.)  |
| 6.     | Officer on Special Duty                                                                     | Allahabad High Court and Ministry of Law.                   | Ministry of Home Affairs.                |
| 7.     | Joint Secretary (States & E. A. Divn. of the Ministry of Finance).                          | Ministry of Finance.                                        | Ministry of Finance                      |
| 9.     | Additional Consulting Engineer (Bridges).                                                   | Ministry of Transport.                                      | Ministry of Transport.                   |
| 9.     | Officer on Special Duty Patents                                                             | Ministry of I. & S.                                         | Ministry of I. & S.                      |
| 10.    | Officer on Special Duty (Silk Board)                                                        | Ministry of I. & S.                                         | Ministry of I. & S.                      |
| 11.    | Director, Historical and Research Division                                                  | Federal Public Service Commission.                          | Ministry of E. A. & C.W.R. (E. A. Wing). |
| 12.    | Regional Director, Ministry of R. & R.                                                      | Punjab Government                                           | Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation    |
| 13.    | Additional Agriculture Development Commissioner                                             | United Provinces Government                                 | Ministry of Agriculture.                 |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know which Ministry has created the largest number of new posts since the 1st August 1948?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That Ministry which was in need of employing larger number of persons.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** But which Ministry actually?

**Mr. Speaker:** He may better read the statement.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know the extent of additional expenditure to the exchequer as a result of the employment of these persons?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That question would require notice.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the total number of such persons under (a) and (b) that is, persons who have been employed drawing Rs. 1,000 and above?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** In one list of officers given in the statement the number is sixteen; in the other thirteen.

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS AS ADVISERS BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO STATES UNIONS.

**\*333. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the Governments of the newly formed Unions of States have opposed the appointment by the Government of India of advisers from among officials?

(b) If so, which of the Unions have so objected and do Government intend to reconsider their decision?

(c) What are the functions of such advisers and do they take orders from the Constitutional Governments of the Unions or are they directly responsible to the Government of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The functions of the Advisers are to advise the Ministries of the Union and to assist the Rajpramukh in the administration of subjects over which he has exclusive jurisdiction.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have the Advisers any executive or judicial functions at all?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** They have no executive functions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Any judicial functions?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No judicial functions either.

#### STATES UNDER ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF CENTRE

**\*334. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Government of India have taken over any States or group of States under their direct administrative control and if so, which are they?

(b) Have any popular Ministries been set up in any such areas and if not, why not?

(c) Have the Rulers themselves been appointed as the Chief Administrators or the Chief Commissioners in these areas and are the salaries paid to them in addition to the privy purse fixed for them?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes. Kutch, Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh have been taken over under the direct control of the Central Government and are administered on the lines of a Chief Commissioner's Province.

(b) No. But an Advisory Council has been or is being set up in all these areas in order to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner in the administration of the area.

(c) In Bilaspur the Ruler has been appointed Chief Commissioner as a temporary measure. No salary is paid to him in addition to his privy purse.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF BILASPUR STATE

**\*335. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Bilaspur State is not a viable unit but has been kept as a separate entity and not amalgamated with Himachal Pradesh, notwithstanding the wishes of the people of the State?

(b) Are Government aware that there is a strong popular feeling against the appointment of the Raja of Bilaspur as the Chief Administrator of the State?

(c) Do Government propose to reconsider their decision and effect immediate changes in the existing administrative set up on popular lines and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Bilaspur is not a viable unit but it was considered that in the public interest it should be kept as a separate entity and administered on the lines of a Chief Commissioner's Province.

(b) and (c). His Highness the Raja of Bilaspur has been appointed as the Chief Commissioner only as a temporary measure and permanent arrangement is under consideration of the Government of India.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How long will this temporary arrangement continue?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As long as it is considered necessary in the public interest.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is not the Raja of Bilaspur, the temporary Commissioner of Bilaspur, the very person who carried on brutal repression against the national freedom movement in Bilaspur till some months ago—till Bilaspur acceded to India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have no information on the subject.

#### CONVENTION OF STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

**\*236. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Convention of the members of the Indian States in the Constituent Assembly of India held in the third week of November 1948 at New Delhi, and to the various resolutions passed by the said Convention?

(b) Are Government of India in agreement with the proposals incorporated in these resolutions and what steps do they intend to take to remove the existing distinctions between the Unions of States and the Provinces?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) Even before the Convention met, the Government of India had recognised the desirability of approximating the position of States to that of Provinces and to this end had taken appropriate steps which have met with some success.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have any Unions been recently constituted whose political position approximates to that of Indian Provinces?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** In all these Unions the new Covenant contains a clause in which they have agreed to fall in line with the Provinces.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do Government contemplate framing a model constitution for all the States to come into line with the Provinces?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** We have appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution which will be circulated to the States and Unions and it will be for them to accept as much as it suits them.

#### CONCESSION OF PREMATURE RETIREMENT TO EUROPEAN OFFICERS OF NON-SECRETARY OF STATE SERVICES

**\*337. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any concession of

premature retirement has been extended to European officers of the non-Secretary of State services and if so, on what terms?

(b) Has this arrangement been accepted by His Majesty's Government in the U. K., and if so, on what conditions?

(c) What is the number of European officers who have availed of this concession or are likely to avail of this concession?

(d) What is the total number of such non-domiciled European officers who are still in the service of the Government of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes. The terms are that officers retiring under the scheme will receive such proportionate pension or gratuity or provident fund benefits, as the case may be, as would have been admissible to them in the event of their discharge from service on the abolition of their posts. The pension admissible in such cases normally bears the same proportion to the full pension as the years of qualifying service actually rendered bear to the years of qualifying service necessary to earn the full pension. In addition, the officers concerned will receive free repatriation passages and railway fares for themselves and the members of their families.

(b) Yes; the condition is that the extra cost involved in the arrangement will be borne by H. M. G.

(c) 79.

(d) 975.

#### MEASURES TO CHECK INFLATION

**\*338. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the views on the question of fighting inflation expressed by Shri Manu Subedar on the 30th November, 1948 and published in different newspapers?

(b) If so, do the Government of India agree with the suggestions made therein?

(c) What steps have so far been taken by the Government of India to fight inflation and how far have these measures proved effective?

(d) What percentage of increase has there been in the prices of all essential commodities like foodgrains, cloth, etc., during the last six months?

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

(b) The suggestions made by Mr. Manu Subedar are that currency should be contracted in a spectacular manner and that Provincial Ministries should be abolished. Government naturally do not agree with these suggestions.

(c) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the reply given to Question No. 33 on 1st February, 1949.

(d) Except over short periods, there has been a slight decrease in food-grain and cloth prices during the last six months. A statement showing the wholesale price indices of certain essential commodities is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

*Wholesale Price Indices of essential Commodities in India*

(Base Year ended August 39-100)

|                                     | July<br>1948 | August<br>1948 | Sept.<br>1948 | Oct.<br>1948 | Nov.<br>1948 | Dec.<br>1948 | Jan.<br>1949 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Cereals . . . . .               | 473          | 475            | 475           | 470          | 481          | 490          | 478          |
| (2) Pulses . . . . .                | 440          | 440            | 454           | 458          | 462          | 454          | 445          |
| (3) Sugar . . . . .                 | 366          | 362            | 360           | 356          | 323          | 309          | 307          |
| (4) Gur . . . . .                   | 190          | 212            | 205           | 197          | 197          | 195          | 173          |
| (5) Salt . . . . .                  | 104          | 105            | 104           | 106          | 104          | 110          | 105          |
| (6) Spices and Condiments . . . . . | 485          | 500            | 494           | 503          | 506          | 537          | 516          |
| (7) Vegetable Oils . . . . .        | 548          | 548            | 543           | 553          | 560          | 563          | 565          |
| (8) Oil Cakes . . . . .             | 404          | 401            | 406           | 379          | 395          | 389          | 379          |
| (9) Cotton manufactures . . . . .   | 420          | 375            | 363           | 361          | 359          | 359          | 347          |
| (10) Footwear . . . . .             | 266          | 266            | 266           | 266          | 266          | 266          | 267          |
| (11) Kerosene . . . . .             | 186          | 188            | 188           | 188          | 188          | 188          | 188          |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With reference to part (d) of the question is the Honourable Minister aware that the black-market in food and cloth has still not been eliminated?

(No answer was given.)

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** No answer?

**Mr. Speaker:** It could be answered, but the question is not relevant.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** In which parts of India have prices of food-grains and other commodities come down?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am laying a statement on the table of the House. The honourable member would have an opportunity of examining the figures.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Do Government think that inflation is checked or is on the decrease? What is the considered opinion of Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Government must have come to some decision whether as a result of the anti-inflationary measures they have taken the results have in their opinion justified the actions taken and that inflation is on the decrease. I want to know whether Government have applied their mind at all to this.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** My honourable friend has raised very big issue on which I would not like to commit myself to an answer at this stage. But the position broadly is this, that as far as the level of wholesale prices is concerned there has been—I would not say a definite fall in prices but there has been—a downward trend. That statement does not altogether apply in regard to cost of living where the position is that between 50 to 60 per cent. of the cost is the price of foodgrains and I personally do not expect there would be any perceptible downward trend in regard to foodgrain prices until the next *rabi* crop comes in. It is only then that control would become operative.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Have Government taken steps to stop further issue of currency notes?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Well, Sir, the issue of currency notes depends on the amount of expenditure, public and private, that is going on in the country.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what anti-inflationary steps have been adopted by Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I would refer the honourable member to the statement that Government issued on the 4th of October.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Sir, the supplementary put by my honourable friend has not been answered. Have Government stopped any further issue of currency notes? There has been no answer at all. It must be possible to say, Yes or No because they are in possession of the information.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Well, Sir, if the honourable member is in the habit of reading statements issued by the Reserve Bank, the honourable member would know that quite recently there has been a substantial drop in the amount of currency notes, although I notice last week there has been a slight increase. But the point is somewhat irrelevant to the question of inflation for this reason, that the amount of currency is more a secondary cause than a primary cause—it is more a symptom than a cause.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Very recently the Honourable the Food Minister told us that after the re-introduction of control as an anti-inflationary measure, the prices of foodgrains had gone up. Just now the Honourable the Finance Minister told us that there is a downward tendency in the prices. Which of these statements is correct?

**Mr. Speaker:** He did not say downward tendency for foodgrains.

**Several Honourable Members:** No, for wholesale prices.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Sir, I am taking a period of six months. The procurement prices that were fixed by Government are of the order of 25 to 50 per cent. higher than the pre-decontrol prices of December 1947. On the whole there has been no perceptible reduction in regard to foodgrain prices.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF LEPROSY RESEARCH

\*339. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to report on the establishment of a Central Institute of Leprosy Research has submitted its report to Government, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). The Committee referred to by the honourable member was appointed in November, 1948. It has not yet submitted its report to Government.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** In the matter of the location of the Institute, will Government take into consideration the existing facilities and not be swayed by provincial or other considerations?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government will never be guided by any considerations except what are best for the subject in hand.

## FACILITIES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE

**\*340. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what are the facilities for higher education in pharmaceutical science obtaining in the country at present?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Facilities for studies in pharmaceutical science are provided by the Universities of Banares, Madras, Bombay and Agra.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it true that it is proposed by Government to start a Research Institute for pharmaceutical science?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** All these matters will be taken into consideration when the Pharmacy Council comes into being and begins to function.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister propose to provide any facilities for the research and development of Ayurvedic pharmaceutical science?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** When the policy of Government is decided in the matter, it will be time to consider that question.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Is it not a fact that for want of facilities the industry is lagging behind? What steps do Government propose to take to advance the industry?

**Mr. Speaker:** The first part involves an opinion. Next question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government maintaining any list of those experts who have studied pharmaceutical science in England and America and are they trying to make use of their services?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would have to have notice of that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that in a number of cases which Allopathy gave up as hopeless, Ayurveda has effected remarkable cures?

## CONTROL OVER COMMUNICATIONS IN HYDERABAD STATE

**\*341. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hyderabad State is still being allowed to have its own coins and control over its posts and telegraphs and railways;

(b) whether similar rights have been conceded to any other State; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made to bring Hyderabad in line with other States in these matters?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes except that Hyderabad had no telegraph system of its own.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question of integration of States. Finances and these matters would arise in connection with such integration.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** With reference to answer to part (b), may I know what the other States are?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The other States which maintain separate coinage and postal systems are Travancore and Cochin. There are also States which maintain their own Railways, such as Baroda.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is any attempt made to bring in line not only Hyderabad but the other States also, with the rest of India in these matters?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That is the aim with which we are working.

## EXPENDITURE ON POLICE ACTION IN HYDERABAD

**\*342. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount spent on the 'Police Action' in Hyderabad is to be recovered from Hyderabad; and

(b) whether any sum is being demanded from the State for the losses sustained by the Indian Army and Indian Police during the 'Police Action'?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). These matters are under consideration.

## LOCATION OF A BRANCH OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, SOUTHERN COMMAND

**\*343. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer to my starred question No. 61 asked on the 10th August, 1948 and state that at what stage the proposal to locate a Branch of the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, in the South now stands?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The proposal is still under consideration. I might add that it would be difficult to come to a final decision in the matter until the permanent strength and location of the Army is settled.

## SELECTIONS MADE BY F. P. S. C. FOR GAZETTED POSTS

**\*344. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted posts that were filled up by selection by the Federal Public Service Commission in the years 1947 and 1948;

(b) the number of gazetted posts for which the Federal Public Service Commission advertised in the years 1947 and 1948;

(c) the number of Gazetted posts that were filled up by old incumbents by selection through the Federal Public Service Commission in 1947 and 1948;

(d) the number of fresh hands that were chosen for Gazetted posts in 1947 and 1948; and

(e) the number of old incumbents who were rejected by the Federal Public Service Commission in 1947 and 1948?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Separate figures for gazetted posts are not readily available but the combined figures regarding gazetted and non-gazetted posts are as under:

|     | 1947.                                                                                              | 1948.                                                                                              |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) | 675                                                                                                | 1267                                                                                               |
|     | (including 447 posts, proceedings for recruitment for which had been initiated in previous years). | (including 658 posts, proceedings for recruitment for which had been initiated in previous years). |
| (b) | 722                                                                                                | 1069                                                                                               |



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(c) to (e). The information is not readily available with the Federal Public Service Commission and the time and labour involved in collecting it would not be commensurate with the results to be obtained.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have there been any instances where posts were advertised by the Federal Public Service Commission but such posts were filled ultimately by persons other than those recommended by the Federal Public Service Commission?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid it is too general a question.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** When a candidate who is already in service appears before the Public Service Commission, is it a practice that a confidential report is asked for by the F.P.S.C. from the Department concerned?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I want notice of that question; I have no knowledge about it.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know how many out of these figures are Harijans?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** The Honourable Minister was not able to say how many are old incumbents and how many are new incumbents. May I ask him if the number of old incumbents is as large as the new incumbents who were not able to get over the F.P.S.C. examination? Persons are appointed temporarily and ultimately they themselves are selected.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid these are all inferences.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if in cases where the F.P.S.C. has to intervene or select, the Departments have been authorised to make appointments temporarily and those persons are also allowed to sit for the F.P.S.C. examination?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There are rules to that effect. It is allowed in special cases for sufficient reasons.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it a fact that in all cases temporary appointments can be made by the various Departments even before the F.P.S.C. examination and it is only in case of permanent appointment the F.P.S.C. has to be consulted.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not in all cases.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I venture to ask the Honourable Minister whether any of these figures include any one from the province of Assam?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not propose to allow this question.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Are representatives of the Department asked to be present when a candidate of that Department is appearing for interview?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Has it come to the notice of the Honourable Minister—I will give a particular instance—in a case where students who have passed degrees in Geology were selected, first class M.As. were rejected and second-class people were selected recently, and complaints have come to the notice of the Honourable Minister regarding the manner in which selection has been made by F.P.S.C.?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot say that it is the case with regard to the selection made by the F.P.S.C.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government aware of the fact that there is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction prevailing at the manner in which F.P.S.C. itself is working?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The general dissatisfaction is always there when selections are made, because those who are rejected are always dissatisfied.

#### RAIDS BY PAKISTAN NATIONALS ON INDIAN BORDER

**\*345. Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids by Pakistan Nationals into Indian territory since August, 1947;

(b) the total loss of property involved in these raids;

(c) the total loss of life involved in these raids; and

(d) what arrangements have been made to stop recurrence of these raids?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 234.

(b) Rs. 5 lakhs approximately.

(c) 41 lives were lost. In addition 7 women and 47 men were kidnapped and have not yet been returned.

(d) I would refer the honourable member to my reply to part (d) of Starred Question No. 329, asked by Shri Sidhva a short while ago.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Do these Pakistan nationals who have been raiding Indian territory include any of Pakistan's armed soldiers or police constables?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is difficult to say whether they belong to the Army or Police, but they are all armed.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Do these casualties that you have referred to include any of our Armed Forces or Police constables?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is difficult for me to reply to this question, but most probably some police or members of the armed constabulary may be included in this.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that sometimes our own nationals settle accounts on the spot by indulging in counter-raids?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** There have been raids from our side also.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** How many of these armed people who raided our territories were arrested and has the Government been able to find out that they belong to the Pakistan Army or Police Force?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have not got the information, but if the honourable member wants I can give him details.

**Shri Krishna Chandra Sharma:** Have any damages been claimed by the Government of India for the casualties, from the Pakistan Government?

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**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Sir. All these damages are always reported to the Government of Pakistan.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Apart from Armed Forces, have there been any incursions by Pakistani spies into Indian territory?

**Mr. Speaker:** Even about Armed Forces he was not able to say. They are all Pakistan nationals, whether spies or Armed Forces.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** But is the Minister aware that there is a school for the training of spies at Kasur just across the Indo-Pakistan border?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It may be so but I have no information.

#### REPRESENTATIONS OF EAST PUNJAB STATES IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

**\*346. Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the East Punjab States other than the Patiala State had a representative in the Constituent Assembly before the inauguration of the East Punjab States Union and that thereafter that seat, having fallen vacant, has not been filled up so far?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Before the formation of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Patiala had two representatives in the Constituent Assembly and Nabha, Kapurthala, Jind, Faridkot, Malerkotla and Kalsia along with 8 other States of Mandi, Bilaspur, Suket, Tehri-Garhwal, Sirmur, Chamba, Loharu and Bashahr had three representatives. After the formation of the Union the number of seats allotted to the Union is three. Regarding the filling up of these seats, the honourable member's attention is invited to my reply to question No. 229 on 9th February, 1949.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister propose to call upon all the unrepresented States or Unions of States to elect their representatives and send them in time for taking their seats at the next session of the Constituent Assembly?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question has been replied to more than once. I have clear memory that it has been replied to.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Not about all the States, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, about all.

#### PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF RULERS OF INDIAN STATES

**\*347. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the final decision made by Government regarding the private properties of the Rulers of Indian States and particularly of the Rulers of Orissa States?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Except in regard to the Rulers of Chhattisgarh States, whose claims to private property have been settled by the Government of India in consultation with the Provincial Government, the claims of other Rulers of States which have merged in Provinces are still under consideration and an early settlement is expected.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the Nizam has given up almost all his private property, otherwise known as *Sarfi Khas*?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** How does it arise from this question?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The question relates to the private properties of the Rulers of Indian States.

#### EXPENDITURE AND CASUALTIES IN KASHMIR OPERATIONS

**\*348. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the amount of money so far spent on Kashmir operations?

(b) What are the casualties so far dead and wounded?

(c) How much money are we saving per day by the cease fire?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information at present.

(b) The number of wounded and killed in the Kashmir operations, is as follows:

Number killed—1,795 all ranks.

Number wounded—4,109 all ranks.

#### LOANS TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

**\*349. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total amount of loans so far given to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State?

(b) What are the terms of these loans?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Two loans of Rs. 1 crore each were granted to the Jammu and Kashmir State in 1947-48, and a further loan of Rs. 1.20 crores was granted in the current year, making a total of Rs. 3.20 crores.

Besides this, all expenditure incurred on Aid to Kashmir will be treated as a loan to the Jammu and Kashmir State. Since replying to starred question No. 29 on the 1st February, 1949, further figures have been received, and the total estimated expenditure in this respect up to the end of the current year (including the expenditure on the Jammu Pathankot Road) now comes to Rs. 2,36,30,000.

(b) The two loans of Rs. 1 crore each granted last year, and the loan of Rs. 1.20 crores granted this year carry interest at 2½ per cent. and are repayable in five years or earlier. Interest is calculated from the date each instalment of the loans was actually drawn by the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

The terms on which the expenditure on Aid to Kashmir is to be treated as a loan have not yet been settled.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the security for the loan?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, a large part of it is covered by substantial securities.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I wanted to know what are the securities.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Government securities.

#### ILLITERACY IN INDIA

**\*350. Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what the actual percentage of illiteracy in the country is; and

(b) whether there is any scheme under the Government of India to organize special classes to enable people in Services to study for Arts and Science Subjects?

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

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) As no census has been taken after 1941, exact figure is not available but it can be assumed to be between 83 and 84 per cent. for the whole of India (excluding States) and between 85 and 86 per cent. for Indian States.

(b) Arrangements exist in the Navy, Army and Air Force to provide general education to Service personnel.

**RANK OF DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS IN THE WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE**

\*351. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state if in accordance with the "Table of Rank and Precedence" as approved by His Majesty King George the VI, the post of the Secretary-General of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations is ranked as higher than the office of the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations?

(b) Is it further a fact that according to the same table the Deputy Minister will rank below the Secretary-General only for so long as Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai occupies the post?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) In the table of Precedence foreign Ambassadors in India are given a very high place. In accordance with the usual practice elsewhere, Indian Ambassadors and those who have the rank of Ambassadors and who have to deal with foreign Ambassadors have to be given a correspondingly high place in the table of Precedence. This is in accordance with practice in other countries. All our Ambassadors have this position. The Secretary-General as the permanent head of the Foreign Office is in the same category.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I wanted to know whether the position given to the Secretary-General of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai is higher than the position given to the Deputy Minister of the same Ministry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That is what I have said. The Secretary-General, being the permanent head of the Foreign Office, is in the same category as an Ambassador.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The Honourable Minister referred to the practice obtaining in other countries. Is it a fact that the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry in other countries is assigned the same position, *vis-a-vis* the Deputy Foreign Minister of those countries?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have said so; it has been ascertained.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any Warrant or list of Precedence for members of Parliament, *vis-a-vis* permanent servants in the Foreign Office and other Ministries?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Members of Parliament have a much higher position; being free men they can go about wherever they want.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Higher than what?

**Mr. Speaker:** Higher than what the member had in mind.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is this office has been mentioned by the name of the individual—Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai—is there a note that this higher position will remain so long only as Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai occupies this office?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As I have already stated, this is in accordance with the practice in other countries.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it mentioned in the Warrant of.....

**Mr. Speaker:** These are matters of detail into which we need not go.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if this precedence of the Secretary-General over the Deputy Minister extends to the work in the Department also?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Secretary-General to carry out the orders of the Deputy Minister?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It depends upon the nature of the work; and there is always the Chief Minister.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is not the Secretary-General considered to be subordinate to the Deputy Minister of that Department?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that in the column of Secretary-General it is mentioned that this position will continue so long as Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai occupies that office? Is this position given to the person of Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai or to the office of Secretary-General?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As I have already stated, this is in accordance with the practice in other countries, so far as that office is concerned.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Secretary of any other Ministry assigned a higher place in the Order of Precedence, than the Deputy Minister?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS**

\*352. **Srijat Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any excavation has been conducted by the Archaeological or Anthropological Department of the Government of India for purposes of research and discovery within recent years and if so, when and with what result; and

(b) whether any assistance, monetary and otherwise, has been given by the Government of India to Kamrup Museum in Gauhati for this purpose and if so, what?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) ہاں۔ پچھلے چار برسوں کے اندر کئی کام کھدائی کے کئے گئے ہیں۔ ۱۹۴۵ میں پانڈیچری کے پاس ایک جگہ کھدائی کی گئی۔ وہاں سے جو چیزیں نکلی ہیں ان سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ یہاں پہلی اور دوسری صدی اے۔ ق۔ میں ایک ایک اندو۔ رومن تجارتی اسٹیشن تھا۔ پرانی عمارتوں کے ڈھانچے بھی پائے گئے ہیں۔ ان میں ایک ایسا ہے جیسے ایک بڑی فیکٹری وہاں بنائی گئی ہو۔ ایک دوسرا اس طرح کا ہے جیسے وہاں تجارتی چیزیں رکھی جاتی ہوں۔ اس کھدائی سے اس کام میں بھی بہت مدد ملی کہ برتن بنانے کی جو لوکل انڈسٹری ہے اس کے الگ الگ قسموں اور وقتوں کا تزئین کار جو لگایا جائے۔

۱۹۴۶ - ہرآپا (پنجاب) میں کھدائی کا کام ہوا - یہاں ایک قلعہ کے نشان پائے گئے ہیں اور ایک ایسی جگہ بھی ملی ہے جہاں مردے گاڑے جاتے تھے -

۱۹۴۷ - برہما گری اور چندراوالی میں کھدائی کا کام ہوا جو میسور استیت کے دکھنی حصے میں ہے - یہاں پہلی مرتبہ یہ بات روشنی میں آئی کہ پتھر کی چٹانیں جو یہاں تراشی گئی ہیں انکا زمانہ دوسو - بی - سی - سے پہلی صدی اے - قی - کے شروع تک لے جایا جا سکتا ہے -

۱۹۴۸ - سیسو پال گڑھ ازیسہ - میں کام ہوا اور ایک چوکور قلعہ کے نشان ملے جو ہر طرف تین چوتھائی میل تک چلا گیا ہے - انکا زمانہ دوسو بی - سی - سے تین سو اے - قی - تک کا خیال کیا گیا ہے -

(b) گٹھتی کے کام روپ میوزیم کو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا سے کوئی روپیہ کی مدد نہیں دی گئی - کیونکہ وہ ایک پراونشیل میوزیم ہے - لیکن آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہمیشہ اس طرح کی ادوائس دیتا رہتا ہے جو میوزیم کا کام بڑھانے کے لئے ضروری ہے - اس میوزیم کو پرانی چیزوں کے دو ست بھی دئے گئے ہیں - ایک مہنجدارو کی چیزوں کا - دوسرا ہراپا کا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes; the following excavations were carried out by the Department of Archaeology during the past four years of which the results are briefly indicated below:

1945.—During April-June, 1945, excavations were conducted at a site called Arikamedu near Pondicherry, the capital of French India. Here an Indo-Roman trading station belong to the 1st-2nd centuries A.D. was brought to light. Of the structures discovered, a ware-house and a large factory-area deserve special notice. The excavations helped a great deal in chronologically classifying the local ceramic industry.

1946.—During April-June, 1946, excavations were conducted at the well-known site of Harappa in the Punjab. Here a citadel of outstanding importance was brought to light. Besides, a cemetery belonging to the Harappa culture was also discovered.

1947.—During March-May, 1947, excavations were undertaken at sites called Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the Northern part of the Mysore State and it was here for the first time that the local megaliths were dated from circa 200 B.C. to the beginning of the Christian era.

1948.—During April-June, 1948, the site of Sisupalgarh near Bhubaneswar in Orissa was excavated and a squarish fort measuring about 3/4ths of a mile each way, with an excellent lay-out and elaborate system of gateways ranging in date from circa 200 B.C. to A.D. 300 was brought to light.

(b) No monetary assistance for purposes of research has been given by the Government of India to Kamrup Museum in Gauhati which is a provincial museum. The Department of Archaeology has, however, made always available such advice as was possible for the development of the Museum. The Museum has also been presented with a representative set of Mohenjodaro antiquities and a representative set of painted potsherds from Harappa.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** I would like to get this answer translated into English as it is in Urdu.

**Mr. Speaker:** Not necessary, I believe the honourable member understands Hindustani.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** No, I did not understand some of the words, such as 'Khudayagaya' 'Jamana', etc.

**Mr. Speaker:** It seems to me, we are turning the occasion of the questions for a controversy about Hindi, Urdu and all that. I do not propose to allow it. If the honourable member has not really understood the answer, then of course, I would request him to study the same.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** I could understand the answer in a way, but not fully.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then we may proceed with the supplementary questions.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Sir, I want to know whether since the establishment of the two Departments, any excavation has been done by the Archaeological Department in the province of Assam?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** After the discovery made by Dr. Hutton, has any scholar been deputed to carry out investigations in Assam in the field of anthropology?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کیلئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Will Government consider the desirability of taking under the control of the Archaeological Department, in addition to important ancient monuments, important sites also like the birth place of Shri Krishna in Mathura?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member need not proceed with the question, because it is a suggestion for action.

श्रीमती जी दुर्गाबाई : क्या मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से यह जान सकती हूँ कि जो चीजें इन पांच छः जगहों में मिली हैं वे सब इक्ठ्ठा की गयी हैं और की गयी हैं तो कहाँ रखी गयी हैं ?

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know from the Honourable Minister whether all the articles which have been excavated from these five places have been collected at one place; and if so, at what place?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : مختلف جگہوں میں ان کا کام جاری ہے آخری انتظام انکا ابھی تک نہیں ہو سکا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The work in this direction is already in progress at different places. No final arrangements in this respect could however, possibly be made by this time.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that Dr. Girja Shankar Guha visited Assam and he had reported that there was a large field for research in anthropology in Assam?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ میرے عام میں نہیں ہے - اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** This is not within my knowledge. I would like to have a notice for that.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या इन तमाम खुदाई के कामों को स्थगित करके जो वचत हो उसको जनता के अन्न और वस्त्र के प्रबन्ध के लिये उपयोग में लाने की तजवीज माननीय शिक्षामंत्री के.....

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister in view any such proposal for the postponement of all these excavation works and utilize the amount thus saved for the provision of food and clothing for the masses?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is only a suggestion for action.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The question is, whether there is such a proposal before Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever the form of it, in substance it is a suggestion for action.

#### LOANS TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

\*353 { **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu**  
**Sardar Hukam Singh**  
**Shri Satis Chandra Samanta**

(a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the amount of money that has been advanced as loan to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir by the Government of India?

(b) Do Government contemplate to advance any further loans to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and if so, what is the amount proposed to be advanced as loan?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) I invite the honourable member's attention to the reply I gave earlier to Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar on the same subject.

(b) It is impossible to anticipate the demands that may arise.

#### LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN KASHMIR

\*354 { **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu**  
**Sardar Hukam Singh**  
**Shri Satis Chandra Samanta**

(a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the date on which military operations by the Indian forces started in Kashmir?

(b) What was the date on which these operations came to a close?

(c) How many citizens of the Indian Dominion were (i) killed and (ii) injured?

(d) What is the value of the property burnt, looted and destroyed by the tribal raiders and the Pakistan Army?

(e) What is the number of houses looted and destroyed by the raiders and the regular Army of Pakistan?

(f) What is the number of men and women kidnapped?

(g) What steps are the Government of India taking to recover these abducted men and women?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 27th October, 1947.

(b) The cease fire order was carried out by Indian troops all along the front in Jammu and Kashmir on the midnight of January 1, 1949.

(c) As regards the figures of military casualties, I would refer the honourable member to the answer given by my colleague the Honourable Finance Minister to Starred Question No. 343, asked by Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar a short while ago. As regards civilians, although it is known that a large number of them were either killed or wounded, exact figures are not readily available.

(d) and (e). I regret information in the detail required is not available at present.

(f) I would refer the honourable member to the answer given by my colleague the Honourable the Minister for Transport to Starred Question No. 77 asked by Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar on the 2nd February, 1949.

(g) Through the good offices of the International Red Cross, a number of these persons have already been recovered. The question of establishing a separate Search Service Organisation for this area is under consideration.

#### ARREARS OF INCOME-TAX

\*355. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much of Income-tax, Supertax and Corporation Tax is in arrears since 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) How many assesseees are involved in such arrears as individual tax payers, undivided joint Hindu families, partnership concerns and corporations?

(c) How many of such assesseees have left the Union of India for Pakistan and are not now chargeable to the tax by the Government of India, and how much amount is due from them on account of such arrears?

(d) What arrangements, if any, have been made between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan for the collection of all such arrears, and their being credited to the Governments concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The demand for income-tax, super-tax, and corporation tax levied in 1947-48 and all earlier years outstanding on 1st April, 1948, less amount pending settlement of double income tax relief claim is about Rs. 38 crores. Separate figures for 1944-45 to 1947-48 are not available.

(b) The information asked for is not readily available and cannot be compiled without an examination of the assessment records of the assesseees concerned.

(c) The number of assesseees who have left the Union of India for Pakistan is 1,351 and the amount of tax due from them on account of arrears is Rs. 83 lakhs.

(d) A reciprocal arrangement exists between the two Dominions where under a Collector in one Dominion shall on receipt of a certificate from an Income-tax Officer in the other, recover the amount specified in the certificate and remit it to the Income-tax Officer after deducting his expenses in connection with the recover proceedings. The honourable member is referred to sub-sections (8) to (10) of section 46 of the Indian Income-tax Act, which give effect to this arrangement.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I ask, if the amount outstanding is so large as 38 crores for a period stretching over four years, is there not a danger that, in view of the great depression in the security market, there may be a serious

loss to Government in this regard, and, if so, what steps the Government are taking to safeguard against this loss?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is the subject of next question of my honourable friend.

**Fandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I ask whether these 38 crores represent the total demand or does that figure represent the amount outstanding? This point was not made in the answer.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is the amount outstanding. It is the arrears.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** As regards part (d) of the answer regarding the arrangement that exists between the two Dominions, may I know how much of this amount has been recovered under this arrangement so far and how much have we collected for the Pakistan Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I knew that this question would be put to me and I examined the papers. I find that on both sides the arrangement has worked unsatisfactorily.

**Shri B. Das:** May I enquire how much of these arrears is confined to those who have declared themselves bankrupt and have left since 1947-48?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have no information.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** In view of the admitted delays in finalising the assessments, is the Honourable Minister prepared to consider the necessity of adequately manning the Department.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is a matter which is under consideration.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know, on an average, what percentage of the demand of each year is left over as arrears for the next year?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is very difficult to state the average figure in a matter of this kind.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** May I know to what extent the Income-tax Department has been strengthened in the course of this year in order to deal adequately with its duties?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have at present under consideration a scheme for immediately strengthening the staff of the Income-tax Department. How many have been recruited quite recently, I am not in a position to say. But I expect in the course of a month or two to be able to strengthen the Income-tax Department in a manner that would enable them to deal with this work satisfactorily.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** May I ask whether the assesseees have any objection to the estimated assessment of 38 crores as income-tax due from them or whether they have agreed to the assessment?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** This is our estimate of what is outstanding.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** May I take that out of the 38 lakhs shown as due from those who have gone away to Pakistan, nothing has been recovered under the mutual arrangement?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No, very little.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know if Government have got figures of the debts which the Pakistan nationals who have left India owe to the nationals of India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I understand, no.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has any attempt been made to compile these figures or have Government received representations in this matter from creditors in India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I understand it has not been done so far.

**Shri Kishori Mohan Tripathi:** May I enquire whether out of the total income-tax demanded every year, only 10 per cent. is actually collected?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I would like to have that looked into. I have not seen a figure of that kind so far.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** May I know what amount out of the huge arrears has been realised since 1st April 1948?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In view of these various questions on the subject of outstandings and the speed with which we are collecting them, probably the best way in which I can answer them is this: during the months under consideration, that is to say from April to December, 1948, our collection of outstandings has been considerably better than the collection during the corresponding period of the previous year.

#### COLLECTION OF ARREARS OF INCOME-TAX

**\*356. Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to secure the payment of Income-tax, Supertax and Corporation Tax, which have fallen into arrears or are due for collection, and how far those arrangements have proved effective?

(b) What are the reasons for the existence of such arrears?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Steps taken to collect taxes in arrear—  
(1) Penalties under section 46 (1) were imposed at progressive rates where demands were not paid in time and certificates under section 46 (2) were issued to the Collectors where the demands were still unpaid.

(2) Provincial Governments were addressed by this Ministry to issue instructions to the Collectors to expedite the recovery of taxes in cases covered by the certificates mentioned above.

(3) The Indian Income-tax Act was amended in 1948 to enable Income-tax Officers without the intervention of any revenue authority or a court to collect the taxes direct from the defaulter's debtors; and this provision has been made use of in several cases.

(4) Action was taken in several cases under the Payment of taxes (Transfer of Property) Ordinance, 1948 (XXI of 1948) issued in 1948.

(5) The Central Board of Revenue specially deputed the officers of the Directorate of Inspection to the various provinces to speed up collection and to see that coercive measures had been taken in appropriate cases.

A sum of 15.76 crores was collected on account of arrears between the months of April, 1948 and December, 1948.

(b) The existence of arrears is due, to the collection of taxes having to be kept in abeyance pending the disposal of appeals, to the migration of Muslim assesseees to Pakistan, to the migration of assesseees to States, to the voluntary liquidation of private companies, and to non-resident assesseees not possessing in India sufficient assets from which the tax demanded from them could be easily collected.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I ask if the Honourable Minister will tell us what, if any, loss has so far been incurred to the knowledge of the Department out of the assesseees having failed or been unable to pay their arrears?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Is he aware that there is a chance, in view of the serious situation that has occurred in the last two years of outstandings being impossible to be recovered from the assesseees?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am very well aware of that problem, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

### (B) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### R. S. S. VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED, DETAINED AND CONVICTED IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

**\*357. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of persons arrested, detained or convicted in the Centrally Administered Areas in connection with the movement started recently by the R. S. S.?

(b) Is it a fact that the said movement has now been withdrawn?

(c) If so, what is the policy of Government with regard to the release of the persons under arrest?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) 2,200, 185 and 1,814 respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following policy is being followed:

(i) All students, whether detenus or convicts, should be released with the exception of only those who were actively organising the Sangh activities. In the case of those who were convicted, the sentences should be remitted, and not merely suspended.

(ii) No consideration whatsoever should be shown to Government servants involved in R.S.S. activities.

(iii) In respect of other categories of prisoners including detenus, there should be no general jail delivery, but those who give an undertaking of good behaviour for the future should be released. Also, those below the age of 18 should be released even without an undertaking (their sentences being either remitted or suspended at the discretion of the Provincial Government).

(iv) Pending trials should be completed in the normal course except in the case of students in whose cases the prosecution should be withdrawn.

#### UTILISATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF UNOCCUPIED MILITARY BARRACKS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

**\*358. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a large quantity of cement and corrugated iron sheets are lying unused in military barracks and other structures built for Defence Department which are lying unoccupied?

(b) What is the total area of the building space thus lying unused?

(c) What steps have Government taken for the early utilization of all the building material which is lying unused in this way?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) There is always a certain amount of cement and corrugated iron sheets in stock in various places awaiting to be

used on some work or other. The exact quantities are not readily available but I have no reason to believe that they are excessive.

(b) The question is not clear. If the honourable member wishes to know how much space is used for storing cement and corrugated sheets I am sorry the information is not available.

(c) Building materials are bought and used as and when required. Construction cannot be undertaken simply because building materials may be available. Any material which is not likely to be required in the near future is disposed of. For example some unwanted black corrugated iron sheets have been declared surplus to the Director General of Disposals for sale.

#### PLOTS OF LAND TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

**\*359. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that questions have been asked in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) during the last two years regarding the grant of plots of land to Government Servants Co-operative Societies for building residential quarters?

(b) Are Government also aware that in about 1940-41 the late Education, Health and Lands Department sanctioned a scheme for the sale of 400 or 500 plots of lands near Old Fort to Government servants at reasonable rates, which was postponed for the duration of the war and has not been revived?

(c) Are Government further aware that Provincial Governments (e.g., United Provinces, Bombay and Madras) have given great relief to their Government servants by allotting them plots of land on concessional rates for residential purposes alongwith their refugees whereas the Government of India have done nothing so far for their Government servants?

(d) Have Government come to any decision on the question of granting plots of land in New Delhi for residential purposes to Government Servants Co-operative Societies?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) No such order appears to have been issued by Government.

(c) It is understood that the Government of the United Provinces have not allotted plots of land at concessional rates to Government servants for residential purposes. The Governments of Bombay and Madras, who have also been addressed for information on this point have not yet replied.

(d) The Delhi Improvement Trust has under consideration schemes for the allotment of land to Co-operative Housing Societies including those of Government servants. They will be asked to expedite a decision but I may mention that developed land at present available with the Improvement Trust for allotment is limited.

#### PUBLICITY AMONG VILLAGERS OF GOVERNMENT'S PRESENT POLICY REGARDING RECRUITMENT TO ARMY

**\*360. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have acquainted the people in the villages with Government's present policy of opening military service to all classes of Indian nationals without any distinction, and if so, how?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Government have given wide publicity to the policy of admitting all classes of people without any distinction whatsoever to the Armed Forces of this country. This has been done through the press and recruiting organisations. Publicity to this policy is also given



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at the Recruiting Rallies and ex-servicemen's Re-unions. Government have also opened additional recruiting centres in the areas which have, in the past, contributed only a small number of recruits to the Armed Forces.

#### AGENCY COLLECTING INFORMATION RE GRIEVANCES OF EX-MILITARY MEN

**\*361. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there is any official or non-official agency or agencies to collect information regarding the grievances of ex-military men and to forward it to Government and if so, how is the agency constituted?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As the House is no doubt aware, there is the Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board Organisation the main task of which is to look after the interests of ex-servicemen and their families. This organisation consists of a Central Board, 9 Provincial Boards, 136 District Boards and 30 State Boards. Brief details of this organisation are given in a pamphlet recently published by the Indian Sailors', Soldiers', and Airmen's Board, a copy of which is available in the library of the House.

In addition, a Defence Organisation has now been set up in the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation for looking after the interests of all displaced service and ex-service personnel. Regimental Centres and personnel of the Recruiting Organisation also keep in touch with ex-servicemen and afford them all possible assistance and advice. Cases requiring the attention of Government are referred to the proper authorities.

#### CANTONMENT BOARD AT RAMGARH, BIHAR

**\*362. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any Cantonment Board has been established at Ramgarh in the district of Hazaribagh, Bihar and if so, what is the constitution of the same, and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes. As regards the composition of the Board, I lay a statement on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The Cantonment Board at Ramgarh consists of the members :—

- (a) The Officer Commanding the Station;
- (b) A Magistrate of the First Class nominated by the District Magistrate;
- (c) The Health Officer;
- (d) The Executive Engineer;
- (e) Four military officers nominated by the Officer Commanding the Station;
- (f) Six elected members; and
- \*(g) One non-Official nominated by the Central Government under Section 17(2)(c) of the Cantonment Act.

\*This was necessitated by the fact that no valid nomination papers were filed by one of the wards in Ramgarh at the election.

#### MILITARY RECRUITING CENTRES IN BIHAR

**\*363. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there are any military recruiting centres in Bihar and if so, how many and where?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** There are three Recruiting Centres in Bihar, one each at Patna, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur.

#### REMOVAL OF MONEY FROM HYDERABAD BY MR. SYDNEY COTTON

**\*364. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have made any investigation as to:
  - (i) the total amount of money spent by Laik Ali Ministry in Hyderabad in the course of its year of existence for war preparations, for propaganda within India and outside India; and if so what; and
  - (ii) the persons as also agencies or institutions or firms, if any, who have received such sums of money each separately under the above three heads; and
- (b) whether Government have inquired about the truth of the allegation that a large amount of money, including gold and silver, was removed from Hyderabad by Mr. Sydney Cotton in his return flights to Karachi?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) (i) Yes. From the information so far available, a total of about Halli Sicca Rupees 9 crores and fifteen lakhs was spent. (H.S. Rs. 116-10-8 is equivalent to I.G. Rs. 100).

(ii) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) A physical remittance of I.G. Rs. one crore from the State paper Currency Reserve, was effected to Karachi through Mr. Cotton in September, 1948. No other information is available.

#### POLICY RE CONSTRUCTION OF MORE HOUSES

**\*365. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what is the policy of Government with regard to the construction of more houses?

(b) What steps have they taken to encourage private persons in this regard?

(c) What facilities have Government given so far as availability of steel, cement, iron and wood are concerned to private individuals?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Government desire the largest possible number of houses to be constructed and made available as soon as possible to the public on reasonable rent.

(b) The question of encouraging private persons in the matter of construction of more houses is primarily the responsibility of the Provincial Government. Details of the steps taken by Provinces in this regard are not readily available. Private schemes for the provision of healthy houses at a reasonable rent which come to the notice of the Government of India receive assistance from the Department of Housing in the form of technical advice and recommendations to the appropriate authorities for the allotment of materials in short supply.

(c) The responsibility for making these materials available to private individuals for building houses rests with the Provincial Governments. Quotas of these articles are placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments and the distribution of these quotas to private individuals is entirely at their discretion.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**8. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Defence held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Seven.

(b) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The total number of members is ten. The attendance at each meeting is as follows:

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| I meeting   | 5 |
| II meeting  | 6 |
| III meeting | 6 |
| IV meeting  | 9 |
| V meeting   | 6 |
| VI meeting  | 7 |
| VII meeting | 6 |

#### MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

**9. Mr. R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Education held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Two.

(b) Total number of members on the Standing Committee of the Legislature on Education is ten, out of which seven attended the first meeting held in April and eight attended the second meeting held in August, 1948.

#### MEETINGS OF STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

**10. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of Standing Finance Committee meetings held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). A statement showing the particulars asked for is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Finance Committee were held and the number of members who attended the Meeting.*

| S. No. | Date        | Number of members present out of the total of 14. |
|--------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | January 26  | 9                                                 |
| 2      | January 29  | 12                                                |
| 3      | February 24 | 6                                                 |
| 4      | February 25 | 10                                                |
| 5      | March 7     | 7                                                 |
| 6      | March 21    | 12                                                |
| 7      | March 22    | 9                                                 |
| 8      | March 31    | 9                                                 |
| 9      | April 7     | 11                                                |
| 10     | May 21      | 13                                                |
| 11     | August 14   | 13                                                |

#### MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF HEALTH

**11. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Health held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Four. On 6th March, 1948, 8th August, 1948, 6th September, 1948 and 5th December, 1948.

(b) The total number of members is ten. There has never been a full attendance at meetings of the Committee. The attendance at the first meeting was six, at the second four, at the third four and at the fourth five.

#### MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

**12. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Three.

(b) The total number of members is 10. Attendance at each meeting was as follows:

1st meeting—six.

2nd meeting—seven.

3rd meeting—eight.

#### MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF STATES

**13. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of States held during the calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Two.

(b) The total number of members is Ten. The attendance was three at the first meeting and six at the second meeting.

#### EXPENDITURE ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES

**14. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the total amount of money spent on each item of work under Post-war Re-construction Schemes during the year 1948 and the previous year under the following heads and in what places or provinces the works were undertaken: (i) Railways; (ii) Roads; (iii) Irrigation Projects; (iv) Hydro-electric Projects; (v) Capital construction; (vi) Ship-building yards; (vii) Aerodromes; (viii) Agricultural farms; and (ix) Scientific Research?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

#### EXPENDITURE ON CONFERENCES, COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND DELEGATIONS

**15. Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the actual expenditure incurred in respect of (i) officials and (ii) non-officials on account of their attending Conferences or Committee Meetings or Delegations of the Government of India in or outside India in the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The information asked for is being collected from the various Ministries. A statement will be laid on the table of the House as soon as information received is complete.

#### BOOK VALUE OF STORES IN VARIOUS MINISTRIES

**16. Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the book value of the Stores in the several Ministries of the Government of India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The effort involved in collecting the figures will not be commensurate with the advantage gained.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### SHRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S OPINION AND APPEN. FROM ALL-INDIA ANTI-HINDU CODE COMMITTEE

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a printed appeal from the All-India Anti-Hindu Code Committee, Calcutta, received by the honourable members of the House, containing what purports to be the 'opinion' of His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor General of India, against the Hindu Code Bill; and

(b) whether the whole or any part of the said opinion was made by H.E. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, at any time?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** (Minister for Home Affairs and the States): (a) Yes.

(b) The Governor General has expressed no such opinion as is attributed to him. In fact, on Saturday last, we have received a telegram from the Secretary of the All-India Anti-Hindu Code Committee, Calcutta, which reads as follows:

Opinion of C. R. Rajagopalachari, Advocate, Madras mistaken for present Governor General's opinion. No fraud meant. Misrepresentation regretted.

Since then a detailed letter confirming the telegram was received by the Honourable Whip, which he will read to the House.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** With your permission Sir, this is the letter which I have received from the Secretary in reply to the statement which I had issued the other day and honourable members must have seen it. He says:

"Dear Sir, with reference to the statement issued by you on the 11th of February, regarding the alleged opinion of His Excellency the Governor General on the Hindu Code Bill, I beg to explain that the mistake arose out of the fact that on page 370 of the written statement submitted to the Hindu Law Committee, Volume 2, printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, the opinion of Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachari, Advocate, Madras, was printed. From the similarity of name, a mistake was made that it was the opinion of the present Governor-General before he was appointed as such. It was a *bona fide* mistake and not a case of fraud. The mistake is greatly regretted.

Yours sincerely".

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, Sir, if Government are satisfied that other opinions that are being circulated by this organisation.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES.

### (PART I QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Tuesday, 15th February, 1949.

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS.

##### PURCHASE OF FOREIGN TINNED FOODSTUFFS

**\*366. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to refer to the answer to part (b) of my starred question No. 222 asked on the 16th August, 1948, regarding the purchase of tinned vegetables, fruit and milk powder from foreign countries and state whether efforts have been made to procure such articles from India?

(b) Is it a fact that sufficient quantity of tinned vegetables and food products are manufactured in India and sold at cheaper prices than foreign articles?

(c) What was the total quantity of such food products purchased by Government during 1948 and what was the cost thereof?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The total quantities of tinned vegetables, tinned fruits and milk powder accepted for Defence Services during 1948 were as under:

*Tinned vegetables including potatoes.*—About 650 tons valued at approximately Rs. 9 lakhs.

*Tinned fruit.*—About 150 tons valued at approximately Rs. 3 lakhs.

*Milk Powder.*—About 200 tons valued at approximately Rs. 2 lakhs.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of part (b), may I know, Sir, whether the All India Fruit Preservers Association had made representation to the Government that they can supply these tinned fruits in any quantity as they wanted?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They had made a representation; but they were not able to come up to the specification of quality required by the Defence Services. We placed an order for 818 tons with them; but they were able to supply only 288 tons of the requisite quality.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that they stated that they can comply with the Indian Army specification and if so may I know whether that offer was accepted or rejected?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Health Specialist of the Army tests the quality of the stuff which they accept. They did not accept

that as coming up to the specification. As a matter of fact, we have to pay, a higher price for the Indian product. We had to pay five lakhs of Rupees for the 288 tons which we accepted from the Indian manufacturers. For the 363 tons which we had to import from outside, a larger quantity, we paid four lakhs of Rupees.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the Government contemplating to stop the import of milk powder from foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have they received any representation in this respect from the different dairy farms and different *goshalas* that import of foreign milk powder should be stopped?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes. But the defence services requirements are for what is called the spray drying process powder; they do not accept what is called roller drying process which is at present used in India. Spray drying processed powder is more soluble in water and therefore the defence services requirements cannot be met from what is produced in this country.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any factory in India which can prepare such milk powder here?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Not at present in any large quantity.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have the Government of India considered the possibility of starting a factory like that?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Government have not considered.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that this Association told the Government that they are prepared to give all facilities to the Government if they are prepared to start a factory?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In this matter we are entirely in the hands of the Health Specialist of the Defence Department.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are even such fruits and vegetables imported from abroad, as are grown abundantly in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No such fruits and vegetables are imported into India by Government.

#### ISSUE OF LICENCES BY AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD

\*367. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the procedure adopted by the Air Transport and Licensing Board while considering the applications of various airways companies for grant of licences?

(b) Is the concerned party called in person to explain in case of doubts?

(c) Who holds the licence for Bombay/Bangalore service, when was it granted and since when is the service actually in operation?

(d) What is the total number of passengers carried by the licensee and what is the percentage of passengers carried as compared with the capacity of the planes during the year 1948?

(e) Is it a fact that the Air Services of India refused to accept a provisional licence for the said route? If so, what are the reasons for refusal?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The procedure adopted by the Air Transport Licensing Board for considering the

applications of various companies for the grant of licences for the operation of air services is laid down in Part XIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, particularly rules 137 to 148.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A licence for the operation of the Bombay-Bangalore service was granted to Messrs. Ambica Airlines on the 5th June, 1948. The service commenced operation on the 8th July, 1948.

(d) The total number of passengers carried by the licensee during 1948 was 3046. This was 77 per cent. of the capacity of the aircraft operated on the service.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Air Services of India Limited, considered the volume of traffic offering on the route to be inadequate for economic operation having regard to the frequencies already operated on the route by other companies.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any favouritism or consideration was shown by this Licensing Board in granting licence to a particular firm?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No, Sir. The Air Transport Licensing Board is a statutory Board and they conduct their proceedings according to rules.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any official was offered a motor car for the purpose of granting a licence?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** That may come out in the proceedings.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order order.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I am putting a direct question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question may be a direct one; but it contains an allegation. The honourable member must hold himself responsible for what he says and he must also remember that the person against whom the allegation is made is not present here.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** His name is not mentioned. It is a fact, Sir, let the Honourable Minister deny it.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is a fact, he must go to the Honourable Minister and ascertain the facts and proceed with the enquiry. It is very easy to spread allegations of various types in this House under cover of the protection which the honourable member and others get. It is not a proper practice to put any question like that unless the honourable member has ample evidence in his possession, has seen the Honourable Minister on the point, and has satisfied himself about the truth or falsehood of the allegation.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government have taken steps in this direction?

**Mr. Speaker:** In what direction?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** They have prosecuted somebody.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, he may ask that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has the Government prosecuted any officer of the Licensing Board?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The Secretary of the Air Transport Licensing Board has been prosecuted. The case is *sub-judice*. I cannot say anything more about it, now.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Have any Air Transport licences been cancelled recently?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I do not know.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** In granting licences, what are the conditions that weigh with the Government? What are the factors taken into consideration before a licence is issued?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** All that is contained in the Rules.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** What are the conditions? I want to know whether the fact that a particular line is not remunerative is a consideration?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** That is one of the considerations which the Air Transport Licensing Board takes into account.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is it the policy of the Government that in matters of civil aviation, the Government grants some form of subsidy for such air routes as is done in all countries, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States of America?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No subsidies are granted at present.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Only one question, Sir. In matters of ascertaining truth about corruption, may I know whether we can get facilities from the Ministries to get at the truth?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### ALL INDIA MAIN WIRELESS CONTROL CENTRE FOR AEROPLANES

**\*363. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that before partition, Karachi civil aerodrome was considered as the main centre for wireless control of movements of aeroplanes for all India?

(b) Is it a fact that the Karachi Wireless station still functions for such purposes for both India and Pakistan?

(c) Do Government, in view of partition, intend to have their own separate All-India Main Centre for wireless control of the movements of aeroplanes for commercial civil aviation?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) No, Sir. Karachi was the centre for wireless transmissions from points in India intended for countries in the Middle East only. The messages originating in India and destined for countries in the Far and North East were directed via Calcutta.

(b) Messages intended to points in the Middle East are still routed through Karachi. A direct link exists between Bombay and Dahrán and a link between Bombay and Cairo will be opened shortly.

(c) For purposes of commercial civil aviation, Wireless networks emanating from a particular airport are planned in consideration of the pattern of air routes served by that airport. A single main centre for wireless movement would not therefore serve the purpose adequately. Based on this principle, Calcutta has been provided with the necessary links with countries in the Far and North East. As stated in reply to part (a), Bombay has already a link with Dahrán and it is proposed to connect it with Cairo shortly. It is considered that these links would adequately serve the air routes to the West.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What attempts have been made by the Ministry to obtain the latest and most up-to-date radar apparatus?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Does that arise of this, Sir?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It is to control movements of aeroplanes, Sir, if the Minister knows about it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### REPORTING BY PUBLIC OF CASES OF CORRUPTION ON RAILWAYS

**\*369. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee meeting held at Kanpur on the 19th October 1948, a member stated that the public and traders would be prepared to report specific and concrete cases of bribery and corruption provided the Chairman guaranteed protection to the giver of bribes?

(b) Is it a fact that the Chairman refused to give such a guarantee?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, for obvious reasons such a guarantee could not be given. After a general discussion of the subject at the meeting, it was, however, agreed that any concrete cases reported by any member of the Local Advisory Committee would be dealt with in such manner as will not place that member in an embarrassing position. A general assurance has also been given to the trading community through the Press that those who assist the Railway in their campaign against corruption will in no way be harassed.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any guarantee for protection available to takers of bribe?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that for obvious reasons it could not be given. May I know what these obvious reasons are?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The reason is he could not give complete immunity for all people who gave bribes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was the refusal on the part of the Chairman dictated by the consideration that in law the giving of a bribe is as much an offence as the taking of it?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Obviously, yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that two members of this Committee—Mr. Shanti Narain and Mr. Hiranmanik definitely made definite allegations about corruption before the Committee and the Chairman refused to take any notice of it in view of the promise they wanted that the bribe givers should be exempted and may I know under these circumstances do Government intend to see that public co-operation is forthcoming whether they want to take advantage or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the question clear to the Honourable Minister?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether in view of the two members of the Advisory Committee having made definite statement at the Committee meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee that they are prepared to give evidence to the effect that bribe has been taken and in view of that the Chairman stated that he is not going to give any kind of guarantee for the person who has given bribe, do Government still insist from the public co-operation that they demand.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is putting too general a question. If the member of the Committee had made any allegations, the Chairman could not give any general guarantee that the givers of bribes will be exempted.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there any agency attached to each Railway to detect the crimes secretly and if so, is it working in conjunction with the Railway Police?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** There is a Department attached to each Railway and when cases occur, both departmental action as well as prosecution is taken against the person alleged.

**Srijit Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Has the Honourable Minister ascertained the legal position whether protected or not, the evidence of the bribe giver will be the evidence of an accomplice?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are entering into a discussion. Next question.

#### CLOTH CONTROL POLICY

**\*370. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how far the policy in respect of control of cloth announced by the Government of India during the last session of the Legislature has been implemented in the different Provinces and States of India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The policy of control announced in July last had the concurrence of all Provincial and State Governments. All Provincial and State Governments are giving effect to that policy. Under the policy in force at present control over production and ex-mill prices rests with the Central Government while the fixation of retail prices of cloth and yarn within 20 per cent. of ex-mill prices and their distribution to the consumers within their respective jurisdictions are the responsibility of the Provincial and State Governments concerned. All of them have appointed agents to purchase and lift their quotas from production centres and have taken necessary action for the fixation of retail prices. They have also arranged for the controlled distribution of cloth and yarn to consumers through licensed trade channels and Co-operative Societies.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that since the control of cloth, great accumulations of cloth have occurred in various places and what the Government are doing to remove those accumulations?

**Mr. Speaker:** The matter was answered I believe about four days back. Perhaps the honourable member was not present then.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What steps have been taken by Government to eliminate blackmarketing in cloth which seems to be an inevitable concomitant of control?

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra:** May I ask in the case of Provincial Governments not taking this quota, what was the way by which the mill owner was to dispose of this stock which was earmarked for particular provinces?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think it would be hypothetical in view of the answer already given and the figures supplied.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether he has considered the question of giving more licenses so that stocks could be released?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Instructions have been issued to Provincial Governments that they should grant more licenses so that there may not be any accumulation of cloth within the province and I am receiving replies from the Premiers which show that necessary steps are being taken.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the margin of profit the Government allows in fixing the prices of cloth to mill-owners?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** According to the Tariff Board Report I think it is about 6 per cent. profit and the usual depreciation charges on the written value of the stocks.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What has been the experience of the Government with the Co-operative Societies? Have they been able to take all the cloth that has been allotted to them?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The experience of Government is of a mixed character.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the rumour in the markets that the Government is going to remove this cloth control true in any way?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no intention to remove the cloth control.

#### FIXATION OF PRICES OF CLOTH

**\*371. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state when and on what basis the *ad hoc* prices for super-fine, fine, medium and coarse cloth were fixed by the Government of India?

(b) Why were these prices fixed at a very high level and are Government aware that there is strong resentment among the public against this?

(c) Do Government contemplate to revise these rates and bring them down to a reasonably low level and if so, when and on what basis?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The *ad hoc* prices were fixed from the 1st August 1948 simultaneously with the reimposition of control on textiles. The recommendations of the Tariff Board had not been fully examined at that stage. The prices were fixed on the basis of the cotton prices and the costs of production prevailing at that time. They correspond very closely with the Tariff Board's recommendations. Since then, the recommendations of the Tariff Board have been received and prices have been revised in accordance with their recommendations.

(b) I cannot agree that the *ad hoc* prices were unreasonably high, particularly in view of the fact that the prices had to be based on the very high price at which Mills had had to purchase cotton during the period of decontrol.

I am not aware that there is any resentment among the people.

(c) The price of cloth depends largely on the price of raw cotton, and to a smaller extent, on wages, fuel and mill-stores. The profit element in the prices fixed by the Tariff Board is small and not capable of reduction. A fall in cloth prices will therefore follow only on a fall of raw cotton prices, and wage levels.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the cotton growers are complaining of unusually low prices as compared with the prices which are charged for the cloth?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Will it be relevant?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have received some complaints that the ceiling and floor prices of cotton fixed by Government are not quite fair. We have considered the matter very carefully and we do not propose to make any readjustments so far as the present year stocks are concerned but the matter will be examined before the next sowing season starts and we shall consult the Provincial Governments and producers interests as well.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Is the Government aware that the areas under cotton have been reduced this year?



**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The area has not been reduced but unfortunately the forecast is while about 28 lakhs of bales were expected, we expect about 22 to 23 lakhs of bales only.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Are Government already considering proposals for raising cotton prices?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any representations been received from cotton growers of C.P. and Berar or from C.P. Government in this regard?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as prices of *Kapas* is concerned, it is not controlled. The control relates to the cotton after it has been ginned. In C.P. *Kapas* is being sold at prices which is considered to be fairly high.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is not it a fact that the Indian Central Cotton Committee itself has protested against the present policy of Government in regard to the cotton price?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have received certain representations from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and those have been taken into consideration.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is the price of Indian cotton lower than the price of cotton from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In Pakistan of course the price is much higher than in India because there is no control in the other Dominion.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware that the price of *kapas* depends on the price of cotton?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is an argument.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the percent of margin allowed between the cost price of cloth and the market price?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has stated—six per cent.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Between cost price and market price?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is a margin of 20 per cent. between ex-mill price and the price at which consumers pay, and the actual fixation is left to Provincial Governments.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Does the whole of this 20 per cent. profit go to the mill-owners or to the selling agents also?

**Mr. Speaker:** How can it be?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How are the profits distributed between the different categories of middlemen?

**Mr. Speaker:** I believe the millowner is out of the picture. It is only the further distribution.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** The millowner also charges some profit over and above his cost price. After the six per cent. twenty per cent. more is left. I want to know where this twenty per cent. goes.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as the margin between ex-mill price and the actual price fixed within this twenty per cent. is concerned, it is distributed amongst the agents who purchase and lift the stocks from the mills, amongst the agents who receive the stocks within the provinces, amongst the wholesalers and retailers through whom the stocks are distributed.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are these agents appointed by Government or by the mills themselves?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No agents are appointed by the mills. The Provincial Governments appoint their agents. With regard to surplus stocks, we propose to allow the mills to appoint their agents subject to previous consultations with the Provincial Government concerned.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What percentage of the yarn price is accounted for by the price paid for cotton?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I cannot give the actual figure, but it will be somewhere between 70 per cent. and 75 per cent. so far as the production of yarn is concerned.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Have Government received the report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee meeting held at the beginning of this month?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It has not reached me yet, but I have seen it in the papers.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Are Government aware that the movement of cotton and *kapas* is restricted between certain Indian States and Provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is so. Some provinces and States have put artificial barriers and we have pointed out to them that this should not be so and that there must be freer movement, subject to the general policy enunciated by Government.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Has not the Indian Central Cotton Committee said that the price fixed for cotton is low and the acreage has gone down?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think, Sir, that the acreage could have gone down by the fixation of the price, because this acreage was fixed long before the prices were fixed.

**Shri Krishna Chandra Sharma:** What is the quantity of surplus stock for which millowners have appointed agents?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no fixed quantity. Whatever is allotted to a particular province, that province must purchase by the end of the month following, and the surplus left will be sold through agents nominated by mills subject to consultation with the Provincial Government.

#### ALLOTMENT OF QUOTAS OF CLOTH TO PROVINCES AND STATES.

**\*372. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what basis was adopted by the Government of India in allotting quotas of different quantities of super-fine, fine, medium and coarse cloth to the various provinces and states, and what were the quotas of the different qualities of cloth allotted to each of the provinces and states?

(b) Was the basis uniformly adopted on population basis in respect of all the provinces or was any distinction made and if so, on what principle?

(c) Has the scheme for distribution of cloth in various provinces been adopted and brought into force with the approval of the Government of India and if so, are Government aware that some of the provinces have introduced rationing of cloth while others have not?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The allotment of super-fine, fine, medium and coarse cloth to Provinces and States is based on the total production of these qualities in the country and each Province and State.



is expected to take its requirements in terms of a reasonable cross section of the total production. In the actual allocations made from August 1948 to January 1949 the average percentage of the various qualities of cloth was as follows:

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| Superfine | 5.7  |
| Fine      | 10.4 |
| Medium    | 65.0 |
| Coarse    | 14.3 |
| Fents     | 4.6  |

(b) The basis adopted is uniform and no distinction is made in any case.

(c) The internal distribution of cloth in Provinces and States is the responsibility of the Provincial and State Governments who have been left free to decide whether or not any scheme of rationing should be introduced.

#### MANUFACTURE OF WIRELESS TRANSMITTERS AND RADIO EQUIPMENTS

\*373. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there are any factories in India manufacturing wireless transmitters, radio valves, radio equipments, etc.?

(b) If so, how many are there and what is their total annual output and if not, what steps are the Government of India taking to bring into existence such factories?

(c) Are there any proposals before the Government of India to start such factories and if so, will they be State-owned or private?

(d) Are there any negotiations going on with any foreign companies to start such factories in India, and if so, what are those companies, and by which date are they likely to commence working?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (c). No, Sir. Only broadcast radio receivers and a few radio components such as transformers, paper condensers and chokes are manufactured by some firms. Four firms are manufacturing radio receivers and their combined output is about 25,000 Units per annum.

Government is exploring the possibility of establishing a State owned factory for the manufacture of wireless transmitters, radio valves, radar equipment excluding domestic receiver sets.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government is negotiating with four foreign concerns for preparing a project report on the establishment in India of a factory for the manufacture of wireless and radar equipment etc. The project report, which is likely to take four to six months to prepare will *inter alia*, deal with the facilities which are necessary for the proper location of the factory, capital cost involved, raw materials required, cost of production etc. It is hoped to enter into agreements in the next 3 or 4 weeks with one or more firms, as considered necessary, for preparing the project report.

**Seth Govind Das:** Where are these factories to be located? Have any places been fixed?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That has not been decided yet.

**Seth Govind Das:** How many places are under contemplation?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No particular place is under contemplation just now.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why are they excluding the possibility of manufacturing domestic radio sets in their own factories?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We did not wish to compete with private firms which are already doing this kind of work.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any effort being made to get these community sets manufactured by Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Well, that might be considered. In fact as I have said, we are calling for the detailed project report from one or two firms of repute and all those matters will be considered.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware that last year when the Honourable Minister for Communications wanted to establish a telephone factory, Jubbulpore was one of the places where it was contemplated to be fixed? Will Government consider that place again when fixing the places for these factories?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the names of the four or five firms that the Honourable Minister said are manufacturing the miscellaneous tit-bits to which he referred?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Not miscellaneous!

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The little things to which he referred? What are the names of the firms?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have—The Standard Telephones and Cables, London; The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, U.K.; The Radio Corporation of America, New York; The Campagne Generale Telegraphie Sans Fil, Paris.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** No Indian firm?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I read out names of foreign firms whom we may consult. Shall I read out the eleven names of Indian firms, manufacturing here?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** No, four names!

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They are—The Philips Electrical Co. (I.) Ltd., Calcutta; The I.R.P. Radio Ltd., Calcutta; The Supreme Electrical Engineering Co., Bombay; The Patiala Electronics Ltd., Patiala and several other firms.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are they all owned by Indians and with Indian capital? Or is foreign capital invested in them?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am not sure whether there is any foreign capital but they are mostly controlled by Indians.

#### MEASURES TO INCREASE YIELD OF EXISTING CROPS AND IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

\*374. **Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what increase in production Government expect from existing sown area by application of concentrates, green manure, compost and chemical manure, and what would be the probable cost of such an undertaking?

(b) What would be the probable cost of foodgrains intended to be imported to India in the year 1949, for meeting the deficit?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) It is difficult to calculate the increased yield separately by the application of each kind of manure as this depends on the quantity applied and the nitrogen percentage. On this basis and information given by the Provinces, the additional increased yield of foodgrains from the existing sown area during the year 1st July, 1948 to 30th

June, 1949 is expected to be 5,33,961 tons. The total estimated cost of such an undertaking is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 5,58,31,096.

(b) Foodgrains worth about Rs. 130 crores are expected to be imported in 1949.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How much land is proposed to be reclaimed during 1949 by the Ministry?

**Mr. Speaker:** All the relevant figures were given during the debate on food.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF FRUIT PRODUCTS CONTROL ORDER

**\*375. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when and why the Fruit Products Control Order was withdrawn;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government in its absence to ensure the quality of the products of the fruit preservation and canning industries; and

(c) what steps are being taken to encourage the fruit preservation and canning industries?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) The Fruit Products Control Order has not been withdrawn but has been renamed as the Fruit Products Order. Experience has shown that the enforcement provisions of this Order can be administered more economically by the Provincial Governments. It has, therefore, been decided to transfer enforcement functions under the Order to the Provincial and State Governments. The responsibility for laying down the standards and for issuing the licences will remain with the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Attention is invited to my reply to parts (a) and (d) of Starred Question No. 284, answered on the 10th February, 1949.

#### PRODUCTION OF PHOSPHORUS, CALCIUM CARBIDE, CYNAMIDE AND HALOGENATED SOLVENTS

**\*376. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) why the production of phosphorus, calcium carbide, cynamide and halogenated solvents has not yet been started;

(b) what steps are being taken to start their production; and

(c) whether any plans have been prepared for their development?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Production of these chemicals in India has not been started so far for the following reasons:

**Phosphorous.**—The demand for phosphorous being only about 150 tons per annum, a small plant will not be an economic unit. However, the question of its production in India is now being examined.

**Calcium Carbide.**—The chief difficulty in the production of Calcium Carbide is the non-availability of good quality of limestone and low ash coke. Raw materials of similar poor quality were being used in Japan for the production of Calcium Carbide before the war. Facilities are now being offered to some Chemical firms to depute expert to Japan to study their methods of manufacture of carbide for the benefit of the Indian Industries generally.

**Cynamide.**—The production of Cynamide depends on the availability of cheap Calcium Carbide.

**Halogenated solvents.**—At present the demand for Halogenated solvents is very small as the organic industries like dyestuffs, plastics etc., are not yet developed.

(c) No.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** With regard to carbide of calcium has Government got any estimate of the requirements of this country of this chemical?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the figure. We know what the requirements are and we are in negotiation with Japan and we propose to send out some experts for the purpose of studying conditions there.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Have Government considered the desirability of consulting the Norwegian experts on this matter, because that is a product which is specialised in Norway?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We are prepared to consider the suggestion. The difficulty is with regard to the poor quality of the raw material available in India. This experiment has been made in Japan and we are already negotiating with some experts there.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is Halogenated solvents?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be explained to the honourable member outside the House.

#### INDIAN POWER ALCOHOL ACT

**\*377. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) when the provisions of the Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 will be enforced;

(b) whether the proposed Conference of Provincial and State Governments has been held to advance the process of admixture of power alcohol; and

(c) what assistance is proposed to be given by Government to the Power Alcohol Industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The Governments of U. P. and Bihar have enacted legislation for the utilisation of Power Alcohol produced in those Provinces. Under these Acts, whatever power alcohol is produced at present is being utilised already. Production at present is 3.54 million gallons against production of 2.20 million gallons last year. Steps are being taken in consultation with the Governments of U.P. and Bihar to frame rules under the Indian Power Alcohol Act. These rules will take care of production, surplus to the needs of the U.P. and Bihar, as it arises. So far as the U.P. is concerned, we hope to notify the central Power Alcohol Act to it within the next 3/4 months. Meanwhile, a scheme for the setting up of mixing plants is being drawn up to meet an anticipated increase to about 12 million gallons over the next two years.

(b) A conference of Governments has not been found necessary so far.

(c) Government are prepared to afford such reasonable assistance as the Industry may ask for. Such assistance in the shape of allotment of steel materials and coal has already been given to various distilleries during the last year. A claim for a reduction of excise duty is now under examination.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What about the Madras Presidency where also there is an idea for the manufacture of power alcohol?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We will examine for plans from the Madras Government.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Are the requirements of the power alcohol industry being met so far as fuel is concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As far as possible.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What percentage of the total molasses available are being utilised so far for the manufacture of power alcohol? Can the Honourable Minister give any idea?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the figures. I think nearly about 60 to 70 per cent. we are utilising already.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the basis on which these licenses are granted? Have Government got anything in view as to the quantity of production which the different distilleries should manufacture?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We want to reach the target of 12 million gallons as soon as possible and while granting licenses we bear in mind the availability of raw materials, transport facilities and so on, in consultation with the provincial governments.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** If all these things are available, are licenses granted freely or.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The question is hypothetical.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will all the molasses available in U.P. and Bihar be utilised by producing the proposed target of 12 million gallons of power alcohol?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe so.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Have any Provinces and States asked for assistance for the production of power alcohol?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They have asked for facilities for the supply of raw materials but not financial assistance.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Have any Provinces and States asked for assistance that have asked for such assistance?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the names.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that the power alcohol question is related to the petrol problem, may I know if India's share of the world's total production of petrol has increased or decreased of late?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be going beyond the question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It is intimately related to the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FRUIT TECHNOLOGY

**\*378. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- when the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology was founded;
- how many students have been admitted thereto;
- what is the period of the course of training;
- whether any scholars from provincial governments are admitted into the Institute;
- whether any complaints have been received from students regarding (i) the inadequacy of laboratory equipment, (ii) the fees charged (Rs. 25 per mensem) and (iii) the failure of Government to give diplomas to the students on the completion of their course; and if so, how often;

(f) whether Government have any plans for the improvement of this Institute;

(g) whether Government propose to issue diplomas to the present set of students on the completion of their training; and

(h) whether Government propose to find employment for the trainees in the Fruit Preservation and Canning Industry?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A full-fledged Institute of Fruit Technology has not so far been set up and in view of the financial stringency the proposal has been further postponed to 1950-51.

The Non-Muslim Staff of the Research Section relating to Fruit Preservation which was attached to the Agriculture College at Lyallpore in the Punjab was, after the Partition accommodated at Delhi where the Section is functioning since August, 1947. A class for imparting post-Graduate training in Horticulture, Fruit Preservation and allied subjects is being run by the staff in addition to their duties.

(b) Seventeen.

(c) Fifteen months including three months practical training.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. On two or three occasions.

(f) Yes. It is the intention of the Government to locate and develop the Institute permanently at Nagpur or some other suitable centre as soon as funds permit.

(g) Diploma will be issued to students who complete the Course.

(h) Yes. The Government will assist the qualified trainees to get suitable employment.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government satisfied that there is adequate staff in the Research Institute?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government are not satisfied.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** When will Government provide it with adequate staff?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, in view of the financial stringency we are not able to set up that Institute on a permanent basis. So we are trying to carry on on a temporary basis.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that there are not even lecturers in certain subjects and as a result the scholars are suffering?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** To some extent the students are suffering. Government will re-examine the matter with a view to improving the staff.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** What is the total number of qualified trainees who are yet to be employed? Are there any women among them and if so, how many?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to answer that question straightaway.

#### EXPORT OF HANDLOOM CLOTH TO SOFT CURRENCY AREAS

**\*379. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Madras to allow free export of handloom cloth to soft currency areas?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what action has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Government have announced the decision that for a temporary period, which will not extend beyond the 30th June, 1949, licences for the export of handloom cloth will be freely issued subject to a ceiling of 50 million yards to Pakistan and lower ceilings for other areas. In this connection I would refer the honourable member to the Press Note which was recently issued by the Ministry of Commerce. A copy of the Press Note has been placed on the Library table.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will Government consider the question of helping the handloom industry by permanently permitting free exports of handloom cloth?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not know whether it will be in the interests of the handloom industry to allow free exports of handloom cloth permanently.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know how the quantity that has now been permitted to be exported to Pakistan and other countries stands in relation to the quantity that was exported before 1939? Has the Honourable Minister any idea of it?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the figures for 1939.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that the Pakistan Government had made it clear to the Government of India that the quota that has been fixed for the export of cotton cloth from India is to be restricted only to mill-made cloth and does not include handloom cloth?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They have not in any way made such a thing clear yet. But perhaps if the honourable member goes on asking questions they will make it clear tomorrow.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Have Government received any information to the effect that there is a very large stock of handloom cloth lying unsold in Madras?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is why we are taking this step.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that Pakistan has raised no objection to the export of handloom-woven cloth?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not received any notice of objection.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it not a fact that the neighbouring countries both to the east and west of India are dependent on handloom cloth from India and would not this market be diverted if exports are not allowed freely?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We would like India also to depend a little more on handloom cloth for her own requirements.

#### FOREIGN TOURIST TRAFFIC

**\*380. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state what steps are being taken to attract foreign Tourist Traffic?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The steps immediately considered necessary for the development of foreign tourist traffic are:

(i) improvements in arrangements regarding catering at points of arrival and departure;

(ii) provision of better facilities at important centres in the matter of accommodation, transport, guides, etc.;

(iii) simplification of passport and customs regulations, wherever necessary; and

(iv) publicity in other countries.

An *ad hoc* Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials interested in the matter has been set up to make practical recommendations in regard to these matters urgently and also regarding the kind of permanent organisation necessary for the development of tourist traffic. A full time officer will be placed at the disposal of the Committee. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Do prohibition in third-class hotels and indifferent accommodation in trains constitute an attraction for tourist traffic?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With reference to the provision of proper amenities and facilities to which the Honourable Minister referred and with which the foreign tourist traffic is intimately connected, has the Honourable Minister's attention been drawn to a slogan raised in the Indian Railway Magazine to the effect that "Mahashivaratri is coming, travel third-class on Indian Railways and attain Heaven"?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Does the Ministry of Railways maintain an advertising agency in London still to attract tourist traffic?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** No such agency has yet been started.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Are special carriages being built for tourist traffic or will the tourists be expected to be content with the accommodation provided in class I?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** All these matters are under consideration?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Who are the non-official members of the *ad hoc* Committee?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice of that question.

#### IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES

**\*381. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of broad gauge and metre gauge locomotives for which government placed orders with the United States, Canadian and United Kingdom firms up till now?

(b) What is the cost of such orders?

(c) How many locomotives, broad gauge and metre gauge, have been delivered so far?

(d) Have Government any proposals for the manufacture of locomotives in India?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) to (d). The information required by the honourable member is laid on the table.

## STATEMENT

(a) to (c).—Orders for the following locomotives had either actually been placed or were projected at the time of partition:—

| Type                     | No. | Country                       |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| <i>Broad Gauge</i>       |     |                               |
| XD . . . . .             | 6   | UK                            |
| WP (prototype) . . . . . | 16  | USA                           |
| CWD . . . . .            | 150 | Canada                        |
| BESA . . . . .           | 84  | UK                            |
| WP . . . . .             | 300 | UK                            |
| XT . . . . .             | 10  | India (Ajmer Rly. Workshops). |
| <i>Metre Gauge</i>       |     |                               |
| MAWD . . . . .           | 33  | USA                           |

2. As the delivery schedule quoted by the UK builders for the 300 WP Passenger locos did not suit the urgent need for new locomotives on Indian Railways, enquiries were made in North America. The deliveries promised from Canada and USA were much better and it was decided to place an order for at least 100 WPs in North America. Tenders called in North America however, showed that deliveries could commence in early 1949 and it was finally decided to place an order for 200 WP locos in North America while reducing the number to be ordered in UK from 300 to 200 diverting the capacity for the third 100 WP locos to the manufacture of another type of locomotive.

3. As a result of the Chief Commissioner's tour in Europe and America to seek capacity for the manufacture of locomotives, it was decided that North America should build 300 Ps instead of the 200 already arranged, while UK would build only 100 WG type goods locos.

This reduction of order on U.K. builders was made in view of their delivery date being postponed and also their quotations being almost the same as for American builders without the advantage of getting early delivery.

4. Thus the final position of the orders placed for new locos since partition is as under. The main consideration for placing orders for the new locomotives was to obtain the quickest possible deliveries consistent with prices being reasonable.—

| Number and type of locos. | Orders placed on          | Country | Delivery schedule Ex-Works.                                                                                       | Total expenditure expected (in thousands of Rupees) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Broad Gauge:</i>       |                           |         |                                                                                                                   |                                                     |
| 60 WP (Pass.) . . . . .   | Montreal Loco Works, Ltd. | Canada  | 22 locos per month from Feb. 1949                                                                                 | 10,48,97                                            |
| 40 WP ( „ ) . . . . .     | Canadian Loco Co.         | Canada  | Feb. '49 10                                                                                                       |                                                     |
| 100 WP ( „ ) . . . . .    | Baldwin Loco Works        | USA     | Mar. 15                                                                                                           |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | April 15                                                                                                          |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | May 15                                                                                                            |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | June 20                                                                                                           |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | July 10                                                                                                           |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | Aug. 15                                                                                                           |                                                     |
| 100 WP ( „ ) . . . . .    | Joint Canadians           | Canada  | Aug. '49 to Nov. '49                                                                                              | 5,43,40                                             |
| 100 WG (Goods) . . . . .  | North British Loco.       | UK      | Commencing from Feb. '50 @ 8 per month for first 50 locos & thereafter 6 per month until completion in Mar. 1951. | 5,38,08                                             |
| <i>Metre Gauge:</i>       |                           |         |                                                                                                                   |                                                     |
| 120 YG (Goods) . . . . .  | Baldwin Loco. Works       | USA     | July '49 2                                                                                                        | 6,39,79                                             |
| 30 YG ( „ ) . . . . .     | Vulcan Iron Works         | USA     | Aug. 29                                                                                                           |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | Sep. 31                                                                                                           |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | Oct. 31                                                                                                           |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | Nov. 36                                                                                                           |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | Dec. 21                                                                                                           |                                                     |
| 20 YP (Pass.) . . . . .   | Baldwin Loco. Works       | USA     | June '49 10                                                                                                       |                                                     |
|                           |                           |         | July '49 10                                                                                                       |                                                     |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

*Narrow Gauge:*

|                         |                       |        |                       |        |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| 12 ZE (Goods) . . . . . | Corpet, Lonvet & Cia. | France | 2 p.m. from June '50  | 26,64* |
| 8 ZB (Pass.) . . . . .  | „ „ „                 | France | 2 p.m. from Dec. '50] | 14,24* |

\*Estimated.

5. In addition to the above, orders had already been placed for the following locos, as given in para 1:—

| No. & type of locos        | Orders placed on                         | Country | Delivery schedule Ex-Works.                                                     | Total expenditure expected (in thousands of Rupees.) |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Broad Gauge:</i>        |                                          |         |                                                                                 |                                                      |
| 6 XD (Goods) . . . . .     | Vulcan Foundry                           | UK      | Expected at Madras during week commencing 16-1-1949.                            | 15,24                                                |
| 150 CWD ( „ ) . . . . .    | Canadian Loco—60 }<br>Montreal Loco—90 } | Canada  | Aug. '48 4<br>Sep. 18<br>Oct. 27<br>Nov. 29<br>Dec. 29<br>Jan. 49 26<br>Feb. 17 | 5,00,36                                              |
| 84 BESA (Pass.) . . . . .  | Vulcan Foundry                           | UK      | 3 per week from Dec. '49.                                                       | 2,98,42                                              |
| 16 WP ( „ ) . . . . .      | Baldwin                                  | USA     | All recd. by Dec. '47 (Old order).                                              | 74,60                                                |
| 10 XT (Shunting) . . . . . | BB & CI (Ajmer)                          | India   | 1 put into service, 1 under erection. Balance, 1 every two months.              |                                                      |
| <i>Metre Gauge:</i>        |                                          |         |                                                                                 |                                                      |
| 33 MAWD (Goods) . . . . .  | Baldwin                                  | USA     | All recd. by Dec. '48                                                           | 89,01                                                |

6. Thus the total number of locos on order abroad on 1-1-1949, including the MAWD locos which were still being placed on line, were 640 BG, 203 MG. and 20 Narrow Gauge.

Of these locos, 13 BG and 33 MG locomotives have arrived in India since 1st April 1948. (These do not include 16 WP locos received by December 1947). A further 126 BG engines are expected to be received by the 31st March 1949, the total receipts in 1948-49 being 139 BG and 33 MG locos. During 1949-50 a further 337 BG and 170 MG locos are expected to be received from abroad.

7. The allotment of these new BG and MG locos ordered abroad has been made as under:—

| Railway | B.G. | M.G. |
|---------|------|------|
| Assam   | —    | —    |
| BB & CI | 43   | 33   |
| BN      | 126  | —    |
| EI      | 249  | —    |
| EP      | 35   | —    |
| GIP     | 136  | —    |
| MSM     | 31   | 34   |
| OT      | —    | 72   |
| SI      | 20   | 64   |
|         | 640  | 203  |

No allotment has yet been made of the Narrow Gauge locos.

8. Of the balance, 164 BG and 16 NG locomotives are expected to be delivered in India during 1950-51 and the remaining 4 N. G. locos during 1951-52.

(d) *Mihijam Shops*.—Consequent on the announcement in June, 1947 of the proposed constitutional changes and pending the Boundary Commission's award, orders were issued to suspend all constructional work at Kanchrapara. Though as a result of the Boundary Commission's award Kanchrapara North, the site selected for Locomotive Building Work-

shop, fell in India, the Government decided that a workshop of this importance should not be located close to the frontier. It was, therefore, decided that the new workshop should be located at Mihijam in West Bengal. Indents for machinery and Plant have already been placed.

The scheme is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 14 crores. The workshop is designed for the manufacture of 120 steam locomotives and 50 additional boilers per year. It is hoped that the smaller shops for the manufacture of component parts of the locomotives together with adequate number of quarters for the workmen and the staff likely to be employed in these shops will be ready by early 1950 and that the Main Assembly Shop for the manufacture of locomotives complete, will be ready by early 1951.

**Singhbhum Shops.**—This shop was sold to Messrs. Tatas on the 1st June, 1945 who have entered into an agreement with the Government for the manufacture of 50 locos and 50 additional boilers per annum in this shop. An order for 100 loco boilers was placed on this Firm, out of which 56 have been completed upto the 6th January, 1949.

TELCO have recently intimated that their buildings will be completed and the Loco Plant and Machinery received at site by December, 1951 from which date they would be in a position to start manufacture of locos. They anticipated that the first loco would be turned out by December, 1953.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Have Government applied to the International Monetary Bank for purchasing railway equipment like locomotives, rails, etc.?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think the Bank sells engines or locomotives.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** For a loan?

#### RESTORATION OF DISMANTLED RAILWAY LINES IN MADRAS

**\*382. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the dismantled railway lines which the Government of Madras have recommended to be restored at their interview with him on the 20th December, 1948;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have also made representations against the removal of 'deckings' on the Krishna and Pennar bridges; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decisions regarding the matters referred to in parts (a) and (b) above and if so, what these decisions are?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) At the meeting held on 28th December, 1948, the Government of Madras recommended the restoration of the Shoranur-Nilambur and Madura-Bodinayakanur Railway lines.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of guarantee payable by the Madras Government in the event of the Shoranur-Nilambur line being restored is under consideration. It was agreed at the meeting that the traffic prospects of restoring the entire Madura-Bodinayakanur section should be worked out afresh.

As regards the Madras Government's representation that the road decking on the Kistna and Pennar bridges should not be removed, the matter is still under consideration.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have not the Madras Government recommended the restoration of the Coimada-Waltair railway line which was dismantled during the war?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think so.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister trying to instil a new spirit in regard to projects for construction of new lines, since he has taken office?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am trying to instil such spirit as I can in conjunction with the Central Board of Transport.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:** May I ask what decision was taken regarding the restoration of the Dharmapuri-Hosur railway line?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The question of restoration of these various lines which were dismantled sometime ago is being examined, and the entire set-up of such lines in the Madras Province will come up for consideration before the Central Board of Transport soon.

#### PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF VEGETABLE OILS

**\*383. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the installed and crushing capacity of factories for vegetable oil products in various provinces, and what is their total production in a year?

(b) In which provinces are new factories being installed and when are they expected to be completed?

(c) What will be the production from the new factories?

(d) What is the estimated annual consumption of vegetable oil products in the country?

(e) Are vegetable oil products allowed to be exported out of the country and if so, to which destinations and how much during the last year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Presumably by crushing capacity the honourable member means planned capacity.

(a) The total installed and planned capacity in the various Provinces and States is as under:

| Province                      | Installed capacity | Planned capacity |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bombay . . . . .           | 108,500 tons.      | 116,000 tons.    |
| 2. Delhi . . . . .            | 13,500 ..          | 13,500 ..        |
| 3. United Provinces . . . . . | 42,470 ..          | 42,470 ..        |
| 4. West Bengal . . . . .      | 23,000 ..          | 53,000 ..        |
| 5. Orissa . . . . .           | ..                 | 7,500 ..         |
| 6. Madras . . . . .           | 4,900 tons         | 52,900 ..        |
| 7. C. P. and Berar . . . . .  | ..                 | 16,500 ..        |
| 8. Bihar . . . . .            | 4,960 tons         | 4,960 ..         |
| Total . . . . .               | 197,330 tons.      | 306,830 tons.    |

| States                                    | Installed capacity | Planned capacity |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mysore . . . . .                       | 4,800 tons.        | 4,800 tons.      |
| 2. Cochin . . . . .                       | 1,200 ..           | 1,200 ..         |
| 3. Baroda . . . . .                       | 12,000 ..          | 12,000 ..        |
| 4. Saurashtra . . . . .                   | 9,000 ..           | 21,000 ..        |
| 5. Junagadh . . . . .                     | ..                 | 7,500 ..         |
| 6. Madhyabharat . . . . .                 | ..                 | 19,500 ..        |
| 7. Kolhapur . . . . .                     | ..                 | 3,000 ..         |
| 8. Patiala & East Punjab States . . . . . | ..                 | 3,000 ..         |
| Total . . . . .                           | 27,000 tons.       | 63,000 tons.     |
| Grand Total . . . . .                     | 227,330 tons.      | 369,830 tons.    |

The total production in 1947 was approximately 95,000 tons and in 1948, 129,000 tons.

(b) New factories are being installed as under and most of them are expected to be completed by the end of 1949.

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| 1. West Bengal . . . . .    | 6  |
| 2. Orissa . . . . .         | 1  |
| 3. C.P. and Berar . . . . . | 2  |
| 4. Madras . . . . .         | 10 |
| 5. Bombay . . . . .         | 3  |

(c) The increased production from the new factories is expected to be 145,530 tons per annum.

(d) It is difficult to give an accurate estimate, but the Vanaspati Advisory Committee set up by Government in 1945 estimated total requirements by 1950 at 240,000 tons for internal consumption in United India, 35,000 tons for industrial purposes and 50,000 tons for export. Adding an extra 15 per cent. to allow for the difference between maximum capacity and actual production the Committee recommended a target production of 400,000 tons. The annual internal consumption of Vanaspati for India alone may not be put at about 200,000 tons excluding that required for export and industrial purposes.

(e) Yes, only to a limited extent as the production is not adequate. The quantities exported in 1948 were:

|                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Pakistan . . . . .                | 700 tons. |
| Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms . . . . . | 75 tons.  |

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government contemplating to do something by which this vegetable ghee may be distinguished from the ordinary ghee? Is any research being made in this respect?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, efforts are being made in that direction. But I do not think there is any question of vegetable ghee. There is difference between Vanaspati and ghee. And as honourable members are aware, various steps have been taken to make adulteration difficult.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that Government have stated that they are conducting investigations into the utility or otherwise of Vanaspati and pending that they would stop any further expansion of this industry?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is so and the factories functioning are those in respect of which Government have committed themselves. The Government declaration was that beyond those to which they have made a commitment there would be no further expansion of the industry.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that no licences for fresh factories will be given as far as vanaspati production is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is so.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government given any notice to such of the licensees who have not yet taken any steps to start any factory?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Notices have been given. In the case of some the applications were rejected and the rest have been informed.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have Government by law prohibited the use of the description 'vegetable ghee' which is in fact a misnomer for vegetable oil?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Is it not a fact that all attempts to prevent adulteration of pure ghee with Vanaspati ghee have totally failed?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a question of opinion.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Is it a fact that Government ordered that 5 per cent. of sesamum oil should be mixed with Vanaspati before it is sold?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Is it a fact that this is more violated in practice than.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What is the result of enquiry as to the food value of Vanaspati?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The scientists have not yet given us the final report. It is expected they will complete their investigations by the middle of 1949.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know whether, for the manufacture of these hydrogenated edible oils known as Vanaspati, Government has prescribed the category of special vegetable oils which would be suitable and nutritious for this purpose?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are certain specifications for the purpose of manufacturing hydrogenated oil, and also a rule that a certain amount of sesamum oil has to be mixed to prevent adulteration.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the Government contemplating to stop this hydrogenation of vegetable products?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This matter has been considered and discussed. Government have not yet come to a decision.

#### PRODUCTION OF GLYCERINE

**\*384. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of Glycerine produced in the country in various provinces?

(b) Have any new Glycerine Recovery Plants been installed during 1948? If so, what is their capacity and what is the total investment thereon?

(c) Is the country self-sufficient so far as Glycerine is concerned? If it is importing or exporting the same, what is the quantity and total value of the imports or exports as the case may be.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) During 1948, 2,000 tons of refined glycerine were produced in Bombay and 150 tons in U.P. Glycerine is not produced in any other province at present.

(b) No new plant was installed during 1948.

(c) India's requirement is met from indigenous sources and there is no import of glycerine. In 1948, an export quota of 350 tons was fixed for crude glycerine (80 per cent.). No refined glycerine was exported.

#### MALPRACTICES IN PRODUCTION OF BOILED RICE

**\*385. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether Government are aware that Millowners, who are generally the whole-sale dealers, while converting paddy into boiled rice, in order to have increased weight, soak the paddy for too long a time never changing the water, boil it more than necessary, hull it before it is dry and then stock and supply it to the ration shops with a bad smell and in clotted condition?

(b) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that by doing so, often large stocks get rejected thereby increasing the food shortage?

(c) Do the district authorities take any undertaking from the millers that they will produce rice of a quality that Government require?

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



(d) If not have Government any arrangement to cancel the licence of the miller and for the management of the mills to be taken over by the District Magistrate of the District as an emergency measure to supply good rice and avoid wastage?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Reports of such complaints have been received by the Governments of the provinces of Madras, Bihar and Assam.

(b) The fact has not been brought to the notice of the Central Government. Government is inquiring into the matter with a view to effective steps being taken in regard to milling process.

(c) and (d). The millers are required under the license issued to them to offer for sale rice of a standard specification laid down by the Provincial Governments and either the price is cut or rice rejected if it does not satisfy the specification or the licence cancelled.

A statement showing the action taken by the Provinces in the event of rice of standard quality not being offered, is laid on the table of the House.

#### Statement

*showing action taken by Governments if rice offered for sale does not answer the standard specifications*

**C. P.**—Deductions are made for deviations from the tolerance limits prescribed for the various quality factor. The Government have authority to cancel or suspend the licence issued to rice mills under the Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1943. There is no arrangement at present to take over the management of a mill by the District authorities nor has such a necessity so far arisen.

**Orissa.**—Mills are controlled under the Orissa Rice Mills Licensing Order, 1943 and continuance of the mills in the trade depends on the ability to maintain standard. Although powers exist, no occasion has arisen to cancel the licence of a miller or take over the management of a mill.

**Madras.**—Either a cut is made in the price of rice or the stock is rejected. The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order provides for the cancellation of the licences. But mills are not taken over by Government.

**East Punjab.**—Licences of dealers or rice millers are cancelled.

**Bihar.**—The Government have issued Quality Control Instructions and suitable action is taken to prevent bad milling of rice.

**Assam.**—Action against rice millers who do not comply with the Qualities Standard Order is taken by suspension or cancellation of their licenses under the Assam Foodgrains Control Order.

**U. P.**—Hulling takes place under the supervision of Government staff and delivery of rice from the hullers is taken strictly in accordance with the quality specifications fixed by Government. If the quality is inferior heavy deductions are made. Government can also suspend or cancel the licence.

There is no arrangement for taking over the management of rice mills by Government but there are enough hullers to take over the work of any one whose licence has been suspended or cancelled.

**West Bengal.**—Deductions in prices are made for rice not up to Government specification. Licences of mills found corrupt or otherwise delinquent can also be cancelled under the Provincial Rice Mills Control Order. Government can also take over management of rice mills if circumstances justify such a course.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How do Government account for the very bad smell and bad quality of rice that is being actually supplied to the consumer, in the light of the precautions taken by Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I have said there are areas where the proper methods are not being used and Government are taking steps to see that those methods are used there.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government any inspection staffs to visit these factories, where this boiled rice is prepared, from time to time in order to see that they follow the proper methods?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is for the Provincial Governments to arrange.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In connection with the reorientation of their food policy, do Government propose to prohibit the milling and polishing of rice?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government have sent instructions preventing the polishing of rice.

#### STOCKING OF CENTRAL RESERVE OF FOOD GRAINS

**\*386. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Central Reserve of grains kept in provinces get damaged owing to careless storage, storage for a long time and delayed distribution?

(b) If so, what are the steps taken to preserve and distribute the grains in time if the custodian finds any traces of degeneration?

(c) What is the approximate tonnage of such stocks condemned as unfit for human consumption?

(d) What are the directions issued by the Government of India to the provinces in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes, the grain gets occasionally damaged owing to long storage and delayed distribution.

(b) To prevent this damage technical staff has now been appointed at Bombay, Maunad and Calcutta depots which are directly under the charge of the Central Government. The depots in the Madras region, i.e., at Madras, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore are managed by the Provincial Government who have engaged their own technical staff. Cochin depot is managed by the State Government. The technical staff carries out disinfection operations such as fumigation, dusting of gammexane. The stocks are inspected every fortnight and quantities which are in danger of degeneration if stored for longer time are issued out.

(c) The approximate tonnage is 5½ thousand tons out of a total 28 lakh tons imported. Out of 5½ thousand tons, 3,062 tons were of maize which could not be distributed from Bombay in time in April, 1948 as several provinces did not want to use this grain. A statement is laid on the table of the House giving details for each grain at each depot.

(d) The directions issued are—to disinfest the godowns before storage, to disinfest the bags, to fumigate the grain if infested, to carry out fortnightly inspection of the stocks and to make issues on the basis of the condition of the grain.

*Statement showing approximate tonnage of grains condemned as unfit for human consumption during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49.*

| Place         | Grains | Period  | Quantity condemned in tons | Remarks                                                                 |
|---------------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Madras Region | Rice   | 1947-48 | 2                          |                                                                         |
|               | Maize  | "       | 18                         | 20 tons received in damaged condition out of which 18 tons found unfit. |

| Place    | Grains                        | Period  | Quantity condemned in tons | Remarks                                                                                                                                              |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | Milo                          | 1947-48 | 15                         | 130 tons received in damaged condition, out of which 15 tons found unfit.                                                                            |
|          | Rice                          | 1948-49 | 10                         |                                                                                                                                                      |
| Calcutta | Wheat                         | 1947-48 | 88.67                      | 88.5 tons damaged due to sudden rainfall                                                                                                             |
|          | Milo                          | "       | .08                        |                                                                                                                                                      |
|          | Rice                          | 1948-49 | 1.37                       |                                                                                                                                                      |
| Bombay   | All Food grains               | 1947-48 | 35.75                      |                                                                                                                                                      |
|          | Maize                         | 1948-49 | 5062.5                     | As recipients had no demand for maize and it was fast deteriorating in storage it had to be disposed of for cattle feed and for industrial purposes. |
|          | Wheat                         | "       | 53                         | Sweepings from docks and go-down.                                                                                                                    |
|          | Barley                        | "       | 54.5                       |                                                                                                                                                      |
|          | Milo & mixed grain            | "       | 64                         |                                                                                                                                                      |
|          | Rice                          | "       | 24.5                       |                                                                                                                                                      |
|          | Shortage due to deterioration |         | 55 tons.                   |                                                                                                                                                      |
| Manmad   | Wheat                         | 1948-49 | 35 tons.                   |                                                                                                                                                      |
|          |                               |         | 5439.37                    |                                                                                                                                                      |

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has the loss been decreasing in the light of experience Government have been gaining during the last six years in storing food grains?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think it is about the same.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Then what is the advantage that Government have been gaining by maintaining a special staff for proper storage and carrying on researches during the last six years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This loss of about 5,000 tons was due to the quality of maize which we had received, and because it was not of good quality and Provinces did not want to take it, it naturally deteriorated. That was the reason for the higher figure last year.

#### SUPPLY OF BAD RICE TO SOUTH INDIAN STATES

**\*387. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether Government are aware that rice allotted to some South Indian States is unfit for human consumption?

(b) Have Government received any representation from any of the States about the continuous supply of a very bad variety of rice to that State by the Centre?

(c) Are Government aware that the people of those States express great resentment at their failure to get good rice from the Centre?

(d) What steps do Government propose to take to see that good rice is supplied to those States?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (d). Presumably the honourable member is referring to supplies made to Travancore and Cochin. The bulk of the rice supplied to them is of good quality. Representations have been received from these States about the quality of certain consignments of rice to them. One complaint referred to a consignment of glutinous Siam rice and the other was about certain quantities of broken rice from Pakistan which were sent to these areas. Government greatly regret having to send such rice anywhere but in present circumstances there is no help. As the Honourable

Member is aware, our allocations from the International Emergency Food Committee meet only a portion of our requirements. We have to import some quantity from Siam. The Siam rice has to contain 15 per cent. of the variety known as glutinous, i.e., sticky in cooking, and this quality of rice is sent to all the countries. It is sweeter and softer than ordinary rice, but it is not unhealthy. Considering our relatively great deficit in rice, it is not advisable to refuse to buy any quantities of edible rice which can be obtained at reasonable prices. The alternative would be that even less acceptable grain like maize will have to be supplied instead. The Rice supplied to deficit areas must therefore include a portion of the less popular types, but it is not correct to assume that these qualities go only to the Southern States. The distribution of available supplies is primarily made on considerations of transport and that is why Travancore and Cochin get most of their supplies of rice from imports. The position has undergone an important change since Partition; the more acceptable types of rice from what is now Western Pakistan are no longer freely available to us and supplies now have got to be mostly from imported rice.

Prior to 1946 when allotments to Madras were very small,—and these were years when rice imports from abroad were negligible,—Government used to meet part of the requirements of Travancore and Cochin from the surpluses of C.P. and Orissa by allocating part of these surpluses to Madras as exchange quota for Travancore and Cochin. Madras used to release an equal quantity for Travancore and Cochin from nearer sources. The position has since changed in the following respects:

(i) Madras itself is now depending on the Centre for very large allocations;

(ii) Imports from abroad have increased considerably; and

(iii) The surpluses from C.P. have decreased. The exchange quota arrangements had to be discontinued in the changed circumstances. Besides, in order to meet Travancore and Cochin's requirements, no other arrangements than those by which supplies are given direct from the ships at Cochin and other convenient ports, would prove more satisfactory.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC OIL FROM COAL

**\*388. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the technicians of the firm named Messrs. Kopper and Company Inc. of Pittsburgh, United States of America, engaged in investigations in India as to the possibilities of manufacture of synthetic oil from coal, have submitted a report to the Government of India?

(b) If so, do Government propose to place a copy of that report on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The Firm have submitted a Preliminary Report.

(b) The Report contains description of certain Processes and includes some Blue Prints and designs for which "Patent" rights have yet to be taken out. It cannot, therefore, be made public at this stage.

##### BHUBANESWAR AS A HALTING STATION FOR CALCUTTA—MADRAS AIR SERVICE

**\*389. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make Bhubaneswar aerodrome a halting station for the daily air service between Calcutta and Madras and if so, when; and

(b) whether Government propose to have a direct air line between Bhubaneswar and Delhi?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) There is at present an air service operated by Airways (India) Limited between Calcutta and Bangalore via Madras, which calls at Bhubaneswar on three days of the week. The frequency of this halt will be progressively increased as the traffic to and from Bhubaneswar justifies it.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

#### KALINGA AIR LINES

**\*390. Shri Lakshmi Narayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) who finances the Kalinga Air lines; and

(b) what interest the Government of India have in this concern and what the functions of this company are?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) Kalinga Airways is a privately owned company managed by a Board of Directors.

(b) Government of India have no interest in this Company. The Company is at present engaged in operating charter and other non-scheduled flights.

#### MEASURES TO CHECK SPECULATION IN COTTON

**\*391. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have fixed floor and ceiling prices of cotton to avoid speculation and if so, what are the prices?

(b) Has Dr. Thomas made a report as to how speculative sales or purchases are to be controlled and if so, what are those recommendations and do Government intend to implement them?

(c) Have Government any proposal to control the speculative tendencies of Cotton Exchange?

(d) Do Government intend introducing legislation to check frivolous Hedge and Forward contracts of cotton?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the Notification No. TCS-1/48, dated the 1st September, 1948, fixing floors and ceiling prices of cotton is placed on the table.

(b) The report referred to by the honourable member is in regard to regulations of speculation in stock Exchanges and has nothing to do with regulations of speculations in any controlled commodities.

(c) and (d). Cotton is a controlled commodity. Under the Indian Cotton (Control) Order, 1945 and the Notifications and Press notes issued thereunder speculation by the medium of cotton options has been banned. Forward (Hedge) Trading in cotton is also banned except in the official ring of the East India Cotton Association, Bombay, and that too within the Floors and Ceilings fixed by the Government and in conformity with the conditions mentioned in the 'General Permission' under the Indian Cotton (Control) Order, 1945, No. TCS-1/48, dated the 1st September, 1948.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

##### OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

##### NOTIFICATION

Bombay, the 1st September, 1948

General Permission under the Indian Cotton (Control) Order, 1945

No. TCS-1/48.—In pursuance of Clause 5 of the Indian Cotton (Control) Order, 1945 and in supersession of the Notification of the Textile Commissioner No. 214-T.A./45 (ii), dated the 19th January, 1946, I hereby declare that subject to the provisions of paragraph

2 below of this Provision the following contracts relating to the cotton of the year 1948-49 or earlier seasons shall be excluded from the provisions of the said order, namely:—

(i) Ready Contracts.

(ii) Delivery Contracts: that is to say Forward Contracts for Kapas or Cotton (full-pressed, half-pressed or loose) of specific qualities or types and for specific delivery at a specified price, delivery orders, railway receipts or bills of lading against which Contracts are not transferable to third parties.

(iii) Hedge Contracts: that is to say Forward Contracts entered into by members of the East India Cotton Association Limited entitled to the use of the Clearing House of the Association where such Contracts are made in accordance with the rules and by-laws of the Association in the official markets of the Association.

2. (1) Nothing in this Permission shall apply in relation to any Contract for the sale or purchase of any cotton of the description specified in Columns 1 and 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed wherein the price stipulated is less than the floor price specified in Column 3 of the Schedule or more than the ceiling price specified in Column 4 of the Schedule, as applicable to the subject-matter of the Contract having regard to the place of delivery:

Provided that where the cotton, the subject-matter of the Contract, is of a quality either inferior or superior to the basic referred to in Columns 1 and 2 of the Schedule, the floor or the ceiling price shall be decreased or increased as the case may be by an amount specified in columns 5 to 7 of the Schedule.

(2) Every Contract in which the final price is not named shall be read as if the following clause were inserted therein: "The price payable shall be within the range of the floor and ceiling prices under the Schedule to the textile Commissioner's General Permission No. TCS-1/48, dated the 1st September, 1948".

(3) Nothing in this permission shall apply in relation to any contract of sale by a cotton textile mill.

3. (1) The prices specified in the Schedule are in Rupees per candy of 784 lbs. nett for delivery in full-pressed bales ex-seller's godown, Bombay, and include  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. brokerage payable by the seller to the buyer and the usual sample and stone allowances.

(2) The floor and ceiling prices shall be the floor and ceiling prices specified in the Schedule reduced by the sum equivalent to the freight from the place of origin to Bombay and Rs. 10 per candy and increased by the sum, if any, equivalent to the railway freight from the place of origin to the place of delivery to the buyer and Rs. 10 per candy.

*Explanation.*—Place of origin means the railway station nearest the Press Factory where the cotton was pressed.

(3) Where any Contract is made with reference to a standard of weight other than the candy of 784 lbs., the ceiling and floor prices applicable thereto under sub-paragraph (2) above shall be as increased or reduced, as the case may be, in proportion.

4. For the purposes of this Permission,

(a) "Jarilla" means cotton from any place in the District of Nasik or of East and West Khandesh in the Province of Bombay, Central Province and Berar, Central India, or any of the States of Hyderabad, Gwalior, Jhalawar, Pratagarh and Sironj or in Chhabra or Pirawa Parganas of Tonk State; and includes "Verum", "Cambodia", "Buri", "Farm", "Upland", "Gaorani", "Parbhani Seed" and "American Seed".

(b) "Broach" means cotton from any place in the district of Kaira or Broach or Panch Mahals (excluding Ankleshwar Taluka) in the Province of Bombay or in any of the States of Balasinor, Baria, Cambay, Chhota Udepur, Lunawada, Jambughoda, Kadan Mandwa and Vajiria, Bhaderwa, Baroda District of Baroda State and Talod; and includes "Farm", "Vijay", "B.D. 8", "B. 9" and "1027".

(c) "Surti" means cotton from any place in the Ankleshwar Taluka of the Broach District, or in the Surat District of the Province of Bombay or the Navapur Taluka of the West Khandesh District or in any of the States of Rajpipla, Sachin, Bansa or Dharampur or in the Navsari District of the Baroda State.

(d) "R. G. American description" means cotton from any place in the East Punjab Province, or in any of the States of Faridkot, Jind, Malerkotla, Nabha, or Patiala.

(e) "Dhollera" means cotton other than Kalagin and Muttia from any place in Kathiawar, or in any State of the Former Western India States, or in the district of Ahmedabad in the Bombay Province, or in Mehsana or Amreli

Districts of Baroda State or in Cambay State or Vaktapur Taluka of the former Gujrat States or Petlad; and includes "1027", "Kadi/Virangaon", "Kadaya" and "Vagad".

- (f) "Kalagin" means cotton other than Dholera and Muttia from any place in Kathiawar.
- (g) "Bengal Deshi" means cotton from any place in the East Punjab, or the United Provinces, Rajputana or any Indian State in any of these areas.
- (h) "Oomra Deshi" means cotton from any place in Berar and C. P., Khandesh Districts in the Bombay Province, Central India, or from Burhanpur, Barwaha, Harda, Khandwa, Sanavad, and includes cotton known as Muttia in Kathiawar.
- (i) "Coompta" means cotton from any place in any of the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur or Satara in the Bombay Province or in any of the States of Jath, Aundh, Phaltan, Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Kurundwad Senior, Kurundwad Junior, Savannur, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Mysore (excluding the districts of Mysore and Bangalore) or from the Raichur Protected Area in Raichur District of Hyderabad State; and includes "Farm", "Jawari", and "Jaywant".
- (j) "Upland" means cotton from any place as given above for Coompta; and includes "Farm".
- (k) "Westerns" means cotton from any place in Bellary, Anantpur, and Cuddapah districts, or in Pattkonda Taluka or Kurnool District of Madras Province or Raichur District (excluding Raichur Protected area) or Gulbarga District in the Hyderabad State; and includes "Farm", "Bagalkot" and "Jaywant".
- (l) "Cambodia" means cotton from any place in any of the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly (including Pudukotai State, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely, Chittoor and Chingleput in the Madras Province; and includes "Farm" and "Avanashi".
- (m) "Karunganni" means cotton from any place in any of the districts of Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely in the Madras Province; and includes "Tinnevely".
- (n) "C. P. I, C. P. II and Central India" means cotton from Central Provinces (excluding Nimar and Hoshangabad districts); Yeotmal district; Morsi (Chief Centre Warud) and Chandur (Chief Centre Dhamangaon) talukas of Amraoti district of Berar; Central India (except Bundelkhand States and Rewa State); Jhalawar, Mewar and Partabgarh States and Siroj, Chhabra and Pirawa Parganas of Tonk State of Rajputana and includes Malvi.

## SCHEDULE

| Description of Cotton | Basic staple length inches | Basic Floor Price |              | Basic Ceiling Price |              | "On" and "On" Allowances for class other than basic class |      |      |         |  |               |        |       |     |       | "On" allowances for staple below basic staple |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       | "On" Allowances for staple above the basic staple |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |       |     |         |
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|                       |                            | Rs. per candy     | Rs. per inch | Rs. per candy       | Rs. per inch | Good F.                                                   | Good | Fine | S. Fine |  | Extra S. Fine | Choice | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs.                                           | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs.                                               | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32" | Rs. | 2/32" | Rs. | 1/32"</ |

Bombay,  
14 September 1948.

T. P. BARAT,  
Textile Commissioner.

## CRASH OF AN I. N. A. AEROPLANE IN KASHMIR

\*392. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any passenger plane belonging to the Indian National Airways crashed in Kashmir on the 16th January, 1949?

(b) What was the cause of the disaster?

(c) How many persons were killed?

(d) Have compensations been paid by the Indian National Airways to the dependents of the victims?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) A passenger plane belonging to Dalmia Jain Airways crashed in Kashmir on the 16th January, 1949.

(b) According to a preliminary report of investigation of the accident, it appears that the pilot encountered exceptionally bad weather conditions and the aircraft flew into the side of the mountain on the east side of the Banihal Pass through the pilot miscalculating his position. There is also the possibility that icing conditions affected the control of the aircraft. The aerodromes at Srinagar and Jammu, from where the aircraft last took off, are under the operational control of the Royal Indian Air Force. The cause of the accident is under enquiry and the question whether on the basis of the information about weather conditions, the Aerodrome officer should have prevented the aircraft from proceeding, can be determined after the enquiry has been completed.

(c) Thirteen.

(d) As far as Government is aware, no compensation has so far been paid, but Dalmia Jain Airways are covered by insurance against risks to passengers, and claims by persons who may be entitled to compensation will no doubt be considered when lodged. The Government have no liability for payment of compensation.

## EXPENDITURE ON AND EXPANSION OF CIVIL AVIATION

\*393. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state what was the amount set apart for civil aviation work during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) How much of this amount has been spent, for what purpose was it spent and at what places?

(c) Have Government any plan for expansion of civil aviation?

(d) If so, do Government propose to lay a copy of their plan on the table of the House?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (b). The amounts originally set apart for Civil Aviation work during the years 1947-48 (post-partition) and 1948-49 were Rs. 2,67,27,000 and Rs. 6,22,82,000 respectively. These were however subsequently revised to Rs. 3,31,53,000 and Rs. 4,93,00,000. Information in regard to the actual amount spent is not available as the accounts for these years have not yet been finally closed. Two statements, one showing the distribution of the estimated expenditure for these two years under the various Schemes and the other showing the expenditure incurred on capital works at various aerodromes during the year 1947-48 and upto the 31st December, 1948 are laid on the table of the House. The expenditure on civil aviation activities other than capital works is incurred on an All-India basis and it is not possible to give figures for each place separately.

(c) and (d). Post-war plans for the development of Civil Aviation in India were formulated by Government in 1945-46. Copies of these plans are available in the library of the House.

## STATEMENT I

*Expenditure incurred on capital works during the year 1948.*

| Serial No.                               | Name of Work                                                                                                                                           | Grant sanctioned | Expenditure incurred upto December, 1948 |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>WORKS SANCTIONED AND IN PROGRESS.</b> |                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                          |
| <i>Calcutta (Dum Dum)</i>                |                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                          |
| 1                                        | Provision of Steel hangars at Dum Dum (construction of 4 temporary hangars)                                                                            | 4,00,000         | 1,32,533                                 |
| 2                                        | Construction of new car park at Dum Dum                                                                                                                | 54,100           | 37,845                                   |
| 3                                        | Conversion of existing war time barracks into residential accommodation at Dum Dum                                                                     | 3,60,400         | 1,87,632                                 |
| 4                                        | Providing woven wire fencing at Dum Dum                                                                                                                | 29,600           | 125                                      |
| 5                                        | Providing electric supply and internal installation in A. W. D. hangar No. 6 & 7                                                                       | 19,600           | ..                                       |
| <i>Bombay (Santa-Cruz)</i>               |                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                          |
| 6                                        | Development of southern operational area<br>(a) Cutting of hills, levelling of sites etc. Rs. 2,15,000<br>(b) Approach Road Rs. 72,000                 | 2,87,000         | 29,539                                   |
| 7                                        | Provision of steel hangars at Santa-Cruz (Providing hangars with apron and taxi-tracks).                                                               | 7,50,000         | 4,71,168                                 |
| 8                                        | Land acquisition                                                                                                                                       | 10,00,000        | ..                                       |
| 9                                        | Temporary Control Building (providing temporary accommodation for Terminal and passenger facilities in steel hangar)                                   | 1,62,100         | 1,14,368                                 |
| 10                                       | (a) Sinking of Tulsi Pipe Line<br>(b) Diverting Trolley Tracks                                                                                         | 2,00,000         | 17,045                                   |
| 11                                       | Additions and alterations to existing buildings to provide a Yellow Fever Hospital                                                                     | 20,700           | 17,697                                   |
| 12                                       | Conversion of temporary barracks into residential accommodation                                                                                        | 4,07,100         | 3,26,280                                 |
| 13                                       | New Water Supply Scheme for operational area at Santa-Cruz                                                                                             | 18,700           | 1,300                                    |
| <i>Delhi (Palam)</i>                     |                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                          |
| 14                                       | Providing staff quarters, hangars, administrative buildings etc., (Providing and erecting Mississippi Hangar including cement concrete apron at Palam) | 1,56,000         | 9,424                                    |
| <i>Allahabad</i>                         |                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                          |
| 15                                       | Strengthening of runway, taxi-track and remodelling French drains at C. A. Allahabad                                                                   | 6,00,000         | ..                                       |
| <i>Lucknow</i>                           |                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                          |
| 16                                       | Land acquisition and fencing                                                                                                                           | 2,50,000         | ..                                       |
| 17                                       | Providing one steel hangar at Lucknow                                                                                                                  | 2,00,000         | 867 upto Sep. 48                         |
| <i>Ahmedabad</i>                         |                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                          |
| 18                                       | Erecting one steel hangar (S.W.P.) at C.A. Ahmedabad                                                                                                   | 96,000           | 78,985                                   |
| 19                                       | Land acquisition and fencing                                                                                                                           | 14,16,000        | 19,677                                   |
| 20                                       | Extension of existing apron at Ahmedabad                                                                                                               | 21,500           | 14,634                                   |
| 21                                       | Construction of restaurant building including furniture                                                                                                | 27,700           | 6,123                                    |
| <i>Delhi (Safdarjung)</i>                |                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                                          |
| 22                                       | Providing steel hangars at Safdarjung                                                                                                                  | 46,500           | 8,396                                    |

| Serial No.        | Name of Work                                                                                          | Grant sanctioned | Expenditure incurred upto December, 1948 |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <i>Madras</i>     |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 23                | Erection of two steel hangars . . . . .                                                               | 3,00,000         | 96,544                                   |
| 24                | Providing fencing at Madras . . . . .                                                                 | 14,600           | 11,112                                   |
| 25                | Completion of parking apron at Madras . . . . .                                                       | 1,89,700         | 1,30,627                                 |
| 26                | Land acquisition at Madras . . . . .                                                                  | 5,40,000         | ..                                       |
| 27                | Improvement to drainage of existing runway at Madras (construction of a bund across valley) . . . . . | 41,500           | 6                                        |
| <i>Nagpur</i>     |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 28                | Construction of Radio Range at Nagpur . . . . .                                                       | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| 29                | (a) Land acquisition . . . . .                                                                        | 6,00,000         | 1,548                                    |
|                   | (b) Fencing . . . . .                                                                                 | 68,500           | 33,893                                   |
| 30                | Providing alternative power supply from Nagpur Electric Supply Co. to the Aerodrome . . . . .         | 20,000           | ..                                       |
| <i>Nagpur</i>     |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 31                | Extension to the Canteen Building . . . . .                                                           | 31,900           | 18,619                                   |
| <i>Gava</i>       |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 32                | Providing wireless masks, lighting including electric supply at Gava . . . . .                        | 23,100           | ..                                       |
| <i>Jharsuguda</i> |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 33                | Land acquisition . . . . .                                                                            | 70,500           | ..                                       |
| <i>Saharanpur</i> |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 34                | Extension to C.A. T. C. . . . .                                                                       |                  |                                          |
|                   | (a) Construction of building etc. at C.A.T.C. . . . .                                                 |                  |                                          |
|                   | (b) Additions and alterations to technical residential accommodation . . . . .                        | 1,26,700         | 1,03,163                                 |
| <i>General</i>    |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 35                | Land acquisition and fencing at various aerodromes . . . . .                                          | 51,00,000        | ..                                       |
|                   | (a) Land . . . . .                                                                                    | 6,00,500         | 1,94,028                                 |
|                   | (b) Fencing . . . . .                                                                                 |                  |                                          |
| 36                | Preliminary expenditure in connection with the new Civil Aerodromes . . . . .                         | 10,000           | 5,463                                    |
| <i>Calcutta</i>   |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 1                 | Construction of a runway parallel to the existing N-S runway at Dum Dum . . . . .                     | 6,00,000         | 2,99,450                                 |
| 2                 | Lighting of runway at Dum Dum . . . . .                                                               | 500              | ..                                       |
| 3                 | Construction of permanent residential accommodation with internal and external services . . . . .     | 3,00,000         | 304                                      |
| <i>Bombay</i>     |                                                                                                       |                  |                                          |
| 4                 | Providing patent wire fencing around the operational area of Civil Aerodrome (Santa-Cruz) . . . . .   | 30,000           | 28,010                                   |
| 5                 | Aerodrome lighting for runways . . . . .                                                              | 500              | ..                                       |
| 6                 | Construction of permanent residential accommodation with internal and external services . . . . .     | 50,000           | ..                                       |
| 7                 | Construction of W. T. station with all services . . . . .                                             | 2,000            | ..                                       |
| 8                 | Construction of Receiving Station with all services . . . . .                                         | 2,000            | ..                                       |

| Serial No.       | Name of Work                                                                                                | Grant sanctioned | Expenditure incurred upto December, 1948 |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <i>Bombay</i>    |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 9                | Construction of Radio Range for E-W. Runway                                                                 | 50,000           | } 41,625                                 |
|                  | (b) Electrification of above                                                                                | 10,000           |                                          |
| <i>Delhi</i>     |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 10               | Construction of permanent residential accommodation with internal and external services.                    | 1,00,000         | 300                                      |
| 11               | Construction of a new power house in place of existing Lahore shed at Palam                                 | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| 12               | Construction of Radio Receiving Station at Palam                                                            | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| <i>Allahabad</i> |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 13               | Lighting of runways                                                                                         | 500              | ..                                       |
| 14               | Construction of W. T. station with all services                                                             | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| 15               | Additions and alterations to the existing structures to the Bamrauli (Allahabad) aerodrome for the C.A.T.C. | 2,00,000         | ..                                       |
| 16               | Construction of Wireless Receiving Station with all services                                                | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| <i>Lucknow</i>   |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 17               | Providing domestic accommodation at Lucknow                                                                 | 50,000           | ..                                       |
| 18               | Construction of permanent terminal building                                                                 | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| 19               | Construction of W. T. station with all services                                                             | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| <i>Ahmedabad</i> |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 20               | Construction of staff quarters for C.A. staff                                                               | 50,000           | ..                                       |
| 21               | Construction of permanent terminal and control building.                                                    | 500              | 5,208                                    |
| 22               | Construction of W. T. Station with all Services                                                             | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| 23               | Construction of Receiving station with all services                                                         | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| <i>Madras</i>    |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 24               | Providing hangars, staff quarters, at Madras (construction of residential accommodation at Madras)          | 1,50,000         | 96,544                                   |
| 25               | Construction of 2nd floor and additions and alterations to Administrative Buildings                         | 1,00,000         | 34,503                                   |
| 26               | Construction of W. T. station with all services                                                             | 4,000            | 1,406                                    |
| 27               | Construction of Receiving station with all services                                                         | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| <i>Nagpur</i>    |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 28               | Providing domestic accommodation                                                                            | 1,00,000         | 211                                      |
| 29               | Construction of permanent terminal building                                                                 | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| 30               | Construction of W. T. station with all services                                                             | 5,000            | ..                                       |
| 31               | Construction of Receiving Station with all services                                                         | 5,000            | ..                                       |
| <i>Banaras</i>   |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 32               | Construction of permanent residential accommodation                                                         | 1,00,000         | ..                                       |
| 33               | Construction of permanent terminal building                                                                 | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| <i>Patna</i>     |                                                                                                             |                  |                                          |
| 34               | Construction of permanent residential accommodation                                                         | 10,000           | ..                                       |
| 35               | Construction of permanent terminal building                                                                 | 10,000           | ..                                       |

| Serial No.                | Name of Work                                                                                                            | Grant sanctioned | Expenditure incurred upto December, 1948 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bagdogra</b>           |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 36                        | Construction of permanent residential accommodation . . . . .                                                           | 1,00,000         | 465                                      |
| 37                        | Construction of permanent control building . . . . .                                                                    | 10,000           | 20,906                                   |
|                           | Construction of temporary accommodation . . . . .                                                                       | ..               |                                          |
| <b>Gauhati</b>            |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 38                        | Construction of W. T. Station and construction of receiving station . . . . .                                           | 30,000           | 390                                      |
| 39                        | Construction of residential accommodation . . . . .                                                                     | 1,50,000         |                                          |
| <b>Gauhati</b>            |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 40                        | Development of aerodrome (construction of runway 4500' long with taxi-tracks, apron and one S.W.P. hangar) . . . . .    | 1,50,000         | 55                                       |
| 41                        | Construction of permanent terminal building . . . . .                                                                   | 10,000           |                                          |
| <b>Amritsar</b>           |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 42                        | Office building (construction of permanent terminal building) . . . . .                                                 | 10,000           |                                          |
|                           | Construction of Sri Ramesh Mittra Road . . . . .                                                                        | 50,000           |                                          |
| 2                         | Providing electric supply and internal installation in butler hangar . . . . .                                          | 28,000           |                                          |
| 3                         | Construction of W. T. Station at Bagjola . . . . .                                                                      | 30,000           |                                          |
| <b>Bombay</b>             |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 4                         | Construction of permanent terminal building at Santa-Cruz including development of site and external services . . . . . | 50,000           |                                          |
| <b>Delhi (Palam)</b>      |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 5                         | Lighting for runways . . . . .                                                                                          | 500              |                                          |
| <b>Allahabad</b>          |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 6                         | Providing furniture for Civil Aviation Training Centre . . . . .                                                        | 1,00,000         |                                          |
| <b>Delhi (Safdarjung)</b> |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 7                         | Improvements to drainage at C. A., New Delhi . . . . .                                                                  | 50,000           |                                          |
| 8                         | Providing sanitary arrangements in the building in the old area of Civil Aerodrome . . . . .                            | 77,300           |                                          |
| 9                         | Additions and alterations to barracks at Willingdon Air Station . . . . .                                               | 63,600           |                                          |
| <b>Mangalore</b>          |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 10                        | Construction of new aerodrome . . . . .                                                                                 | 600              |                                          |
| <b>General</b>            |                                                                                                                         |                  |                                          |
| 11                        | Construction of a Central Research Laboratory, at Delhi . . . . .                                                       | 50,000           |                                          |
|                           | A2 Minor Works . . . . .                                                                                                | 9,87,000         | 4,49,010                                 |
|                           | A3 Aerodrome Maintenance, equipment . . . . .                                                                           | 10,43,000        | 1,42,743                                 |
|                           | A4 Est. of tools and plants . . . . .                                                                                   | 32,00,000        |                                          |
|                           |                                                                                                                         | 2,25,00,000      |                                          |
|                           | B. Meteorological works . . . . .                                                                                       | 26,400           |                                          |
|                           | B2. Est. of tools and plants . . . . .                                                                                  | 4,200            |                                          |
|                           |                                                                                                                         | 2,25,30,600      | 31,89,779                                |

## STATEMENT II

Estimated expenditure on Civil Aviation activities during the year 1947-48 (post partition period) and 1948-49.

|                                                          | Estimated expenditure during 1947-48 (post partition period) | Estimated expenditure during 1948-49 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                                          | Rs.                                                          | Rs.                                  |
| <b>CIVIL AVIATION</b>                                    |                                                              |                                      |
| Direction and Inspection . . . . .                       | 13,53,500                                                    | 25,39,800                            |
| Aerodrome and Air Route Service . . . . .                | 11,93,500                                                    | 27,64,200                            |
| Aeronautical Communication Service . . . . .             | 22,15,000                                                    | 44,55,000                            |
| Grants for Aviation purposes . . . . .                   | 3,90,700                                                     | 6,25,000                             |
| Works . . . . .                                          | 44,11,800                                                    | 59,76,000                            |
| Aeronautical Training and Education . . . . .            | 10,99,500                                                    | 26,80,000                            |
| Special services and Miscellaneous expenditure . . . . . | 10,000                                                       | 22,000                               |
| Civil Aviation Repair Establishment . . . . .            | 3,000                                                        |                                      |
| Charges in England . . . . .                             | 1,08,000                                                     | 2,38,000                             |
| <b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .                                   | <b>1,07,85,000</b>                                           | <b>1,93,00,000</b>                   |
| <b>CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION</b>                  |                                                              |                                      |
| Aviation works . . . . .                                 | 1,07,04,000                                                  | 2,25,00,000                          |
| Meteorological Works . . . . .                           | 6,000                                                        | 30,600                               |
| Equipment . . . . .                                      | 51,58,000                                                    | 74,69,400                            |
| Investment in Air Transport Companies . . . . .          | 65,00,000                                                    |                                      |
| <b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .                                   | <b>2,23,68,000</b>                                           | <b>3,00,00,000</b>                   |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .                             | <b>3,31,53,000</b>                                           | <b>4,93,00,000</b>                   |

Expenditure incurred on Capital Works during the year 1947-48

| Serial No.    | Name of Works                                                                                                                                                                  | Grant sanctioned | Expenditure incurred 15-8-47 to 31-3-48 | Expenditure 1-4-47 to 14-8-47 |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|               |                                                                                                                                                                                | Rs.              | Rs.                                     | Rs.                           |
| <b>Bombay</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |                                         |                               |
| 1             | Provision of steel hangars Providing temporary hangars with necessary apron and taxi tracks at Santa Cruz . . . . .                                                            | 2,95,100         | 2,73,106                                | 7,24,056                      |
| 2             | Cutting hill levelling the site etc. at Santa Cruz Aerodrome (Development of Southern Operational area) . . . . .                                                              | 60,000           | 59,719                                  |                               |
| 3             | Land acquisition for the development of Santa Cruz . . . . .                                                                                                                   | 2,00,000         |                                         |                               |
| 4             | Temporary Control Building Santa Cruz Providing temporary accommodation for terminal and passenger facilities in steel hangar . . . . .                                        | 80,000           | 82,199                                  |                               |
| 5             | New water supply scheme for technical area and new apron at Santa Cruz . . . . .                                                                                               | 47,300           | 28,285                                  | 6,000                         |
| 6             | Conversion of Temporary buildings Santa Cruz Providing temporary domestic accommodation and providing accommodation to provide a yellow fever hospital at Santa Cruz . . . . . | 1,59,000         | 68,700                                  |                               |



| Serial No.        | Name of Works                                                                                                                                      | Grant sanctioned | Expenditure incurred 15-8-47 to 31-3-48 | Expenditure 1-4-47 to 14-8-47 |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Ahmedabad</i>  |                                                                                                                                                    |                  |                                         |                               |
| 7                 | Erection of steel hangars at Ahmedabad in the necessary apron                                                                                      | 25,000           | 36,955                                  | ..                            |
| 8                 | Land and fencing at C.A. Ahmedabad                                                                                                                 | 75,000           | ..                                      | ..                            |
| 9                 | Providing W. Gauge woven wire fencing at Civil Aviation Ahmedabad                                                                                  | 10,000           | 4,529                                   | ..                            |
| 10                | Modification to the buildings at C.A. (Completion of R.A.F. Restaurant building at C.A.)                                                           | 40,700           | 20,892                                  | 38,337                        |
| 11                | Extension of existing apron at C.A. Ahmedabad                                                                                                      | 20,000           | 19,127                                  | ..                            |
| 12                | Providing obstruction lights on mill chimneys at C.A. Ahmedabad                                                                                    | 15,000           | ..                                      | ..                            |
| <i>Nagpur</i>     |                                                                                                                                                    |                  |                                         |                               |
| 13                | Land acquisition at Civil Aerodrome at Nagpur                                                                                                      | 1,30,000         | 4,048                                   | ..                            |
| 14                | A/A to Canteen building at Nagpur                                                                                                                  | 11,000           | 6,177                                   | 2,28,830                      |
| <i>Madras</i>     |                                                                                                                                                    |                  |                                         |                               |
| 15                | Extension to Ground floor of Administrative building at St. Thomas Mount                                                                           | 57,900           | 23,345                                  | 2,26,250                      |
| 16                | Completion of Parking apron in front of Admin. building at St. Thomas Mount                                                                        | 20,000           | 17,652                                  | ..                            |
| 17                | Land acquisition at St. Thomas Mount                                                                                                               | 67,900           | ..                                      | ..                            |
| 18                | Fencing and landing ground at St. Thomas Mount                                                                                                     | 15,000           | 2,635                                   | ..                            |
| 19                | Erection of 4 steel hangars at St. Thomas Mount                                                                                                    | 50,000           | 66,304                                  | ..                            |
| 20                | Providing hangars, staff quarters and first floor of Admin. Building at St. Thomas Mount (Const. of residential accommodation at St. Thomas Mount) | 25,000           | ..                                      | ..                            |
| 21                | Improvement to drainage of the existing runways at St. Thomas Mount                                                                                | 5,000            | ..                                      | ..                            |
| <i>Delhi</i>      |                                                                                                                                                    |                  |                                         |                               |
| 22                | Providing steel hangars at W.A.S. (erection of Mississippi hangar at C.A. New Delhi)                                                               | 1,32,000         | 61,840                                  | 35,959                        |
| 23                | Providing staff quarters, hangars administrative buildings etc. at Palam (Providing a steel hangar at Palam)                                       | 1,00,000         | 1,01,469                                | ..                            |
| 24                | Providing additional office block for I.N.A. at C.A. at W.A.S. New Delhi                                                                           | 4,100            | 2,814                                   | 4,607                         |
| 25                | Providing fencing at Palam Airfield                                                                                                                | 57,160           | 45,631                                  | 5,390                         |
| <i>Saharanpur</i> |                                                                                                                                                    |                  |                                         |                               |
| 26                | Extension to the C.A. Training Centre (Const. of buildings at C.A. Training Centre)                                                                | 30,000           | 10,363                                  | 311                           |
| 27                | A/A to technical and residential buildings and construction of additional residential accommodation at Civil Aviation Training Centre              | 35,000           | 37,284                                  | ..                            |

| Serial No.                     | Name of Works                                                                              | Grant sanctioned | Expenditure incurred 15-8-47 to 31-3-48 | Expenditure 1-4-47 to 14-8-47 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Calcutta</i>                |                                                                                            |                  |                                         |                               |
| 28                             | Provision of steel hangar at Dum Dum (Construction of 4 Nos. temporary hangars at Dum Dum) | 1,82,000         | 1,87,148                                | ..                            |
| 29                             | Runways and Taxi Tracks (Constructing a second runway Dum Dum)                             | 50,000           | 50,755                                  | ..                            |
| 30                             | Modifications to War Department buildings at Dum Dum                                       | 1,18,000         | 61,110                                  | ..                            |
| 31                             | Providing fencing at Dum Dum                                                               | 16,000           | 16,090                                  | ..                            |
| 32                             | Provision of electric supply for A.W.D. hangar Nos. 6 and 7 at Dum Dum                     | 42,100           | 22,536                                  | ..                            |
| 33                             | Providing fencing and boundary pillars at Vizagapatam                                      | 15,000           | 12,748                                  | ..                            |
| 34                             | Construction of residential accommodation at Vizagapatam                                   | 15,000           | ..                                      | ..                            |
| <i>Cochin</i>                  |                                                                                            |                  |                                         |                               |
| 35                             | New Landing ground                                                                         | 7,000            | ..                                      | ..                            |
| 36                             | Land acquisition and fencing Allahabad                                                     | 60,000           | ..                                      | ..                            |
| <i>Lucknow</i>                 |                                                                                            |                  |                                         |                               |
| 37                             | Land acquisition and fencing                                                               | 1,00,000         | ..                                      | ..                            |
| <i>General</i>                 |                                                                                            |                  |                                         |                               |
| 38                             | Other expenditure on extensions etc. at various aerodromes and landing grounds             | ..               | ..                                      | ..                            |
| 39                             | Preliminary expenditure on extensions etc. at various aerodromes and landing grounds       | 7,11,000         | 4,048                                   | ..                            |
| 40                             | Purchase of 8 Callendar Hamilton hangars from Disposal Directorate                         | 16,900           | 8,920                                   | ..                            |
| 41                             | A.2 Minor works                                                                            | 3,52,000         | 2,39,350                                | ..                            |
| 42                             | A.3. Aerodrome Maintenance equipment                                                       | 3,91,000         | 2,18,050                                | ..                            |
| 43                             | A.4. Establishment of T. & P. charges                                                      | 12,70,000        | 13,26,482                               | ..                            |
|                                |                                                                                            | 7,93,000         | 5,49,722                                | ..                            |
| <b>B. METEOROLOGICAL WORKS</b> |                                                                                            |                  |                                         |                               |
| 44                             | B. 1 Minor works                                                                           | 2,860            | 1,875                                   | ..                            |
| 45                             | B. 2 Establishment and T & P charges                                                       | 440              | 201                                     | ..                            |
| GRAND TOTAL                    |                                                                                            | 59,12,400        | 36,72,008                               | 10,30,910                     |
| Total for 1947-48              |                                                                                            | 36,72,008        | 10,30,910                               |                               |
|                                |                                                                                            |                  | 47,02,918                               |                               |

## CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RUNWAYS

\*394. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any new runways are proposed to be built?

(b) If so, where and what is the cost proposed to be incurred?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New runways are proposed to be constructed at Calcutta (Dum Dum), Gauhati, Ajmer, Mangalore and Siliguri (Bagdogra) within the next two years. It is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 90.5 lakhs will be incurred on the construction of these runways.

## PATENTS TAKEN UNDER INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT

\*395 { Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu  
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad  
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta  
Sardar Hukam Singh

Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of those who have represented to the Government that relief should be given to owners of patents who were prevented from exploiting their patents on account of the war or the abnormal circumstances during the Post-war period; and

(b) the number of patents taken under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 which are about to expire or which expired recently?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Four patent agents, one firm and one individual have represented to the Government that relief should be given to these classes of patents. The patent agents represent the interests of a large number of patentees; about 90 per cent. of all applications are filed by these agents.

(b) About 926 patents are about to expire or have expired recently.

## DEVELOPMENT OF BALASORE PORT IN ORISSA

\*396. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state the present condition of the Port of Balasore in Orissa?

(b) Will Government consider the question of developing it for merchant shipping?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Balasore being a minor port administered by the Government of Orissa, no information about its present condition is available with the Government of India.

(b) No. The port has neither sufficient depth of water nor other facilities to warrant its development for commercial purposes.

## GUNNY BAGS LYING UNUSED IN JUTE FACTORIES AND ORDNANCE INSTALLATIONS

\*397. Shri Biswanath Das: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large surplus of gunny bags to the extent of a few crores, intended to be used as sand bags during the war, are lying unused in certain jute factories of Calcutta and also in certain Ordnance Installations;

(b) if so, the total number of such bags as also the number in each jute mill and Ordnance Installation and the present condition of such bags;

(c) how many of these bags belong to British disposals which were purchased by India; and

(d) the rate at which these are purchased from the mills, the rate at which they were purchased from British disposals and the rate at which these are offered for sale?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) and (b). Fifty-nine million sand bags were reported by the Defence Authorities in 1946 for disposal, including 39 million unproofed and 16 million proofed sand bags. The entire quantity of 39 million of unproofed sand bags has been sold. Of the 16 million rot-proofed bags, 13.1 million have been sold. There are now 29 lakhs rot-proofed sand bags lying with some jute mills in Calcutta. 1,35,000

unproofed bags are also lying at the Naval Stores Depot, Avadi. The exact quantity of gunny bags lying with various jute mills separately is not readily available.

The condition of the bags is reported as serviceable.

(c) All these bags originally belonged to British Disposals. They along with other stores, were acquired by the Government of India from H.M.G.

(d) The Ministry of Industry and Supply have not purchased any gunny bags after the last War. During the War, the prices paid were Rs. 11 to Rs. 12/4/- per 100 bags ordinary and Rs. 14/6/- to Rs. 15/4/- per 100 rot-proofed bags.

As stated above, these bags formed part of the bulk purchased from the British Disposals and hence separate rates of purchase for them are not available.

The quantities for disposal are being advertised for sale with a guarantee for export—unproofed bags at a reserve price of Rs. 15 per 100 bags and the rot-proofed at Rs. 13 per 100.

## MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF RAW FILMS AND OTHER ACCESSORIES

\*398. Shri Arun Chandra Guha: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any raw films for cinematograph are manufactured in India?

(b) If not, what steps do Government intend to take to foster this industry?

(c) What other film accessories are manufactured in India?

(d) What is the price and quantity of raw films and other film accessories imported into India?

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

(b) Government will be prepared to render necessary technical assistance in connection with the importation of plant, foreign exchange, construction of factory to those enterprises who propose to start manufacture of raw film for cinematograph purposes.

(c) None, except simple spare parts for recording and reproducing machines

(d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

|                                                       | Quantity       |            | Value in Rs.   |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
|                                                       | 1947-48        | 1948       | 1947-48        | 1948      |
|                                                       | April-November |            | April-November |           |
| Cinema talkie apparatus and equipment                 |                |            |                |           |
| Cinema Projecting apparatus and parts and accessories |                |            | 62,07,947      | 25,84,717 |
| Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories   |                |            | 84,63,968      | 17,01,235 |
| Cinematograph films Raw (length in feet)              | 174,200,351    | 70,900,630 | 79,96,320      | 34,35,605 |
| † Total                                               |                |            | 226,68,235     | 77,21,557 |

† Exclusive of import of Cinematograph films exposed accounting for 15,088,317 feet and 8,701,362 feet in length in 1947-48 and April to November 1948 valued at Rs. 19,98,280 and Rs. 21,36,195 respectively.

## SLEEPING BERTHS IN SECOND CLASS COMPARTMENTS

\*399. **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that, while a certain number of sleeping berths are provided for Class II passengers of some railways and trains this amenity is not yet extended to a few other Railways and trains?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for making this distinction?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) and (b). On all Indian Government Railways except the Assam Railway, arrangements have been made for the provision of sleeping accommodation in Class II in as many long distance trains as possible. That the Assam Railway has not so far been able to make similar provision is due to an acute shortage of rolling stock, but steps are being taken to see what can be done to remedy matters in this respect. The extension of Class II sleeping arrangements to more trains is a matter which Indian Government Railways have been directed to keep under constant review in the light of experience gained and of public demand.

## INTRODUCTION OF NIGHT AIR MAIL SERVICE

\*400. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether night air mail service between Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Nagpur have been introduced from 1st February, 1949 and if so, what are the terms on which the service has been undertaken and which Company has undertaken it?

(b) Have Government given any subsidy to the Company or made any financial commitment?

(c) How many Companies were consulted and has the Company which now operates given the most favourable terms?

(d) What are the charges for carrying parcels?

(e) Are passengers allowed to fly by these night planes and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) Indian Overseas Airlines Limited commenced operation of night airmail services between Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras via Nagpur on the 30th January, 1949, I lay on the table a statement giving the terms of operation.

(b) No subsidy is being given by Government to the company nor is there any financial commitment beyond that mentioned in the statement of terms.

(c) Government had been considering for some time the possibility of conveyance of air mails between the four principal cities of India by services operated during night. Under their instructions, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs investigated the question after getting the reactions of some Air Operating Companies. When, as a result of these investigations, Government felt satisfied that the scheme was feasible, they requested the Air Transport Licensing Board to grant a licence to the Indian Overseas Airlines Limited which had offered very favourable terms. The Board in accordance with the prescribed procedure, circulated the scheme to all the Companies in India and invited them to put forward their views at a meeting held on the 29th January. None of the Companies excepting the Indian Overseas Airlines Limited was prepared to operate the services on the terms proposed, on the ground that it would be uneconomic.

(d) The charges paid to the company for carrying air parcels are the freight rates approved by the Air Transport Licensing Board for the direct routes, less 2.5 per cent.

(e) Passengers are not allowed to fly by these night services, since the aerodromes on the routes over which these services operate are not yet equipped to the standard required for the carriage of passengers from the point of view of safety.

## STATEMENT

1. The services shall start from the four cities (Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta) at about 9 P.M. every day, reaching Nagpur by about 1 A.M. and leaving Nagpur by about 2 A.M. arrive at the four terminal stations by about 6 A.M.

2. The Posts and Telegraphs Department will make available to the services to carry—

(a) such air mails as in their opinion could, with advantage, be sent by them on the routes mentioned, and

(b) all air parcels to places served by the services. The services will also be free to carry freight but will not be permitted to carry passengers.

3. The rate for the carriage of air mails will be the rate approved, from time to time, by the Air Transport Licensing Board (the current rate is Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.) and this rate will also cover the conveyance charges payable to the company for transmission by all connecting services operated by the same company.

4. The rates for the carriage of air parcels will be the rates approved by the Air Transport Licensing Board for the carriage of freight for the direct routes, less 25 per cent.

5. The rates for the carriage of freight will be those approved by the Air Transport Licensing Board.

6. The Posts and Telegraphs Department will not guarantee any minimum load either in respect of air mails or of air parcels for the carriage by the services.

## BOMBAY TELEPHONE WORKSHOP

\*401. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state when the Bombay Telephone Workshop was started and what kinds of articles and equipments are manufactured in this workshop?

(b) What is the total number of articles manufactured by this workshop during the last five years, each year separately?

(c) Is it a fact that Government contemplate to close down this workshop and if so, why?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) In 1917-18. This Workshop manufactures manual telephone switchboards, including trunk switchboards, Private Branch Exchanges, cords and various parts required for telephone instruments and switchboards.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) No.

*Statement showing the principal items manufactured during the past five years.*

|         |                                                                                                       |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1944-45 | 29 switchboards and 75 P.B.Xs. for 2,616 lines and 24,394 cords.                                      |
| 1945-46 | 50 switchboards and 83 P.B.Xs. for 5,286 lines and 52,759 cords.                                      |
| 1946-47 | 8 switchboards and 29 P.B.Xs. for 1,246 lines and 41,078 cords.                                       |
| 1947-48 | 24 switchboards and 80 P.B.Xs. for 1,770 lines and 85,201 cords.                                      |
| 1948-49 | 140 switchboards and 533 P.B.Xs. switchboards with a total capacity of 29,721 lines and 97,946 cords. |

## CIVIL OR MILITARY STORES SUPPLIED TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR

**\*402. Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what is the value of the Civil or Military Stores supplied to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir?

(b) Were any tenders invited for the supply of such stores and other requirements of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir sent from this country?

(c) Has any payment been made by the State Government for any such stores supplied by the Government of India?

(d) What measures, if any, are adopted to recover the amount outstanding on account of stores supplied to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of States. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 17th February, 1949 when the Honourable Minister of States will answer it.

## DELAY IN TRANSIT OF SURFACE MAIL TO U. S. A. AND U. K.

**\*403. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the complaints from the Press and the public, about the delay now occurring in the despatch to and receipt in the United States of America of surface mail from India?

(b) How many days does it take for surface mails to reach the United States of America and the United Kingdom from Bombay?

(c) What are the reasons for the delay of nearly two months, and do Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) No. Government have not seen any complaints in the press about this matter, but a couple of complaints from individual members of the public have been received.

(b) Normally about 22 to 31 days to the U.S.A. and 18 to 21 days to the U.K. from Bombay.

(c) There are at present no regular scheduled sailings between India and the U.S.A. and India and the U.K. Such passenger and fast cargo steamers as are available, are utilised for despatch of mails to the U.K. and the U.S.A. Mails for the U.S.A. are sent by American steamers which also do not sail to any regular schedule. Mails for the U.S.A. are also sent via U.K. and on such occasions, it takes about 36 days to reach destination. No definite improvement is possible unless there is an improvement in the present shipping position and the countries concerned re-introduce regular sailings.

## IMPORT OF SUGAR FROM JAVA

**\*404. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that sugar has been imported from Java at Rs. 26 per maund, and that the same sugar is being sold here in the market at Re. 1 per seer?

(b) If so, how many maunds have thus been imported during the year 1948, and how was the difference between the buying and selling prices distributed?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). No sugar was imported last year from Java.

## NUMBER OF MILLS AND PRODUCTION OF CLOTH

**\*405. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cloth mills operating in the country and their outturn during the year 1948;

(b) the number of mills which existed before the 15th August, 1947, with their annual production; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to speed up production with a view to achieve self-sufficiency in the near future?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) There are 356 spinning and composite Mills. Their production in the year 1948 was:

Yarn—1,442,757,000 lbs.

Cloth—4,321,000,000 yds.

In addition there are 107 weaving factories each with 25 powerlooms or more. In 1948 they produced about 50 million yards of cloth.

(b) Before partition there were 371 spinning and composite Mills. The average annual production in the three years before the partition (1944, 1945 and 1946) was:

Yarn—1,564,699,000 lbs.

Cloth—4,500,649,000 yds.

In addition there were 123 weaving factories with an annual production of about 65 million yards of cloth.

(c) India now exports about 750 million yards of cloth and 40 million lbs. of yarn, mostly of coarse and medium varieties, to Pakistan and other countries. We are now importing about 35 million yards of cloth, mostly of fine and superfine varieties. I would not say that we are not virtually self-sufficient. We could, however, use more cloth if we produced more.

Increase of production, however, involves better utilisation of existing capacity, installation of additional capacity and production of more cotton in the country.

The production in 1948 was about 85 per cent. of the maximum possible output, which was higher than most other industries. Government however appointed an expert Committee to recommend ways for the better utilisation of the existing capacity and are now considering the Report.

As for additional capacity the Textile Expansion Plan contemplates a 25 per cent. increase of capacity during the next few years. One new Mill under the Textile Expansion Plan has already started working and two more will begin to work in the course of the next few months.

## FOOD DELEGATIONS SENT ABROAD

**\*406. Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of each food delegation sent abroad since 15th August, 1947;

(b) the names of the countries to which they were sent;

(c) which of those countries have Food Attaches of the Government of India posted in Indian Embassies there;

(d) the purpose of each delegation and the precise achievement in each case;

- (e) the expenditure incurred each time;  
 (f) similar details about the delegations proposed to be sent abroad in the near future, if any; and  
 (g) the steps contemplated to curtail expenditure in this respect?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a), (b), (d) and (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) There is no Food Attache in any of these countries except the U.S.A.

(f) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

(g) A delegation is sent abroad only after the most careful consideration and only in special circumstances when the Ministry of Finance is also satisfied that the proposed business can best be negotiated by negotiations on the spot. The deals which these delegations negotiated ran into very large sums of money and personal negotiation and personal supervision on the spot has saved Government moneys infinitely greater than the expenditure involved.

*Statement showing particulars of Food Delegations sent abroad for making purchases of foodgrains during the period 15.8.47 to date.*

| Serial No. | Month and year in which the delegation was sent | Object of the delegation                                                         | Names of members of the delegation                                                                              | Approximate cost of the delegation                                                                                              | Result achieved                                                                                                              |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2                                               | 3                                                                                | 4                                                                                                               | 5                                                                                                                               | 6                                                                                                                            |
| 1          | Sept.-Nov. 1947                                 | To negotiate purchase of food grains from Iraq and Iran.                         | Mr. H. L. Khanna .                                                                                              | Rs. 7,000                                                                                                                       | He was able to buy 12,700 tons barley from Iraq. The negotiations with Iran failed.                                          |
| 2          | Oct.-Nov. 1947                                  | To negotiate purchase of wheat from Australia.                                   | Sir Raghunath Paranjpye (Present in Australia).<br>Mr. Neville Wadia.<br>Mr. Vishnu Sahay.<br>Mr. A. L. Saxena. | 25,000                                                                                                                          | They were able to negotiate the purchase of 670,000 tons wheat from Australia.                                               |
| 3          | Dec. 1947                                       | To purchase paddy from Nepal                                                     | Hon. A. N. Sinha .<br>Mr. G. S. Rau.<br>Mr. Ram Kidar Singh.<br>D. B. Radha Kishan Jalan.                       | 1,760 by Food Ministry.<br>Total cost not known as pay and allowances of the members were paid by their respective Departments. | They were able to enter into an agreement with the Govt. of Nepal for the purchase of Nepal paddy on Govt. to Govt. account. |
| 4          | Feb.-March 1948                                 | To settle outstanding points in regard to the Rice-Maize barter deal with Egypt. | Mr. H. L. Khanna .                                                                                              | 9,616/12/-                                                                                                                      | The following outstanding points were settled :—<br>(*) Dispute about quality of maize delivered to Egypt.                   |

| Serial No. | Month and year in which the delegation was sent | Object of the delegation                                                                                | Names of members of the delegation  | Approximate cost of the delegation | Result achieved                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2                                               | 3                                                                                                       | 4                                   | 5                                  | 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|            |                                                 |                                                                                                         |                                     | Rs.                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 5          | May-Sep. 1948                                   | Supervising of rice shipments to India from Egypt.                                                      | Mr. H. L. Khanna                    | 14,400/-                           | <p>(ii) Quantity of rice to be delivered by the Egyptians in exchange for Maize.</p> <p>(iii) Responsibility of the Govt. of India in the matter of unloading of Maize ship and the responsibility of the Govt. of Egypt in respect of the loading of rice ships.</p> <p>By his visit and personal efforts he was able to effect a saving of over Rs. 10 lacs in freight and was able to establish a reliable shipping agency for the future at a comparatively low cost. Due to his personal supervision the quality of rice received from Egypt was very much better than that received in earlier consignments.</p> |
| 6          | May-July 1948                                   | To negotiate purchase of wheat and to settle disputes relating to the earlier agreement with Australia. | Sir Datar Singh<br>Mr. A. L. Saxena | 16,860/-                           | They negotiated the preliminary wheat agreement for 1948-49 whereby India was assured of over 6 lac tons of wheat from Australia.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| Serial No. | Month and year in which the delegation was sent | Object of the delegation                                                                     | Names of members of the delegation                                                          | Approximate cost of the delegation         | Result achieved                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2                                               | 3                                                                                            | 4                                                                                           | 5                                          | 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 7          | Sep.-Dec. 1948                                  | In connection with the purchase of rice from French Indo-China.                              | Mr. T. M. Gurbuxani                                                                         | About 7,400/- (Account yet to be settled). | Due to his negotiations he was able to effect a saving of ₹28,160 in cost and freight and Rs. 27,000/- on account of buying, inspection and shipping commission that would have otherwise been paid. He was also able to secure an extra quantity of 550 tons rice.                                   |
| 8          | Govt. Dec. 1948                                 | In connection with the purchase of foodgrains from Australia.                                | Mr. Vishnu Sahay<br>Mr. Rajlal Gandhi<br>Mr. Purnameshwar Pillay<br>(Already in Australia.) | About 17,327/- (Account not yet settled)   | In addition to the negotiation of prices for Australian wheat, they were able to secure 75 million tons of wheat for the current year. They were also able to buy 11,000 tons coarse grains at prices much cheaper than those at which the same grains were being offered in Delhi through the trade. |
| 9          | Jan.-Feb. 1949                                  | To attend the conference in Washington in connection with the International wheat agreement. | Mr. R. L. Gupta                                                                             | About 15,400/-                             | Not yet returned.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 10         | Ditto                                           | To negotiate prices of Burma rice for the current year.                                      | Mr. N. K. Bhojwani                                                                          | About 2,500/-                              | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF FOOD STUFFS

\*407. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of money realised from sale of cereals to the people in the year 1947-48;
- (b) the amount of money considered as loss and paid by Government in 1947-48 in order to make up the difference between the purchase price and the amount realised from sale of cereals;
- (c) the quantity of cereals actually consumed in 1947-48 and the quantity kept in reserve; and
- (d) the quantity of cereals treated as waste?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** The honourable member is presumably referring to cereals which are imported by the Government of India for distribution to Provinces/States. In addition, there is also internal procurement of grains by Provinces and States who issue it to consumers within their areas or export it to other deficit Provinces/States under allocations made by the Food Ministry on a "no profit no loss" basis. Information about the price of these supplies is not readily available and is being collected.

The information in regard to imported foodgrains is as follows:

- (a) The total amount realised from Provinces/States amounted to 91.68 crore rupees.
- (b) The loss to the Government of India in the distribution of imported foodgrains consisted mainly of subsidy paid to Provincial Governments. The total expenditure on this account during 1947-48 amounted to 17.12 crore rupees.
- (c) The total quantity of cereals issued to Provinces/States during 1947-48 was 23.73 lakhs tons. The quantity kept in reserve in the Central Government godowns on the 31st March, 1948 was 1.17 lakh tons.
- (d) The quantity condemned as unfit for human consumption during 1947-48 in the Central Storage Depots totalled 232 tons.

## TELEPHONES FOR RURAL AREAS

\*408. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether telephone facilities are still confined to the urban areas and if so, when Government will consider the question of extending these facilities to the rural areas?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications):** The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part, telephones will be introduced in rural areas when such introduction becomes economically practicable.

## FACTORIES FOR MANUFACTURE OF BASIC POWER PLANTS

\*409. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Madras has requested the Government of India to locate one of their basic power plant manufacturing factories in Madras; and
- (b) what are the plans of the Government of India for starting such factories?

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

(b) Two consulting firms have been appointed to prepare project reports which will, among other matters, deal with possible sites for the location of the factory, capital cost involved, categories of plant to be manufactured, raw materials required and cost of production. On receipt of these reports, which are expected within the next six months, Government will take a decision.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

17. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Agriculture held during the Calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) Two.

(b) The total number of members is ten of which seven members attended each of the meetings.

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

18. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Communications held during the Calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications):** (a) Four.

(b) The number of members on the Committee is ten and the attendance at the meetings was four, five, four and seven respectively. I must add that notice given for one of the meetings was unavoidably too short for a majority of the members to attend.

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

19. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Industry and Supply held during the Calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Ten meetings were held in 1948, the first one on the 3rd February, and the last one on the 30th December.

(b) The total number of non-official members is ten. Attendance varied between five and seven. A detailed statement is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement showing the number of meetings of the Standing Committee of the Legislature attached to the Ministry of Industry and Supply held in the year 1948.*

| Number of meetings held during 1948, i.e. January to December 1948 | Dates on which these meetings were held | Total number of non-official members of the Committee | Number of non-official members that attended the meetings |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 10                                                                 | 3-2-48                                  | 10                                                    | 5                                                         |
|                                                                    | 6-2-48                                  |                                                       | 6                                                         |
|                                                                    | 29-3-48                                 |                                                       | 6                                                         |
|                                                                    | 3-4-48                                  |                                                       | 7                                                         |
|                                                                    | 16-8-48                                 |                                                       | 5                                                         |
|                                                                    | 19-8-48                                 |                                                       | 5                                                         |
|                                                                    | 21-8-48                                 |                                                       | 6                                                         |
|                                                                    | 24-8-48                                 |                                                       | 5                                                         |
|                                                                    | 30-8-48                                 |                                                       | 6                                                         |
|                                                                    | 30-12-48                                |                                                       | 5                                                         |



## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

20. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Transport held during the Calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) There are two Standing Committees of the Legislature attached to the Ministry of Transport, viz., Standing Committee for Roads and Standing Committee for subjects other than Roads. Each of these Committees met twice during the year 1948.

(b) The required information is given below:

| Name of the Standing Committee                       | Total No. of Members                                                 | Attendance at each of the Meetings |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Standing Committee for Roads                      | 14 (including the Chairman and the Chief Commissioners of Railways). | 7, 12.                             |
| 2. Standing Committee for subjects other than Roads. | 11 (including the Chairman)                                          | 4, 5.                              |

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

21. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Railways held during the Calendar year 1948?

(b) What is the total number of members of the Committee and what was the attendance at each meeting?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The numbers of meetings of the Standing Committees of this Ministry held during the calendar year 1948 were:

Central Advisory Council for Railways—4.  
Standing Finance Committee for Railways—9.

(b) The number of members present at the meetings of the Standing Committees is given below:

|                                          |                                      |                                   |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Central Advisory Council for Railways    | Total membership                     | 20.                               |
|                                          | Attendance at the different meetings | 20, 17, 14 and 19.                |
| Standing Finance Committee for Railways. | Total membership                     | 12.                               |
|                                          | Attendance at the different meetings | 10, 7, 5, 7, 5, 10, 9, 10, and 9. |

## PURCHASE OF TRACTORS

22. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tractors purchased by the Government of India in 1948, their total value and the name of the firm or firms who supplied them;

(b) how many tractors have been lent or given to the provinces; and

(c) how many tractors have been used by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India itself and where have they been so used?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) 418 tractors were purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture during 1948. The total value of these tractors is Rs. 48,30,000 approximately. Of the 418 tractors 207 were purchased in

the United States of America through the India Supply Mission, Washington, from the following firms:

146 from the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Spring-Field, Illinois.

25 from the Intercontinent Corporation, New York.

6 from the Caterpillar Tractors Co., Peoria, Illinois.

30 from Messrs. Volkart Bros., New York.

The remaining 211 tractors were purchased in India through the Director General of Industries and Supplies, from the undermentioned firms:

110 from Messrs. Ford Motor Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

42 from Messrs. Construction Equipment Co., Bombay.

10 from Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co. (India), Ltd., Madras.

25 from Messrs. Willcox Marshall, (Buckwell-India) Ltd., New Delhi.

24 from Messrs. Volkart Bros., Bombay.

(b) 170 tractors were purchased for and supplied to the Provincial Governments against their indents. No tractors have been lent to them.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of India is using on behalf of the Provincial and State Governments. 248 light tractors in connection with mechanical cultivation operations. The distribution of these tractors is as follows:

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| Matsya Union | ... 125 |
| East Punjab  | ... 120 |
| Delhi        | ... 3   |

## CENTRAL BOARD OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

23. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what are the functions of the newly formed Central Board of Cottage Industries?

(b) What are the cottage industries that are proposed to be developed?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The attention of the honourable member is invited to Government Resolution, No. I-4(5)/1/48, dated the 10th August, 1948, a copy of which is placed on the table of the House. Briefly, the functions of the Cottage Industries Board are:

(i) to advise and assist Government on the organisation and development of cottage and small-scale industries;

(ii) to examine and advise how cottage and small-scale industries can be co-ordinated with large-scale industries;

(iii) to examine the schemes of the Provincial and State Governments for the promotion of cottage and small-scale industries and to assist in co-ordinating them; and

(iv) to advise the Government on the marketing of the products of cottage and small-scale industries in India and abroad.

(b) The only cottage industries which will not come under the scope of the Board are sericulture, silk-reeling and silk-weaving. That is because these industries will be dealt with by a separate statutory Silk Board. The primary responsibility for the development of cottage industries lies with the provincial and the State Governments, and the All-India Board will assist and co-ordinate their efforts. At their first meeting the Board decided to set up Sub-Committees to deal with the handspinning and the handloom weaving industries, the metal industry and the leather industry. Other activities of the Board such as the organising of Instructor's and mastercraftsmen's training, experimental work as regards utilisation of small machines and tools, central salves emporium and stimulation of exports will benefit all cottage industries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

## RESOLUTION

*New Delhi, the 10th August, 1948*

No. I-4(5)/1/48.—In accordance with the announcement in paragraph 8 of the Government of India Resolution on Industrial Policy, dated 6th April, 1948, the Central Government have decided to constitute a Cottage Industries Board consisting of :—

- (1) The Minister for Industry and Supply—*Chairman*.
- (2) One representative each from the provinces of Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, East Punjab, Madras, Orissa and the United Provinces, and the following major States and Unions :

Baroda,  
Bikaner,  
Cochin,  
Jaipur,  
Jammu and Kashmir,  
Jodhpur,  
Madhya Bharat (Gwalior-Indore-Malwa Union),  
Matsya,  
Mysore,  
Patiala and East Punjab States,  
Rajasthan,  
Saurashtra,  
Travancore,  
Vindhya Pradesh,

- (3) One representative each of the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture and Relief and Rehabilitation.
- (4) Two representatives of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.
- (5) One representative each of the All-India Spinners' Association, All-India Handloom Weavers' Congress, All-India Village Industries Association, Visva-Bharati, West Bengal, and Dayal Bagh, Agra.
- (6) Seven non-officials nominated by the Central Government inclusive of two from the Standing Committee of the Legislature advising the Ministry of Industry and Supply.
- (7) The Director in charge of the Cottage Industries Directorate in the Directorate General of Industry and Supply will be the Member-Secretary.

## 2. The Board will have the following functions :—

- (i) To advise and assist Government on the organisation and development of cottage and small-scale industries.
- (ii) To examine and advise how cottage and small-scale industries can be co-ordinated with large-scale industries.
- (iii) To examine the schemes of the Provincial and State Governments for the promotion of cottage and small-scale industries and to assist in co-ordinating them.
- (iv) To advise the Government on the marketing of the products of cottage and small-scale industries in India and abroad.

The Board will appoint sub-committees for particular purposes. One such Committee will deal with handloom production.

3. Though representatives of the smaller States and of Chief Commissioner's Provinces have not been included in the Board, the interests of the cottage and small-scale industries of these areas will also be given due attention by the Board. The Governments of these areas will be kept informed of the transactions of the Board and they will be invited to depute their representatives to participate in its proceedings whenever this is considered desirable.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Wednesday, 16th February, 1949*

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## (a) ORAL ANSWERS

## TRAINING OF OFFICERS FOR INDIAN MERCHANT NAVY

\*410. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the committee appointed by Government in the year 1947 to report on the problem of shortage of Merchant Navy Officers has submitted its report?

(b) Is it a fact that no facility exists for the Merchant Navy to train Merchant Navy Officers in India?

(c) Is it a fact that duly qualified students could not get admission in any Indian Merchant ship for such training for want of accommodation?

(d) How many cadets were taken by the shipping companies for training every year during the last five years?

(e) Is it a fact that a Nautical College has been opened in Bombay and if so, what would be the period of the course and what are the qualifications prescribed for admitting students?

(f) How many students have so far been admitted in this College?

(g) How many had applied, how many were rejected for want of suitable qualification and how many were rejected for want of accommodation?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes, the Committee has so far submitted five interim reports.

(b) and (c). No. The Merchant Navy has been training a certain number of boys every year.

| (d) Year | Executive Branch | Engineering Branch |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1944     | 24               | 29                 |
| 1945     | 23               | 27                 |
| 1946     | 30               | 42                 |
| 1947     | 64               | 61                 |
| 1948     | 74               | 78                 |

(e) (i) Yes.

(ii) The College is primarily for imparting post-sea technical instruction to candidates preparing for the Commerce Ministry's examinations for Certificates of Competency as Merchant Navy Officers both executive and engineering. All persons qualified to sit for such examination by virtue of having undergone the prescribed practical training on board ships, and, in the case of Engineer Officers also in Marine Engineering Workshops, can be admitted to the College. The duration of the course is three months for each examination.

(iii) As a special measure, the College will also impart pre-sea training both for the executive and engineering branches, to boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years who have passed the Matriculation Examination, for the executive branch, and to those that have acquired the necessary practical engineering experience, without any age limit, for the engineering branch.

|                              |    |                                                                  |
|------------------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (f) (i) For post-sea courses | 54 | 19 for the executive side and 35 for the engineering side.       |
| (ii) For pre-sea courses     | 32 | were admitted all for the executive side but one withdrew later. |

Total on 1st February 1948 85

(g) (i) For post-sea courses on both sides, executive and engineering, all boys possessing the requisite practical experience who applied were admitted.

(ii) For pre-sea training, selections were to be made for 32 vacancies in the Executive Branch. About 300 applications were received. Fourteen were rejected for want of the requisite academic qualifications (Matriculation Examination) and none for want of accommodation in the College.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Committee reported that a large number of persons holding the requisite qualifications are available but in the absence of advance post-technical institutions they could not be admitted? If that is so, may I know what steps Government intend to take to see that the students are trained in some institution?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have before me the recommendations of this Committee summarized. I do not know whether my honourable friend is quite correct in what he has stated. But I should like to make it clear that training at an institution is not compulsory in any case. It is only for the purpose of assisting these boys to get through their examination on the theoretical side that these training classes have been opened.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I have got also the Committee report before me and what I stated is correct. I would therefore like to know whether my report is correct or the Honourable Minister's report is correct.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a matter of referring to the report.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether shipping companies are insisted to accept people for training officers for administrative and engineering purposes? If so, which shipping companies have been asked to take a certain number of students for such training?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There is no question of insistence. They are being freely taken.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Dufferin imparts sea training and if so what is the number? Has the Committee also made a recommendation that improvement should be made in the training of Dufferin cadets?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid my honourable friend is not quite accurate. The report is a rather complicated matter and it deals with certain technical points; so I should not like to say off-hand anything in reply to such questions. But the report is available in the library.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any officers were sent to foreign countries for advanced training?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not think so.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** The Honourable Minister has mentioned that the Matriculation Examination is part of the prescribed qualification. Am I to understand that other examinations which are regarded as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination such as the School Certificate are not accepted?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I think so, but I should like to make sure of that.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** May I know when the Nautical College was started and how many students have obtained degrees so far?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It was started very recently.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the call for applications has been duly and properly advertised in provincial newspapers, and if so, whether it was also advertised in vernacular newspapers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know about the vernacular papers, but I am told that the matter has been given due publicity.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** What is the number of students that this College can take in any particular term?—I want to know the capacity of the college.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The capacity of the Nautical College is I think 90 in a year, for the executive pre-sea training, and on the engineering side it is proposed to arrange for the training of 40 students.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** What is the number of terms in the course of a year?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Three months constitute a term in one case, and in the case of engineering it is four months.

**Shri B. Das:** What steps have been taken to open a complementary technical nautical college in Calcutta, and will it be available for training of Merchant Navy officers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That proposal is under consideration.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are some institutions like Gurukul Kangri and Kashi Vidyapeeth and their degrees are equivalent to Matriculation, and is that qualification also taken into consideration when taking boys in the college?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As far as I am aware, it is not so.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the Committee has made the following report, and if so, what steps have Government taken in this direction?:

"They could perhaps be justified in the past when the demand for Merchant Navy Officers was small, but now that there is urgent need for the training of such officers in larger numbers the system of training on the ship must be re-organised with a view to converting it into a purely vocational institution and thereby increasing its intake."

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Their recommendation has been accepted and it is being given effect to.

#### COLLECTION OF FUNDS IN U. S. A. AND U. K. FOR REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

\*411. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether any money has been collected from the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in the United States of America and the United Kingdom for rehabilitating refugees from Pakistan?

(b) If so, what is the scheme for which such collection has been made and have Government been approached in this connection by those concerned in the collection of the funds?

(c) Has any other agency in foreign countries sent money to India for rehabilitation work? If so, what are the details?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement giving the information is placed on the table of the House.

## List of donations received from Foreign Countries.

| S. No. | Name of the donor.                                                                               | Amount  |    |    |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
|        |                                                                                                  | Rs.     | A. | P. |
| 1.     | O/C. Indian General Hospital (Combined), Japan                                                   | 1,200   | 0  | 0  |
| 2.     | Hav. Ftr. Payara Singh, 112 Ind Mob W/S Coy., I.E.M.E., Rangoon                                  | 300     | 0  | 0  |
| 3.     | Hindustani Mazdoor Sabha, Coventry, London                                                       | 2,793   | 11 | 0  |
| 4.     | Indian Workers, Association, London                                                              | 10,005  | 13 | 0  |
| 5.     | Hindos Salisbury                                                                                 | 64,662  | 9  | 0  |
| 6.     | Hindu Relief Fund Committee, Salisbury                                                           | 714     | 14 | 0  |
| 7.     | The Committee Chairman, The Indian Refugees' Relief Fund, Singapore                              | 54,341  | 3  | 6  |
| 8.     | Hindu Mandal, Daresalam                                                                          | 13,000  | 0  | 0  |
| 9.     | Messrs. Chade Bros, Ltd., Daresalam                                                              | 15,944  | 10 | 3  |
| 10.    | Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros., Aden                                                                     | 150,000 | 0  | 0  |
| 11.    | Indians in Aden                                                                                  | 50,000  | 0  | 0  |
| 12.    | Marwaris in Nepal                                                                                | 8,176   | 0  | 0  |
| 13.    | Hindu Community, Tororo (Uganda)                                                                 | 2,104   | 0  | 0  |
| 14.    | Indians in Saigon                                                                                | 2,334   | 0  | 0  |
| 15.    | Vaish Samaj of Nepal                                                                             | 1,316   | 0  | 0  |
| 16.    | Hindu Mandal, Uitenhage (S. Africa)                                                              | 661     | 0  | 0  |
| 17.    | Hindu Union, Eldoret (Kenya)                                                                     | 9,000   | 0  | 0  |
| 18.    | Shri Rambhai Prabhudas Patel, Arusha                                                             | 101     | 0  | 0  |
| 19.    | Hindu Mandal, Lindi                                                                              | 15,208  | 0  | 0  |
| 20.    | Indian Youth League, Kishummu                                                                    | 1,864   | 9  | 0  |
| 21.    | Hindu Sikh Refugee Relief Fund Committee, Arusha (Tanganyika)                                    | 6,600   | 0  | 0  |
| 22.    | S. T. C. Employees Union, Singapore                                                              | 600     | 0  | 0  |
| 23.    | Shri Kohar Singh, Bentong, Pahang, Malayan Union                                                 | 156     | 0  | 0  |
| 24.    | Indians of Taidum, Lantoka                                                                       | 395     | 14 | 0  |
| 25.    | Assistant Headmaster, Durbar High School, Kathmandu (Nepal)                                      | 30      | 0  | 0  |
| 26.    | L/Nk. Ram Singh, 1067 Ind. Tpt. Coy. Workshop, P.O. Mangaldon, Rangoon                           | 114     | 6  | 0  |
| 27.    | Shri Basant Singh, Banastaple Devon, England                                                     | 132     | 8  | 0  |
| 28.    | Shri Samund Singh, Devon, England                                                                | 132     | 8  | 0  |
| 29.    | The President, Prom Sabha, Lelientia SSS, Rangoon (Burma)                                        | 500     | 0  | 0  |
| 30.    | Indian Community at Saidan                                                                       | 5,078   | 12 | 0  |
| 31.    | Beira Hindu Community, Beira                                                                     | 13,287  | 0  | 0  |
| 32.    | Dr. C. C. Mizumdar, Proma (Burma)                                                                | 90      | 0  | 0  |
| 33.    | The Indian Refugees Relief Fund, Mombasa                                                         | 20,000  | 0  | 0  |
| 34.    | Shri L. N. Sinha, University of Leeds, England                                                   | 29      | 13 | 0  |
| 35.    | Siri Chuni Lal, Singapore                                                                        | 30      | 4  | 0  |
| 36.    | O. C. K. M. H. Singapore                                                                         | 220     | 0  | 0  |
| 37.    | Hindu Union Eldoret (Kenya Colony)                                                               | 4,300   | 0  | 0  |
| 38.    | Messrs. Manilal Aditram (SSS Burma)                                                              | 237     | 0  | 0  |
| 39.    | Staff of sorting Department, G. P. O., Rangoon (Burma)                                           | 230     | 0  | 0  |
| 40.    | Indian Citizens of Tongoo, Burma                                                                 | 312     | 0  | 0  |
| 41.    | The Indian Association, Jinja (Uganda)                                                           | 190     | 0  | 0  |
| 42.    | Hony. Secretary, Sikh Temple, Gurdwara, Klang (Malaya)                                           | 1,820   | 11 | 5  |
| 43.    | Shri Khem Singh, Banastaple, Devon                                                               | 66      | 4  | 0  |
| 44.    | Khalsa Society, Abbotsford, Canada.                                                              | 2,316   | 0  | 0  |
| 45.    | S. S. Sangat Singh, Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, Mombasa                            | 6,627   | 13 | 0  |
| 46.    | Shri L. T. Shumdasani, London                                                                    | 1,000   | 0  | 0  |
| 47.    | Indian Association, Nanyuki                                                                      | 2,722   | 12 | 0  |
| 48.    | H. H. Maharaja Padma Shumsher Jung Nepal. (Rs. 50,000 for Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund) | 50,000  | 0  | 0  |
| 49.    | Shri Mohan Singh, Tehran                                                                         | 2,031   | 8  | 0  |
| 50.    | Shri Bhupendra Singh, C. T. C's Office, Rangoon, Burma                                           | 60      | 10 | 0  |
| 51.    | Shri Sitaram Seth, Jinja                                                                         | 400     | 0  | 0  |
| 52.    | Shri Dwarka Das Hemraj, Jinja (Uganda)                                                           | 2,253   | 12 | 0  |
| 53.    | Shri Ambalal Gopalji Patel, Arusha                                                               | 6       | 10 | 0  |
| 54.    | Sht. Prabhavati Ben Valjibhai, Pretoria (South Africa)                                           | 39      | 12 | 0  |
| 55.    | Shri L. N. Sinha, Leeds (England)                                                                | 16      | 9  | 9  |
| 56.    | Hindu Union, Kitale                                                                              | 6,594   | 0  | 0  |
| 57.    | Labourers of Jeran Padang Estate and Sialang Estate, Bahu, Federation of Malaya                  | 124     | 13 | 0  |
| 58.    | Sikh-Hindu Welfare Society, Kisummu                                                              | 3,750   | 0  | 0  |
| 59.    | Mr. Goolam M. Keshabjee, Pretoria (S. Africa)                                                    | 137     | 12 | 0  |
| 60.    | Brahmin Co-operative Society Ltd. Rangoon                                                        | 100     | 0  | 0  |

| S. No. | Name of the donor                                                                      | Amount |    |    |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
|        |                                                                                        | Rs.    | A. | P. |
| 61.    | Staff of Moscow Embassy                                                                | 390    | 0  | 0  |
| 62.    | Indian community in Tehran                                                             | 21,568 | 14 | 0  |
| 63.    | Hicomind Sports and Social Council, Office of the High Commissioner for India, England | 1,328  | 14 | 0  |
| 64.    | Indians in Blantyre, Nyasaland                                                         | 21,125 | 0  | 0  |
| 65.    | Indian Employees of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd.                                    | 2,500  | 0  | 0  |
| 66.    | Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth                                              | 1,328  | 11 | 6  |
| 67.    | The Indian Community of New Zealand                                                    | 11,671 | 8  | 0  |
| 68.    | The Khalsa Dewan Society, Abbotsford, Canada                                           | 984    | 0  | 0  |
| 69.    | Illinois University Students (USA)                                                     | 334    | 9  | 0  |
| 70.    | Miss Jane Paricnad, Boedaux (France)                                                   | 0      | 10 | 6  |
| 71.    | Indian Students Association, Coloumbia Missouri (U.S.A.)                               | 324    | 6  | 0  |
| 72.    | Shri A. N. Bouri, Station Master, Kibigori, B. E. Africa                               | 82     | 0  | 0  |
| 73.    | Mr. Kanu J. Amin, Quelimane (B. E. Africa)                                             | 26     | 8  | 0  |
| 74.    | The Indian Refugee Relief Fund Committee, Mombasa                                      | 3,200  | 0  | 0  |
| 75.    | Nyanza Indian Farmers Association, Kibos. B. E. Africa                                 | 1,391  | 14 | 0  |
| 76.    | Shri Bachubhai Jamnadas, Masinda (Uganda)                                              | 154    | 10 | 0  |
| 77.    | South African Hindu Mahasabha, Durban                                                  | 5,300  | 0  | 0  |
| 78.    | Indians in Batavia                                                                     | 294    | 0  | 0  |
| 79.    | The Members of Sticklac Association, Rangcon                                           | 781    | 2  | 0  |
| 80.    | Mr. Edgar Snow, American Journalist                                                    | 656    | 0  | 0  |
| 81.    | Indians in U. S. A.                                                                    | 1,644  | 6  | 2  |
| 82.    | Shri B. L. Garg, Nairobi                                                               | 66     | 0  | 0  |

Statement showing details of the donations received from the Foreign countries by the Minist of Relief and Rehabilitation.

| S. No. | Name and address of donor                                                                                                | Amount                  |    |    |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|----|
|        |                                                                                                                          | Rs.                     | A. | P. |
| 1.     | O. C., 194 Coy., R. I. A. S. C., (g.t.) Johani Bahru, Singapur                                                           | 275                     | 0  | 0  |
| 2.     | Secretary, Hindu Temple No. 2 C. M. Hospital (Burma) Meiktila, Burma                                                     | 400                     | 0  | 0  |
| 3.     | Indian of Bhamo Town (Burma)                                                                                             | 2,000                   | 0  | 0  |
| 4.     | Hindu Union Bukabad, Tanganyika                                                                                          | 6,150                   | 0  | 0  |
| 5.     | Selangor Sikh Police, Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)                                                                            | 2,652                   | 0  | 0  |
| 6.     | Secretary Khalsa Boys and Girls School, P. O. Box 496, Nairobi Kenya, amount collected by the Mistresses of the school   | 1,000                   | 0  | 0  |
| 7.     | Ranjit Singh Esqr., contractor C/o of the Elephant Soap Factory Ltd., P. O. Box 63 Nairobi                               | 3,000                   | 0  | 0  |
| 8.     | Burman-Indians, Pyinmawa Central Burma                                                                                   | 275                     | 0  | 0  |
| 9.     | Miss L. Aditya, B.A., B.T. Secy. "Silpa Bitan" Kenches Trace, Shillong on behalf of the young boys and girls of Shillong | 260                     | 0  | 0  |
| 10.    | Members of the Gurdwara Committee Port Blair, Andaman Islands                                                            | 2,000                   | 0  | 0  |
| 11.    | President Indian Union Pawbwe Yemethin, District Burma                                                                   | 580                     | 0  | 0  |
| 12.    | Umtali Hindu Mandal (Association)                                                                                        | 1,535                   | 12 | 3  |
| 13.    | Indians of Magadi Kanya Colony.                                                                                          | 2,375                   | 0  | 0  |
| 14.    | President Sikh Gurdwara Thika, Kenya Colony                                                                              | 3,684                   | 8  | 0  |
| 15.    | Indian Nationals in Kuwait, Persian gulf                                                                                 | 3,189                   | 0  | 0  |
| 16.    | Indian Government students Association, Oxford                                                                           | 202                     | 10 | 0  |
| 17.    | Indians of Tabora District (T.T.B.E.A.)                                                                                  | 6,628                   | 0  | 0  |
| 18.    | President, Punjab Relief Fund, Nairobi                                                                                   | 1,150                   | 0  | 0  |
| 19.    | Honorary Secretary, Punjab Relief Fund, Nairobi                                                                          | 50,000                  | 0  | 0  |
| 20.    | Indian Students Association Leeds through Llyods Bank Ltd., New Delhi                                                    | 547                     | 0  | 0  |
| 21.    | Shrimati Lakshmi Devi, Kuala, Lumpur                                                                                     | 200                     | 0  | 0  |
| 22.    | Indian students Leeds University England                                                                                 | £ s. d.<br>2 5 0        |    |    |
| 23.    | Indians of Mombasa                                                                                                       | Rs. A. P.<br>20,000 0 0 |    |    |
| 24.    | Staff of the sorting Deptt. General Post Office Rangon                                                                   | 230                     | 0  | 0  |
| 25.    | Messrs. Manilal Aditram Precious and Semi-precious stones, food merchants and commission agents, Kalaw, s.s.s. Burma     | 367                     | 0  | 0  |
| 26.    | Indian Citizens of Tongoo Burma                                                                                          | 312                     | 0  | 0  |
| 27.    | Klang Sikh Temple, Klang (Malaya)                                                                                        | 1,820                   | 11 | 5  |
| 28.    | L. N. Sinha Esqr., The University Union Leeds-2 England                                                                  | £ s. d.<br>1 5 0        |    |    |

| S. No. | Name and address of donor                                                                                        | Amount |    |    |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
|        |                                                                                                                  | £.     | s. | d. |
| 29.    | Shri Ambalalji, Gopalji Patel Box No. 11 Arusha T.T.                                                             | 0      | 10 | 0  |
| 30.    | Bhupindra Singh Esqr., C/o C. T. C's Burma Ralys. Pyinmana (Upper Burma)                                         | Rs. A. | P. |    |
|        |                                                                                                                  | 60     | 10 | 0  |
| 31.    | Secretary, Sikh Hindu Welfare Society, P.O. Box 19, Kismu (Kenya)                                                | 3,750  | 0  | 0  |
| 32.    | Labourers of Jeram Palang Estate (Kepis Division) and Sialang Estate Bahau, Negri Sembilan, Federation of Malaya | 124    | 13 | 0  |
| 33.    | Messrs Hari Das Savji Rajani P.O. Box No. 73 Tobora (Tanganyika Territory)                                       | 500    | 0  | 0  |
| 34.    | Messrs. Brahmin Co-operative Society Ltd., Rangoon                                                               | 100    | 0  | 0  |
| 35.    | Rangoon Soickluc Association 52, Moogal Street P.O. Box No. 457 Rangoon                                          | 781    | 2  | 0  |

## STERLING BALANCES ACCOUNT AND IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

**\*412. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how the account of Sterling balances with the Bank of England stands as at the end of January, 1949, what amount of sterling balances was liquidated during the period commencing from 1st April, 1948 up to date and for what specific purposes the amount was utilized?

(b) What is the total value of imports from and exports to the soft and hard currency areas during the period from 1st April, 1948 up to this day?

(c) What is the dollar earnings made by India from month to month during this period and what is the cause of decrease, if any?

(d) What is the total cost of imports of consumers goods and capital goods separately from soft and hard currency areas and what is the percentage of the capital goods imported as compared to the total imports?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (c). I would be grateful if the honourable member does not press for an answer to these parts of the question as my honourable colleague in charge of Finance proposes to deal with this matter in detail in his forthcoming budget speech.

(b) and (d). I lay on the table two statements giving the requisite information for the period April to October, 1948 as available at present.

## STATEMENT I

Total value of imports from and exports to hard and soft currency areas for seven months from the 1st April 1948 to 31st October 1948.

(Figures in crores of rupees)

| Currency Areas                 | Imports | Exports |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Dollar and Hard Currency Areas | 73      | 68      |
| *Soft Currency Areas           | 194     | 171     |
| TOTAL                          | 267     | 239     |

\*Inclusive of Imports from/Exports to Sweden and Switzerland.

## STATEMENT II

Total cost of consumers goods and Capital goods from soft and hard currency areas imported during the seven months from 1st April 1948 to 31st October 1948, and percentage of Capital goods imported as compared to total imports.

(figures in crores of rupees)

| Currency Areas.                 | Capital Goods. | Consumer Goods. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Dollar and Hard Currency Areas. | 12             | 32              |
| * Soft Currency areas.          | 31             | 87              |
| Total                           | 43             | 119             |

\* Inclusive of Imports from Exports to Sweden and Switzerland.

NOTE: (1) Grand total of all imports 267 (includes import of industrial goods, raw materials and accessories needed by industries from all sources amounting to 1050).

(2) Percentage of Capital Goods imported as compared to total imports: 16.1

**Shri B. Das:** May I know whether the United Kingdom deputation to negotiate the settlement of the Sterling Balances has left India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know how that arises out of this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** It arises because there is mention of Sterling balances in the question!

**Shri B. Das:** The Honourable Minister can at least tell us if the deputation is in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know what significance is to be attached to the departure of the Delegation.

## EXPORT OF COTTON CLOTH, CASTOR SEEDS AND OIL

**\*413. Pandit Makut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the total quantity of cotton cloth, castor seeds and oil produced in India during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, and the stocks of these commodities accumulated till January, 1949?

(b) What is the quantity of castor seeds and oil exported during the year 1947-48 and in the year 1948-49 (up to date)?

(c) What are the reasons which led the Government of India to reduce export duty on cotton cloth, castor seeds and oil?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) It was represented to Government by the interests concerned that the export duty levied on cotton textiles and castor seeds and oil had led to an increase in the Indian prices of these commodities to such a level as to render it difficult, if not impossible, for them to compete in foreign markets. The Government of India considered, after carefully examining the matter, that as the continued levy of these duties was likely to affect our export market in these commodities, the duty on cotton textiles should be reduced from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* and that it should be removed altogether in the case of castor seed and oil.

*Production and export of cotton cloth, Castor seed and castor oil,*

|                                                                                   |        | Quantity                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| I. Cotton Cloth—                                                                  |        |                                      |
| Production of Mill made cloth in 1947-48 . . . . .                                | 3878   | Million yards.                       |
| Production of Hand-loom cloth in 1947-48 . . . . .                                | 1250*  |                                      |
| Export of cotton piecegoods in 1947-48 . . . . .                                  | 192.4  | Million yards.                       |
| Production of Mill made cloth in 1948-49 . . . . .                                | 3309†  |                                      |
| (April to December 1948)                                                          |        |                                      |
| Production of Hand loom cloth . . . . .                                           | 1250*  | Million yards.                       |
| Export of Cotton piecegoods during April-November 1948 . . . . .                  | 236.6  | Million yards.                       |
| Accumulation of stocks with mills in surplus zones on 1st January, 1949 . . . . . | 372.3‡ | Thousand bales or 0.6 Million yards. |

\* Estimated annual production.

† Production figures from January 1949 not yet available and the figures for December 1948 are estimated.

‡ Out of this quantity 75,741 bales were sold out but not delivered. This means that about 5½ weeks production remains unsold. Total production during the last week of December 1948 in surplus zones being 53,569 bales.

|                                                                       |                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| II. Castor Seed—                                                      | 1947-48                                                             |
|                                                                       | (In thousand tons)                                                  |
| Estimated production of castor seed . . . . .                         | 215                                                                 |
| Export of castor seeds during 1947-48 . . . . .                       | 1.2                                                                 |
| Seeds required for sowing . . . . .                                   | 8.5                                                                 |
| Quantities estimated to be retained . . . . .                         | 1.5                                                                 |
| Quantities needed for crushing oil for internal consumption . . . . . | 67.6                                                                |
| Balance available . . . . .                                           | 136                                                                 |
|                                                                       | (There were no exports of castor seeds during April-December 1948). |

|                                                                     |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| III. Castor Oil—                                                    |      |
| Estimated production of castor Oil from balance available . . . . . | 50   |
| Exports during 1947-48 . . . . .                                    | 23.5 |
| Quantity in stock on 1-4-1948 . . . . .                             | 26.5 |
| Exports during April-December 1948 . . . . .                        | 11.8 |
| Stock of oil on 1-1-1949 . . . . .                                  | 14.7 |

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** May I know what has been the effect on import after reducing this duty?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is too early yet to judge the effect. But I think so far as cotton textile trade is concerned, it has had an appreciable effect in improving the position.

## FOREIGN TRADE AND APPOINTMENT OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS

\*414. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what steps the Government of India have so far taken or intend to take in the near future to stimulate exports, with a view to improve India's international trade balance?

(b) In which countries have Trade Commissioners so far been appointed by the Government of India, and are there any proposals for the appointment of Trade Commissioners in other foreign countries and if so, when and in which countries?

(c) With which foreign countries have the Government of India, already entered into commercial agreements?

(d) Do Government propose to enter into negotiations and agreements with other countries and if so, with which, on what terms and in respect of which commodities?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Measures taken to stimulate exports with a view to improving India's trade balance fall into the following two general categories: (i) Measures to stimulate exports in general to all foreign countries, and (ii) Measures to stimulate exports to hard currency areas.

As regards (i), measures already taken include decontrol of the export of over 200 commodities since the termination of the war, strengthening of commercial representation abroad, participation in various national and international fairs and exhibitions with a view to publicising Indian commodities, affording priority assistance for movement of goods intended for export, despatch of trade delegations to various countries and negotiations for concluding trade agreements with various countries. Measures proposed to be taken further include the opening of show rooms in the offices of Trade Representatives abroad for exhibiting Indian commodities, the examination of proposals for setting up an organisation similar to the British Export Trade Research Organisation, the standardisation of goods intended for export so as to ensure a certain optimum standard.

As regards (ii), certain goods, the export of which to easy currency areas is controlled, are allowed to be exported freely to hard currency areas while quotas of certain other commodities like jute goods, oils and oil-seeds and cloth are fixed liberally for such areas.

(b) to (d). I lay on the table of the House a statement containing the requisite information.

## STATEMENT

(b) (i) The Government of India have appointed Commercial Representatives in the following countries:—

- (1) U. K. and Eire.
- (2) Australia and New Zealand.
- (3) Canada and Newfoundland.
- (4) East Africa.
- (5) Egypt.
- (6) Ceylon.
- (7) Pakistan.
- (8) Eastern Pakistan.
- (9) Brazil (for northern part of South America)
- (10) Iran.
- (11) France (for whole of Europe except Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia).
- (12) Germany (for Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia).
- (13) Japan.
- (14) Burma.
- (15) Afghanistan.

These Representatives are designated as Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in Commonwealth countries and as Commercial Counsellors, Commercial Secretaries or Commercial Attaches in other countries.

(ii) It has been decided to appoint Commercial Representatives in the following countries and appointments will be made as soon as suitable incumbents are available.

- (1) Italy (for Italy, Greece and Balkan countries).
- (2) Iraq.
- (3) Aden.
- (4) Czechoslovakia.
- (5) West Canada.
- (6) Siam.
- (7) Switzerland.

(iii) Our trade interests in the following countries where we have no separate commercial representatives are watched by our diplomatic and consular officers.

- (1) U. S. A.
- (2) China.
- (3) Argentine (for Southern part of South America).
- (4) Sinkiang.

(5) West Indies.

(6) Fiji.

(7) Mauritius.

(iv) Proposals are at present under consideration for the appointment of commercial representatives in the following countries and appointments will be made as soon as necessary formalities have been completed.

(1) Hong Kong.

(2) Turkey.

(3) U. S. S. R.

(4) Belgium (for Belgium and Holland).

(5) Malaya.

(6) East U. S. A.

(7) Phillippines.

(c) Foreign countries with which the Government of India have already entered into Commercial agreements.

(i) Anglo-American Zone of Germany;

(ii) Yugoslavia;

(iii) Pakistan; and

(iv) Japan.

(d) Foreign countries with which the Government of India have in view trade negotiations.

(1) Italy.

(2) France.

(3) Belgium.

(4) Switzerland.

(5) U. S. S. R.

(6) Poland.

(7) Finland.

(8) Austria.

(9) Czechoslovakia.

(10) Soviet Zone of Germany.

(11) Hungary.

(12) Sweden.

(13) Afghanistan.

(14) Iran.

(15) Iraq.

(16) Egypt.

(17) Tibet.

(18) Siam.

(19) Ceylon.

(20) Burma.

Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland, U. S. S. R., Poland, Finland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Soviet zone of Germany, Hungary and Sweden.—During the last few months we have been carrying on negotiations with European countries mentioned above but it is premature to indicate the terms and commodities which will figure in the trade agreements, if any, that might be entered into with these countries. Currency considerations, the economic position of our country as well as that of the various European countries concerned, the need for speeding up India's programmes of post-war reconstruction and post-independence industrialization, our acute food shortage, prices and delivery dates and several other factors have to be taken into account before committing ourselves in regard to any items of export or import, especially the latter. All these factors make it difficult to make a categorical and unequivocal statement but generally speaking, it may be stated that while negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries, our endeavour is to import mostly such articles as are essential to our economy e.g. foodgrains, steel, machinery and instruments, fertilizers, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and export as many of our commodities as we can e.g. tobacco, shellac, coir yarn and coir goods, spices, tea, jute goods, castor oil, pepper and niger and kurdi seeds, short staple cotton and cotton textiles.

Afghanistan.—Matters relating to trade in general were discussed with the Afghan Government by an Indian Trade Delegation which visited that country in October last.

The main commodities which will figure in the negotiations are Afghan fruits and raw cotton on the one hand and Indian cotton textiles, tea, sugar and Indian tobacco on the other. Further negotiations are at present in progress with the Afghanistan Delegation visiting this country.

Iran.—The Indian Trade Delegation which visited Afghanistan had also had general trade talks with the Iranian Government whose particular attention was invited to the various difficulties experienced by all foreigners including Indians in Iran who as a result of the Import Control Act enacted by the Iranian Government were prevented from taking part in the import trade. The Delegation were assured in general term that the Iranian Import Control Act would be amended suitably so as to remove this disability. India may receive from Iran supplies of agricultural products like dry fruits, medicinal herbs, hides and skins, wool, minerals like iron and copper, lead, manganese and red oxide and manufactured goods like carpets, shawls and silks. India's exports to Iran will be mainly cotton piecegoods, jute and jute goods.

Iraq.—An Iraq Trade Mission visited Delhi recently to hold discussions with the Government of India about expansion and development of her date trade and also about the possibilities of improvement in the transport facilities for movement of dates from Bombay. They also discussed the question of supply from India of commodities such as jute goods and cotton textiles. The Government of India have agreed to make certain allocations for Iraq of these commodities. In return the Iraq Delegation assured that Iraq's surplus of barley would be made available to India.

Egypt.—An Egyptian Trade Delegation is expected to arrive in India in March 1949 to conclude an agreement between India and Egypt for the exchange of commodities and also a Commercial treaty. The principal commodities that are likely to be exchanged are Egyptian cotton and rice on the one hand and Indian jute goods and cotton textiles, oil seeds, tea and tobacco on the other.

Tibet.—The Tibetan Trade Mission which visited Delhi last year for discussing certain trade matters have come back for pursuing those discussions with the Government of India. The discussions relating mainly to three issues, namely, (i) Release of 2 million dollars for the purchase of gold, (ii) retention of foreign exchange earned by exports of Tibetan wool to other countries and (iii) grant of free customs facilities on imports into Tibet through India.

In view of the acute shortage of dollars, the Government of India regretted their inability to accede to (i). As regards (ii), the Mission promised to examine the case more carefully and so far as (iii) is concerned the Government of India have promised to consider the case sympathetically provided adequate *quid pro quo* is forthcoming from Tibet.

Siam.—There is a proposal for entering into a bilateral trade agreement with Siam. The basis of the agreement will be somewhat on the following lines:

Supply by India.—Jute goods, Cotton textiles, Beehive coke, Pig iron, Linseed oil, diesel and steam road rollers, motor lorries and certain other manufactured goods.

Siam's supplies.—Rice, Tin, Railway sleepers and Teak wood.

Ceylon.—In 1948 a One-Man Delegation was sent to negotiate supplies of copra from that country but owing to the truculent attitude adopted by that Government this Mission was not successful. Intimation has just been received from the Indian Trade Commissioner, Colombo, to the effect that Ceylon is prepared to negotiate, on a reciprocal basis, the supply of copra against supply by India of such commodities as subsidiary foodstuffs, coal, jute and steel. This is under consideration at present.

Burma.—At present no negotiations are actively under consideration for the conclusion of a trade agreement with Burma in view of the unsettled conditions in that country. Recently, an officer was deputed to Burma to negotiate the supply of rice from that country but the attitude adopted by that Government was not favourable. They demanded a price of £ 5 per ton which was out of unison altogether with the current world prices of that commodity. The position is being closely watched and as soon as situation changes for the better, the question of negotiating a trade agreement with that country will be actively taken up.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I know what progress has so far been made with regard to the standardisation referred to?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: I am afraid nothing very much has yet been done. But the proposal is under active consideration.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I take it that the activities initiated by the Ministry of Commerce will be co-ordinated to similar activities organised by the Ministry of Industries and Supply?



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**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Certainly. As a matter of fact, the Standardisation Institution of the Ministry of Industry and Supply will be a principal organisation for the purpose of standardisation of commodities for export.

#### ARREST OF MAHE MAHAJANA SABHA WORKERS BY FRENCH POLICE IN INDIAN TERRITORY

**\*415. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the French Police stationed at Mahe entered the Indian territory and arrested Mahe Mahajana Sabha workers?

(b) How many of them were arrested?

(c) Have the Indian Police rendered any help to the French Police to arrest Mahajana Sabha workers?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Madras no French Indian Policemen have at any time trespassed into Indian Union territory and arrested Mahe Mahajana Sabha workers.

(c) No.

#### REPATRIATION OF INDIANS FROM MALAYA

**\*416. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Indian nationals have been repatriated from Malaya on the request of the Malayan authorities?

(b) Have Government examined their cases individually and satisfied themselves in respect of the complaints against them?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Government are not aware that any Indian national was compulsorily repatriated from Malaya. The honourable member has, presumably, in mind a number of Indian nationals who were detained in Malaya under the Emergency Regulations and while in detention were given the option of repatriation to India by the Malayan authorities. 56 Indians returned to India under this arrangement.

(b) Government examine whatever material is available to see whether there was any ground for the arrest and detention in Malaya of the persons referred to in part (a) of the reply. Our representative in Malaya has been asked to send his own reports in regard to these Indians.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know whether the matter of the detention of Indian nationals is under enquiry? I could not quite catch the answer.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As I have stated, a number of Indians who were detained by the Malayan authorities in Malaya were given the option by the Malayan authorities to return to India. Fifty-six of them so returned. On their arrival at Madras, the Madras Government kept some of them in detention pending enquiry and some of them were immediately released. Some were subjects of enquiry and, after some enquiries, some further numbers were released. I am not quite sure, some of them might still be under detention. Thereupon, when we heard of this, we asked our representative in Malaya to send us information in regard to these Indian nationals.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has he sent the information?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is being received. As the enquiry is proceeding he sends us his opinion and it is acted upon.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister tell us what were the grounds for the detention of the Indian nationals in Malaya?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** In Malaya, presumably the grounds were that they were taking part in activities there which the Government of Malaya did not approve of.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that the Malayan Indian Congress, presided over by Sardar Budh Singh, has expressed its sympathy with the present struggle of the people against the present Government of Malaya?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No. I am not aware of that except this: there is a slight difference, that is to say, they had expressed their sympathy with the various demands made, political and economic. They also expressed some resentment at certain activities of the Government there. But they have not expressed their sympathies in regard to many of the activities taking place there.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether some of those who have returned to India are under detention of the Madras Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes; as they came from Malaya.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that the Indian Congress in Malaya had expressed complete disapproval of the violent activities pursued by the movement and its leaders in Malaya?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is so.

#### IMPORT OF ISOTOPES FROM U. S. A.

**\*417. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether India is allowed to import isotopes from the United States of America?

(b) If so, what is the quantity imported so far?

(c) How is it distributed to the various research institutions?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes.

(b) No imports of this article have so far been made.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I ask whether the import of isotopes is governed by any International Convention?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have no information, Sir.

#### MINIMUM WAGES FOR INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

**\*418. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the industries for which a minimum wage for labour has been fixed?

(b) What is the minimum wage fixed in each industry?

(c) What are the industries in respect of which no final decision has yet been taken?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) to (c). Minimum wages have not yet been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. They are due to be fixed before the 15th March 1950 in the case of all industries covered by the Act except agriculture and before the 15th March, 1951 in the case of agriculture. Minimum Wages in certain industries have, however, been fixed in some Provinces by Industrial Tribunals or by orders passed under the Provincial Industrial Disputes Act. A statement of the information received from Provinces in this respect is placed on the table.

## STATEMENT

| Provincial Government                      | Industries for which minimum wages fixed         | Wages fixed for each industry                                                                                                                                                                  | Dearness Allowance etc., if any                                                                                                                                                               | Industries for which no final decision taken                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                        | (2)                                              | (3)                                                                                                                                                                                            | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                           | (5)                                                                                                    |
| Madras Government                          | (a) Textile Industry                             | Rs. 26 p.m.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                               | D. A. at 3 annas and 2½ annas per point according to the cost of living index numbers in the locality. |
|                                            | (b) Motor Transport Services.                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1. Printing presses<br>2. Tanneries<br>3. Engineering firms and Type foundries<br>4. Hosiery Factories |
|                                            | 1. Drivers                                       | Rs. 40—50 p.m.                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
|                                            | 2. Conductors                                    | Rs. 30 p.m.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
|                                            | 3. Chief Checking Inspectors                     | Rs. 50 p.m.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
|                                            | 4. Checking inspectors                           | Rs. 35 p.m.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
|                                            | 5. Cleaners                                      | Rs. 0-14-0 per day                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
|                                            | 6. Unskilled workers                             | Rs. 0-14-0 per day                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
|                                            | 7. Skilled workers                               | Rs. 1-8-0 per day                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
| Central Provinces and Berar Government     | Cotton Textile Mills                             | Rs. 26 p.m. for the unskilled employees of the lowest class for the year from the 1st January 1948.                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1. Glass Industry<br>2. Oil Mills<br>3. Transport services<br>4. Cement Industry<br>5. Potteries       |
| West Bengal Government.                    | (i) Engineering                                  | Manual Workers—<br>Unskilled Rs. 30 p.m.<br>Semi skilled Rs. 35 p.m.<br><br>For Clerical Staff—<br><br>Non-matric Rs. 55 p.m.<br>Matric Rs. 60 p.m.<br>Graduates Rs. 70 p.m.                   | Upto Rs. 50 of basic pay Rs. 25 a month<br>From Rs. 51 to 100 Rs. 35 a month<br>From Rs. 101 to 150 Rs. 40 a month<br>From 151 to 200 Rs. 45 a month<br>From Rs. 201 and above Rs. 50 a month |                                                                                                        |
|                                            | (ii) Cotton Textile                              | For manual workers—<br>Rs. 20 p.m.<br>For clerical staff—<br>Non-matric Rs. 60 p.m.<br>Matric Rs. 70 p.m.                                                                                      | Rs. 30 a month flat rate for each male and Rs. 22-8 for each female worker. For clerical staff Rs. 35 flat rate per month.                                                                    |                                                                                                        |
| West Bengal Government (iii) Jute Textiles |                                                  | For manual labour—<br>Rs. 26 p.m.<br>For clerical staff—<br>Grade I (Graduates)—Rs. 70 p.m.<br>Grade II—Rs. 55 p.m.<br><br>From Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 p.m. for various categories of the employees | Rs. 32-8 flat rate per mensem.                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                        |
| United Provinces Government.               | Textile concerns—<br>Cotton and woollen industry | (iv) Printing Presses                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                        |
|                                            |                                                  | (v) Flour and Atta Mills (Major Mills)                                                                                                                                                         | Rs. 24-12-6 (Flat rate)<br>Food concessions stopped.                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                        |
|                                            |                                                  | Minor Mills                                                                                                                                                                                    | The minimum wages include dearness allowance.<br><br>The minimum wages include dearness allowance.                                                                                            |                                                                                                        |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                | Cost of living Index Number                                                                                                                                                                   | Dearness allowance in annas per point Textile industry in all areas.                                   |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                | 100—125                                                                                                                                                                                       | nil                                                                                                    |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                | 126—200                                                                                                                                                                                       | 3-0 annas                                                                                              |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                | 201—300                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2-8 annas                                                                                              |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                | 301—400                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2-7 annas                                                                                              |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                | 401—500                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2-5 annas                                                                                              |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                | 501—600                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2-3 annas                                                                                              |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                | 601—700                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2-0 annas                                                                                              |
|                                            |                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                               | Electricity Under-taking at Kanpur Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Agra Meerut and Bareilly               |

For clerical employees—  
Rs. 55 p.m. (for matriculates)  
Rs. 40 p.m. for those having lower qualifications.

## Cost of living Index

Electricity Undertakings

For Industrial employees—  
Rs. 30 p.m. in the undertakings at Kanpura, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Allahabad and Banaras and Rs. 28 p.m. in other places.

For clerical employees—  
Rs. 55 p.m. for matriculates  
Rs. 40 p.m. for those having lower educational qualifications.

| Number— |                                                                                        |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100—125 | nil.                                                                                   |
| 126—200 | 1.5 annas                                                                              |
| 201—300 | 2.4 annas                                                                              |
| 301—400 | 2.3 annas                                                                              |
| 401—500 | 2.2 annas                                                                              |
| 501—600 | 2.0 annas                                                                              |
| 601—700 | 1.8 annas                                                                              |
|         | Electricity under-taking in other places (dearness allowance in annas per point rise). |
| 101—125 | nil                                                                                    |
| 126—300 | 2.0 annas                                                                              |
| 301—500 | 1.9 annas                                                                              |
| 501—700 | 1.8 annas                                                                              |

Sugar Factories in the United Provinces.

The following increase in the prevailing wages of workmen during the crushing season 1945-46 subject to marginal adjustment in each case :—

| Wage levels of 1945-46 | Increase                          |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Rs. 22-8.0 p.m.     | Rs. 32/8/- p.m.                   |
| 2. Rs. 23 to 30 p.m.   | { Rs. 32/8 p.m.<br>Rs. 28/14 p.m. |
| 3. Rs. 31 to 40 p.m.   | { Rs. 26/8 p.m.<br>Rs. 24/- p.m.  |
| 4. Rs. 41 to 50 p.m.   | of                                |
| 5. Rs. 51 to 100 p.m.  | 24% of pay p.m.                   |
| 6. Rs. 101 to 200 p.m. | 18% of pay p.m.                   |
| 7. Rs. 201 to 300 p.m. |                                   |

Those increased rates will be in force during the crushing season 1948-49.

Assam . . . Plantations

Assam Valley

1. Rice and Oil Mills  
2. Printing Presses  
3. Steamer Ghats.

Bombay Government (i) Cotton Textile Industry

District of Chachar—Adult

Male As. -/8/- per day  
Female As. -/6/- per day  
Minor As. -/4/- per day

As. -/5/- per day  
As. -/5/- per day  
As. -/3/- per day

Operatives  
Bombay Rs. 30 p.m.  
Ahmedabad Rs. 28 p.m.

1. Engineering Industry

(ii) Banking Industry—

Bombay

Clerks Peons

Sweepers

Big Banks Rs. 65 Rs. 30 p.m. Rs. 20 p.m.

Small Banks Rs. 55 Rs. 24 p.m. Rs. 15 p.m.

Bihar . . . Sugar Industry

Ahmedabad As fixed in Bombay.  
Rs. 55 p.m.  
(during the current crushing season)

Administrations—

Delhi . . . An engineering concern Cement pipe and lace Factory

Ajmer-Merwara

Unskilled textile workers.  
1. Tobacco (including Bidi making) Manufactory.  
2. Employment under local authority.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is the relationship between the minimum wages and the Fair Wages Committee that the Government of India have appointed and is working at present?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I think the report of that Committee will also help in fixing the minimum wages in the scheduled industries.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the basis by which these minimum wages are fixed and whether these vary from industry to industry and from place to place. If so, which is the industry where the highest minimum wages are fixed?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I would refer my honourable friend to the Minimum Wages Act. In the Act itself, he will find answers to all the questions that he has raised.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether Government have received any representation for the non-payment of these wages?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** As I have explained that under the Act, minimum wages have not been fixed, but some of the Provincial Governments have fixed minimum wages as a result of the recommendations of Tribunals in certain industries.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What steps are being taken to appoint those committees, i.e., the minimum wage boards, which are to be established in different industries before the minimum wage comes to be fixed?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** A few of the Provincial Governments have already set up Minimum Wages Boards and other Provincial Governments have been requested to expedite the setting up of such boards.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know if any such boards are being appointed in the Centrally Administered Areas, such as, in Ajmer-Merwara?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It has not been appointed as yet, but it will be set up.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Has any Indian State also fixed these minimum wages?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The information is not readily available.

#### RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEE ENGINEERS

**\*419. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the number of refugee engineering personnel resettled after partition?

(b) What is the number yet to be provided with jobs?

(c) In what way are Government helping these engineers to secure jobs in non-Government institutions?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) 18,250 including Government servants and non-officials.

(b) 3,524, of which 482 are Government servants and the rest non-officials. The question of the employment of 478 of these Government servants is now under consideration.

(c) Officers of the Government of India have been visiting important Centres in India and contacting the more important Engineering and Commercial firms in order to induce them to use the Employment machinery set up by the Government.

**Shri Jainarain Vyas:** Arising out of the answer to part (a), does the figure include the Engineers employed in the Indian States also?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I would require notice for this.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire of the Honourable Minister if by this engineering personnel, he also means and includes the engineering personnel who have opted out from Assam, but have not been provided and also the engineering personnel that have opted out from Eastern Pakistan, but have not been settled anywhere?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** According to the policy of the Government, Government servants belonging to the Provinces of N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Sind are given higher priority than non-Government servants of Bengal, Assam, and Punjab for purposes of re-employment.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have all the Public Works Departments of the provinces been notified of the fact that there are so many engineers who have specialised in irrigation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I think Government do take notice of that.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** In view of the scarcity of engineering scientific personnel in this country, does the Honourable Minister consider the desirability of absorbing all the surplus engineering personnel, which are available and which are unemployed?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### MOBILE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES FOR REFUGEES

**\*420. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to introduce mobile employment exchanges and cottage industries to help the rehabilitation of refugees?

(b) If so, what is the progress so far made in that direction?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) Thirty-eight Mobile sections attached to various Employment Exchanges in India have started to assist employment seekers including refugees. Five more Mobile sections are expected to start functioning in the near future.

As regards cottage industries, it has been suggested to Provincial and State Governments that: (i) they should start new townships round a number of cottage and small-scale industries at sites now occupied by Refugee Camps or elsewhere; (ii) refugees should be encouraged to form Industrial Cooperative Societies which should be given loans where necessary; (iii) workshop equipment should be provided at Refugee Camps so that refugees may have an opportunity to engage themselves in gainful occupation; and (iv) they should rapidly examine the possibility of expanding cottage and small scale industries or starting new ones from the point of view of refugee rehabilitation, without waiting for the preparation of long term plans.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has the Government received any report from any province where these refugees are being rehabilitated, whether they have started any cottage industries?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes. From certain provinces we have received reports that they have started work centres.

**Seth Govind Das:** Which are those provinces from which these reports have been received so far?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I would like to have notice of this question, but I can say that we have received reports from the United Provinces and from Bombay.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has the Government received any report as far as C.P. is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** We have not yet received any report from C.P., but we have received certain schemes and I hope that these schemes must be in the course of implementation.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What is the total number of refugees employed through these employment exchanges?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I want notice of this question.

#### HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SCHEMES

**\*421. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government are pursuing any five or ten year plan to generate the 14 million kwts of electric power that their leaflet No. 5 "Hydro Electric Development in India" envisages?

(b) Had any of their schemes to be postponed because of their anti-inflation policies?

(c) When do they expect to take up the schemes which are awaiting actual construction?

(d) Are any efforts being made to develop factories for the manufacture of equipment and appliances necessary for the implementation of the schemes?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) There is no clear-cut five or ten years Plan as such to generate the 14 million kwts of electrical power mentioned at page 19 of Leaflet No. 5 issued by the Central Board of Irrigation. That leaflet, however, gives all the available information about various projects which are at present in hand and others which are either projected or under investigation.

(b) Sanction to the investigation of some schemes was delayed by a few months pending consideration of the anti-inflationary policy of Government. The Economic position of the country and other factors such as the availability of material resources and technical manpower, have however, to be taken into consideration before sanction to construction of any project is finally accorded by Government.

(c) So far as the Central Government are concerned, the construction of the Damodar Valley Project and the Hirakud Dam Project have been taken in hand; other projects are being investigated. The Provincial Governments have also in hand, other projects, e.g., Bhakra and Nangal in the East Punjab; Rihand in the U.P., Mor Project in West Bengal, Tungabhadra in Madras, etc. etc. Each scheme has to be separately considered on merits and it is not possible to say how soon any particular scheme will be taken up for actual construction.

(d) Yes. The matter is under active consideration of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Government aware, Sir, about the hydro-electric scheme of Rewa State in Vindhya Pradesh and is Government aware that that scheme was prepared years ago, and is that scheme being considered by the Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice of that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Arising out of answer to part (b) of this question, is India wholly dependent upon foreign countries in the matter of machinery and expert technicians needed for the development of the schemes?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** To some extent, it is true.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state with reference to answer to part (b), what progress has been made in the Damodar Valley Scheme?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is a very big question and requires a detailed answer. I promise the honourable member that on the 27th of this month, a detailed report about the progress of the Damodar Valley scheme will be laid on the table of the House.

#### SHRI SARAT CHANDRA BOSE'S CRITICISM ON INDIA'S FOREIGN EMBASSIES

**\*422. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the criticisms made by Shri Sarat Chandra Bose on our foreign Embassies and particularly of the Paris Embassy and the India House, published in the press on the 30th December, 1948;

(b) whether Government have found that any of his criticisms are based on facts and if so, whether any action has been taken to correct the ascertained defects in the working of our embassies; and

(c) whether Government have received similar or other complaints from other Indians visiting foreign countries?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the honourable member wish to put it? Recently the subject was discussed in this House.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** I want to put part (c) of the question.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As you said, Sir, a similar question was answered by me a few days ago. As to part (c); no specific complaints have been brought to our notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to the very latest statement of Shri Sarat Chandra Bose wherein he declared that he is quite prepared to prove every one of his allegations against our embassies in London and Paris before an independent tribunal?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have vaguely heard something about it. But, I am sorry. I have not been able to keep pace with the statements of Shri Sarat Chandra Bose.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that the British Government recently appointed the Lynskey tribunal when grave allegations of nepotism, corruption.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The question is out of order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Prime Minister propose to take a leaf from the British book so as to clear the air.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do protest against such charges, allegations and insinuations made by the honourable member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I have not made any charges or insinuations, Sir. I am referring to Shri Sarat Chandra Bose's statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** What the honourable member says is not quite proper or in good taste.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Has the attention of the Honourable the Prime Minister been drawn to the statement appearing in the *Daily Nation* of 5th February, 1949 which has given an answer to some of the observations made by the Honourable the Prime Minister?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been answered already. That was the question put by Mr. Kamath.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** I am referring to the *Daily Nation* published on the 5th February, where a statement of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has appeared.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is the statement referred to by Mr. Kamath. Next question.

#### REFINERIES FOR IMPORTED CRUDE OIL

**\*423. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether any experts to survey the possibilities of erecting refineries for manufacture of petroleum products from imported crude oil have arrived from Britain or the United States of America?

(b) If so, what are the details?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) A team of six British and American experts was sent out by the Oil Companies at our request in October, 1948 to survey the technical possibilities of setting up refineries in India for treating imported crude oil. They have completed their investigations, and left India by the middle of January, 1949.

(b) The experts will submit their report to the Oil Companies, who in turn are expected to send their reports to the Government of India. No details are yet available.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that before their departure from India they stated that India's resources in crude oil are vast and if proper research is made, it could be self-supporting? In view of this report, what steps do the Government intend to take to expedite this matter? When is the report expected, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** When the report is received, due steps will be taken after consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have they given any time for the presentation of the report?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No specific time has been laid down. But, it is expected that the report will be submitted to the Government of India before June.

#### RESOURCES OF CRUDE OIL IN INDIA

**\*424. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether any effort has been made to prospect for crude oil in India?

(b) Is it a fact that there are vast resources of crude oil in India?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Search for mineral oil has always formed an important part of the activities of the Geological Survey of India. The programme for 1948-49 includes a detailed geological and geophysical investigation for oil in Cutch and Kathiawar, as also in two other areas, viz. Subansiri and Khasimara valley in Assam and Jwalamukhi area in East Punjab.

(b) No Sir, Petroleum in commercial quantities has been found so far only in north east Assam, but the output has always been less than 10 per cent. of our demand.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** How many Survey Parties are actually working on these Projects?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I have already mentioned in my reply to part (a) that one Party is working in Cutch and Kathiawar and two other Parties are working; one in Assam and one in Jwalamukhi area in East Punjab.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Mellison of the L.O.C. arrived in India for this purpose and said that if the Government

of India were to establish two installations, they would give two million gallons of crude oil? May I know, if that is a fact, what steps in that direction, the Government intend to take?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice of that question. I do not remember to have read the extract to which the honourable member is referring.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I am not referring to any newspaper; he has sent a report to the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Any way, he does not remember it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will he enquire from his office?

**Mr. Speaker:** Of course, that he will do.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Are there any foreign experts employed in these parties or survey groups?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There is one employed by the Geological Survey of India.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any proposal or correspondence for obtaining certain more experts from foreign countries for Geological Survey?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That will be taken into consideration.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is it a fact, Sir, that oil is found in Patharia in Assam, about which also there is a dispute between us and Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice of that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether oil is found in Tripura?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is true; oil is found in Tripura.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is the Honourable Minister in a position to give an idea of India's requirements of crude oil?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice; I have said it so often.

#### EXPENDITURE ON REHABILITATION OF EAST BENGAL REFUGEES

**\*425. Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the amount spent by the Government of India up to 31st December, 1948, for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal?

(b) How much of this has been for actual relief, how much for rehabilitation and for establishment charges of Governmental organisations?

(c) How many East Bengal refugees have so far been rehabilitated at Government cost?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) According to the Premier of West Bengal the total expenditure so far incurred is approximately Rs. 1 crore, 39 lakhs; and this is likely to increase to about Rs. 2 crores by 31st March 1949. Apart from this, the West Bengal Government have given loan to the extent of nearly Rs. 21 lakhs.

(b) Details are not yet available.

(c) 8,331.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state how this money has been allocated province-wise? How much has been spent by the Central Government and in which of the provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** May I know how this arises out of the question?

**Mr. Speaker:** He means district-wise.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Province-wise.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** How does that arise? The question relates to West Bengal.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Eastern Pakistan refugees have gone to different provinces. I want to know how much has been spent province-wise.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** This amount has been spent by the West Bengal Government in West Bengal.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know, Sir, whether this expenditure has been made by the Central Government or the provincial Government?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is a question of arrangement that this expenditure will be debited to the Central Government. As they go on spending, it is being debited.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** In view of the confusion that has been created by the questions and answers, I want a clear answer to a question which I want to put. The question I want to ask the Honourable Minister is this. Is the Honourable Minister in a position to tell us what exactly is the amount which the Central Government has spent for the rehabilitation and relief of refugees from Eastern Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I want notice of that question.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I ask my honourable friend the Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation if he is aware that the amount of one crore and eighty lakhs he has referred to as spent by the West Bengal Government was promised to be paid by the Central Government and not a farthing has so far been spent?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I think it is not correct. As a matter of fact, orders have been issued and the Accountant General can always debit the money that is spent by the different Governments.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** May I know, Sir, whether these orders have been issued?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Orders have already been issued.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** When?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In December last.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the necessity for going into all these controversies?

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** I am not entering into any controversy. I want to know, is it not a fact that under the circular of 14th December last, all payments on account of rehabilitation and relief of refugees from Eastern Pakistan have been stopped?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is not so. As a matter of fact, I have already informed the honourable member outside that it was a mis-reading of the circular referred to by him. As a matter of fact, it was stated that the expenditure on certain items could be debited to the Government of India straightaway while on others, it had to be approved previously.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire of the Honourable Minister if the amount that has been spent by the Government of West Bengal on account of the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees from Eastern Pakistan, have been spent on the definite assurance and promise from the Central Government that the latter will honour this expenditure?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think such a question is a proper one.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In connection with the two projects of Government at Chittaranjan and Hijli, around which townships are to grow so far as refugees are to be absorbed, has the Central Government decided that priority should be given to refugees from Eastern Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am afraid it does not arise from this question.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Has any amount been sent by the Central Government to the Government of Assam for the relief of the refugees in that province?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have not been able to follow.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to procure the information asked for in part (b) of this question?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes. As a matter of fact we have already asked the different provinces to send monthly information, but we are not getting it.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has the Government of West Bengal expressed any satisfaction with the procedure that is being followed by the Government of India in this matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The question need not be answered. I am going to the next question.

#### SAFETY AND SANCTITY OF GURDWARAS IN PAKISTAN

\*426. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether any negotiations have been carried on between Pakistan and India for the safety and sanctity of Gurdwaras in Pakistan and if so, with what results?

(b) What arrangements have been arrived at between Pakistan and India regarding the properties attached to Gurdwaras and especially Nankana Sahib in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes; in the Inter-Dominion Conference held on 19th September, 1947, it was decided that places in either Dominion, regarded as sacred by any community, should not be allowed to be occupied by members of any other community and that particular care should be taken to preserve such places even if they remained vacant.

As a result of further negotiations it was agreed that all shrines, temples, Gurdwaras, mosques and other religious places which had been damaged during the last communal disturbances should be repaired and the hoisting of any emblem flag, other than that of the religion concerned, on any building or edifice be prohibited.

(b) The matter regarding property of shrines and trusts has been discussed but in view of the complexity of the problem involved it has not been possible to take any decision so far. At the Inter-Dominion Conference held during January, 1949 it has been agreed that a Joint Committee consisting of three members from each Dominion should be appointed to consider the question of trust property including Nankana Sahib. The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of April, 1949.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** The Honourable Minister has been pleased to refer to property of Gurdwaras and to say that they will not be occupied. Does he refer to the properties attached to the mosques and Gurdwaras?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** That property is already occupied. It is with reference to other house property or agricultural property. It is only the shrines, the Gurdwaras and mosques that they will not occupy.



**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The Minister's statement referred to mosques, temples and Gurdwaras. Am I to understand that Christian Churches and Parsi.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has it come to the notice of the Minister that since this Inter-Dominion agreement a temple in Karachi has been desecrated?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes, and a protest has been lodged.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the reply from the Government of Pakistan?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What is the number of temples and Gurdwaras desecrated and is the Government prepared to get them re-consecrated and restored?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I shall require notice of that question as the information is not available.

#### \* INDO-BURMA TALKS ON BURMA LAND ACT

**\*427. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what transpired at the Indo-Burma talks held in November 1948 on the Burma Land Act;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals in Burma; and

(c) whether the Government of Burma have assured the Government of India that Indian nationals will not be subjected to any discriminations?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The honourable member presumably refers to the talks which took place on the 29th November, 1948, between a delegation from Burma led by the Honourable U Win, Minister for Education, Government of the Union of Burma, and the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, at which Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and the Honourable Shri B. Gopal Reddi, Finance Minister, Government of Madras, were present. The discussions were confined to a general statement of the points of view of the Governments of Burma and India. An invitation on behalf of the Prime Minister of Burma was extended to the Government of India, at this meeting, to send a delegation to Burma, for discussion on matters arising of the Land Nationalisation Act, passed by the Government of Burma.

(b) Representations to safeguard the legitimate interests of Indians in Burma have been made to the Government of Burma, from time to time. A delegation, led by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, was to have left for Rangoon on the 2nd February 1949, to discuss matters affecting Indian agricultural interests, as a result of the above mentioned legislation in Burma. Its departure has had to be postponed indefinitely, at the request of the Government of Burma, who are now pre-occupied with the maintenance of law and order in that country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** As a result of the negotiations, have there been any improvement in the condition of the Indians there?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He has not heard the answer. The question would not have arisen if the honourable member had heard the answer.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** He said that invitations were sent from time to time to the Government of India. I want to know what were the results of these invitations?

**Mr. Speaker:** The final negotiations have yet to proceed and because of the situation in Burma Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya could not go.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that thousands of Indians are now asking for facilities to be repatriated to India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** As far as our information goes, it is not so, and I may inform the honourable member that in a reply that I gave to another question on this subject with respect to Indians who want to be repatriated, our Ambassador in Burma has been given standing orders that all Indians who wish to return but cannot help themselves, will be helped by our Embassy in Burma.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is the report true that the immediate effect of the Land Nationalisation Act of Burma has been temporarily suspended?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is so, but we have no official information about it.

#### GOLD FIELDS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**\*428. Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the gold fields in the country that are directly under the control of the Government of India;

(b) how many of these are worked by foreign contractors; and

(c) what are the principles governing these contracts?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) to (c). No gold mines are directly under the control of the Government of India. Some mines in Mysore State have been leased to foreign concerns. The terms on which these leases have been granted are not readily available.

#### OFFICERS AND LABOURERS EMPLOYED IN DADUMA AND HIRAKUD PROJECTS

**\*429. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the total number of (i) officers and (ii) labourers employed in the Duduma and Hirakud Projects?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Information regarding the Daduma project is being called for from the Governments of Madras and Orissa and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

As regards the Hirakud Dam Project, the number of officers and labourers employed is as follows:

Officers—34

Subordinates, Clerical and other staff—218

Labourers—4261

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** How many of the labourers are local men?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice of that.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is it a fact that a model colony has been constructed for the employees, a high school has been established for the sons of the employees and a cinema house is to be reconstructed for their recreation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Whatever is necessary for the successful implementation of the project must have been done.

#### MEDICAL ATTACHES TO INDIAN EMBASSIES

**\*430. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Indian doctors are attached to our Embassies abroad?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Indian doctors are attached only to our Embassy in Nepal

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

at Kathmandu, the Consulate General at Kashghar and the Consulate at Jedda (Saudi Arabia). The two posts last named are at present vacant.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the qualifications prescribed for the Medical Attaches to our Embassies?

**Mr. Speaker:** I believe the usual qualifications!

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the usual qualifications?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### APPOINTMENT OF PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO AMBASSADORS

\*431. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state who appoints the Private Secretaries to our Ambassadors abroad?

(b) What salary is paid to a Private Secretary to an Ambassador?

(c) Is the post advertised in the *Gazette of India* and if not, why not?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Private Secretaries are appointed by the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in consultation with the Ambassadors concerned.

(b) Service Officers receive their grade pay in the service to which they belong. The basic pay of persons not already in Government service appointed as Private Secretaries to Ambassadors is fixed *ad hoc*, usually at an amount ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. In addition they receive foreign allowances at rates prescribed for the particular country to which they are sent.

(c) The posts are not advertised, as the officers are either drawn from one of the permanent services under the Government of India, or, are appointed *ad hoc* on the recommendations of the Ambassadors concerned. *Ad hoc* appointments in the latter category are temporary and the incumbent's tenure is restricted to that of the Ambassador selecting him.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** With reference to the answer to part (b) of the question, do I take it that there is no scale of salaries prescribed for private secretaries and that they are left to the sweet will of the Ambassador himself to fix?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No, Sir. When I referred to "an amount ranging from Rs. 300 to 500" these are the upper and lower limits. It does not mean that there is no scale fixed.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Does the Ambassador make any appointment? If so, what?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** An Ambassador does not make any appointment.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is the External Affairs Ministry which makes appointments in consultation with the Ambassador concerned.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Standing Committee of the Legislature relating to the External Affairs Ministry either consulted or informed about any appointments made in the foreign embassies?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not their function to go into executive details.

#### PROPERTIES OF NON-MUSLIMS IN PAKISTAN

\*432. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in pursuance of the terms of agreement entered into at Karachi between India and Pakistan, the Muslims would be permitted to sell away their property in India freely?

(b) What proposals do Government have to safeguard the interests of those non-Muslims who have properties in Pakistan?

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

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The Karachi agreement provides for sale and exchanges of urban immovable property by evacuee owners of either Dominion and the facility of sale is not confined to Muslims only.

(b) It has been agreed that the Dominion and the Provincial Governments in whose area the property is situated will take all possible precautions to ensure that no organised attempts are made to keep the prices of evacuee property below the market level by forming rings, Syndicates, boycott or otherwise. The Agreement also provides that a liaison officer of one Dominion should be appointed to be in close touch with the custodian of Evacuee property of the other Dominion for safeguarding the interests of evacuee owners.

For further details the honourable member is referred to the Agreement, copies of which have already been placed in the Constituent Assembly Library.

#### EXCHANGE OF EVACUEE'S PROPERTIES IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

\*433. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the propaganda carried on by the Pakistan press advising the Muslims not to exchange their properties, but to sell them for cash?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take to ensure that the exchanges take place freely?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Some press reports have appeared of propaganda of the type mentioned by the honourable member. I have contacted the Honourable Minister for Refugees, Pakistan Government and both Governments agree that such propaganda should be avoided on either side.

(b) The honourable member is referred to my reply given to part (b) of his Starred Question No. 432.

#### APPOINTMENT OF A MINISTER FOR PLEBISCITE IN KASHMIR

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:**

\*434. **Sardar Hukam Singh:**

**Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:**

Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the *Statesman* dated the 29th January, 1949 to the effect that Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, Minister without Portfolio in Pakistan, has been entrusted with the work in connection with the plebiscite in Kashmir and that he has set up his office in Rawalpindi; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are also contemplating to appoint a Minister who will be entrusted with the work in connection with the plebiscite in Kashmir and that his office will be set up in Srinagar?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes.

(b) No, Sir.

#### OVERSEAS SHIPPING CORPORATIONS

\*435. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what progress has been made in the institution of the Overseas Shipping Corporations, and on what basis the agreement with the particular Corporation selected for the purpose was made?

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

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The negotiations with the Managing Agents selected for the first shipping corporation are in the final stages and the Corporation is expected to be registered in the near future. As regards the basis of agreement between Government and the shipping company selected for managing the Corporation which, I presume, is what the honourable member has in mind, I have placed in the library of the House a memorandum recently prepared for the Standing Finance Committee of the House which explains the scheme in full. Briefly, the issued capital of the Corporation will be Rs. 10 crores of which Government will subscribe for and take up 51 per cent., the Managing Agents 26 per cent. and the remaining 23 per cent. will be offered to the public. Government will further take up any portion of the capital not taken up by the public. Provision is made for effective Government control in the Directorate of the Corporation in which the Directors representing Government will be in a majority. The present target of tonnage for the Corporation is 1,00,000 gross tons.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** I want to know if this corporation will be allowed any managing commission as managing agent on behalf of the State; and, if so, whether it would be on the basis of tonnage or mileage or volume of traffic or whatever else the basis may be?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** All this will be found in the agreement itself. I have already informally supplied my honourable friend with a copy of the agreement. However, I would just state for the information of the House that in the first place the managing agents would not receive any office expenses; secondly, no remuneration would be payable to the managing agents unless the Corporation earns a profit; and thirdly, the profit of the managing agents will be calculated at 10 per cent. of the net annual profits of the company, subject to 30 lakhs of such profits, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the excess of such profits over 30 lakhs.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** What is the machinery by which the Government propose to secure the majority of the directors on the Board?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The machinery is the appointment of a majority of the directors.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** By nomination?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, by nomination.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Is the agreement similar to the one with the Air-India International Corporation, where commission for managing agency and also subsidy for making good losses are allowed?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact if my honourable friend were to compare the terms of the proposed agreement with this Corporation, along with the agreement entered into in the case of the Air-India International, he would find that interests of the Government are even better secured under the proposed agreement with the Shipping Corporation. Perhaps my honourable friend wants to know something about losses. The Government have not guaranteed any dividends, but they have undertaken to make good the losses, if any, incurred during the period of the first five years, the first year, beginning with the start of the accounting year of the company, in which the shipping services of the company commence. Such payments made by Government will, however, have to be repaid to Government from the profits made in subsequent years in accordance with the formula stated in the draft agreement. I think this marks a departure from the terms of the agreement with the Air-India International.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** I think it is the same.

# EVACUATION OF NON-MUSLIM MILITARY POLICEMEN FROM LAS-BELA STATE, BALUCHISTAN

†\*436. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are aware that about 50 non-Muslim military policemen along with their families are still in Las-Bela State in Baluchistan, Pakistan?

(b) How many representations have so far been received from them?

(c) Are Government aware that they have been there for more than 1½ years and no steps have so far been taken for their evacuation?

(d) Have Government any proposal for their early evacuation?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (c). There are no non-Muslim Policemen or their families left in Las-Bela-State.

(d) Does not arise.

## EXPENDITURE ON RELIEF OF EAST BENGAL REFUGEES

\*437. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent for relief of refugees from East Bengal;

(b) the different heads under which the money has been spent with amounts under each head; and

(c) the amount of loan advanced to refugees through the Provincial Government or direct?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (c). The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (a) of Starred Question No. 425, by Shri Arun Chandra Guha, earlier today.

(b) Details are not yet available.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know if any relief or rehabilitation work is being carried on in the province of Assam for the relief of the East Bengal refugees? If so, what amount, if any, has been spent by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As I have already stated before I shall require notice of this question.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** The notice is already there.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister wants a specific question so that he could make an enquiry.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the evasive replies always given regarding refugees from East Pakistan, may I know if the Government is not directly dealing with the question of the rehabilitation of the refugees from Eastern Pakistan?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not follow like that.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I am anxious to know if the Central Government are directly doing anything towards the rehabilitation of refugees who come from Eastern Pakistan.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes, Sir.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Will the Honourable Minister kindly let us know if it is the policy of the Government to treat the refugees from Eastern Pakistan on the same footing as refugees from the Western Pakistan in the matter of relief and rehabilitation?

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

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact so far as refugees from East Pakistan are concerned there is a slight difference. First of all the policy of the Government has been to create conditions in East Pakistan itself to stop the exodus of refugees from there and also to encourage those who have come to go back. After that as many as are left we are going to do all that we can to rehabilitate them.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What are those specific plans by which you are encouraging them to go back to East Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact negotiations were undertaken between the two Dominions in December last. As a result of that joint property boards and minority boards have been established both in Eastern and Western Bengal, and I think in consequence of this the exodus has stopped to a considerable extent.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I say a word about this question of helping refugees from Eastern Pakistan? Of course there can be no differentiation whatever in regard to the help given to any refugees, whether from the West or the East. There is none. But the question in regard to rehabilitation which arises has to be placed on a slightly different footing. That is we are rehabilitating people through the agency of the West Bengal Government. I cannot say what the Government of India is doing directly but naturally we are functioning as far as possible through the agency of the West Bengal Government. At the same time, we are trying, as the Honourable Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation has said, as far as possible not to encourage any large numbers migrating. Those who have come of course we shall help as far as we can. We could not really control that, because that depended so much on the policy of the East Bengal Government. However, recent events have shown that that migration has stopped practically completely in the last two or three months. Now we have a static problem, that is those who have already come over. Out of these some have gone back. I do not think any large numbers have gone back but a few have gone back and a few more may go. Meanwhile plans for rehabilitation are being considered. We hope that more will return. But naturally that would depend on circumstances on the other side too. Meanwhile large numbers are being provided for. The question of rehabilitation is being considered, but we always live in the hope that many of them may be able to go back because of conditions arising which would enable them to go back. If they do not, of course it is our responsibility and we are proceeding on those lines.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL STATE BY GREAT BRITAIN

**\*438. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Great Britain consulted India before she decided to recognise Israel as an independent State?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Government of India were informed by the United Kingdom Government of the action they proposed to take.

#### INDIAN EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

**\*439. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Indian Embassy is located in a few rooms in the flat of a building in Moscow for which a heavy rent is charged by the Government of Soviet Russia?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations):** No; a fairly commodious building has now been allotted for our

embassy in which the Ambassador and non-diplomatic staff are housed. A monthly rent of Rs. 8,720 is being paid for this building.

#### CABINET LEVEL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

**\*440.** { **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:**  
**Master Nand Lal:**  
**Lala Achint Ram:**  
**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:**

(a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state when the Cabinet level Relief and Rehabilitation Committee under the chairmanship of the Honourable the Prime Minister was constituted?

(b) What are the functions of this Committee?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) On the 24th November, 1948.

(b) To expedite policy decisions on matters relating to the relief and rehabilitation of refugees.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES IN BASTI THAN SINGH NAGAR, KAROL BAGH, DELHI

**\*441. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plans for the building of houses in the area known as Basti Than-Singh-Nagar, near Anand Parbat, Karol Bagh, Delhi, are not being passed;

(b) whether the area referred to above has provision for streets, sanitation and roads in the existing sites; and

(c) whether Government propose to permit temporary constructions in the above-mentioned area to such of the legal holders of the building plots as are prepared either to pay to Government the costs of sanitary installations and other developments in the area or to demolish the temporary buildings without claiming for compensation when so required and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Health. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 22nd February, 1949 when the Honourable Minister for Health will answer it.

#### INDUSTRIES RECRUITING LABOUR THROUGH CONTRACTORS

**\*442. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the names of the industries in which labour is still recruited through contractors or middle-men?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** According to the information contained in the reports of the Labour Investigation Committee, labour is still recruited through contractors or middle-men in the following industries:

(1) Cement, (2) Coir Matting, (3) Cotton Ginning and Baling, (4) Mining, (5) Ports, (6) Dockyards, (7) Central Public Works Department, (8) Railways, (9) Tanneries, (10) Chemical, (11) Sugar Factories, (12) Plantations, (13) Engineering, (14) Mineral Oil, (15) Bidi Manufacture, (16) Carpet Weaving, (17) Cotton Textile (in certain areas) and (18) Paper Mills.

#### CONSTITUTION OF WORKS COMMITTEES OF FACTORIES

**\*443. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constitution of the Works Committees of factories is uniform in all the provinces of the Indian Union;

(b) the method by which the representatives of workers are elected or selected to sit in the Works Committees;

(c) how workers are permitted to elect their representatives to Works Committee in a factory in which there are more than one labour union; and

(d) whether workers representation is allowed on the strength of their union's membership or on the basis of the affiliation of unions to a particular trade union congress?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) So far as Works Committees constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, are concerned, there is general uniformity but some provinces, namely, Bombay, United Provinces and Central Provinces and Berar, have enacted independent legislation governing industrial relations.

(b) In regard to central undertakings, attention is invited to Part V of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1947 dealing with Works Committee. A copy of the Rules will be found in the Library of the Legislature. In the case of undertakings falling within the Provincial sphere, similar rules with minor changes have been framed by the Provincial Government under the Central Act.

(c) There is no specific provision relating to this in the Central or Provincial Rules framed under the Central Act—except in the case of Madras where the members of each registered union of workmen in an industrial establishment are allowed to elect at least one representative.

(d) Under the rules framed under the Central Act, representation to workers is allowed not on the basis of affiliation to any trade union congress but generally in accordance with rule 36 in Part V of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules mentioned above. In the case of the United Provinces, however, representation is restricted on the basis of affiliation of a registered trade union to an Organisation recognised by the Provincial Government. Where there is no such union, the representatives are elected at a meeting of all workmen.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### ALLOTMENTS BY CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEES PROPERTY.

**24. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many applications were received by the Custodian of Evacuees Property in Delhi during the period from 1st September, 1947 to the 30th November 1947 for allotment of (i) houses; (ii) shops; and (iii) factories?

(b) How many of these applications were considered by the Department and how many were accepted and how many rejected?

(c) How many applications have been received during the period from 1st December, 1947 to 31st December, 1948 for allotment of (i) houses; (ii) shops; and (iii) factories?

(d) Out of these, how many have accepted?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) (i). Number of applications for allotment of houses received from 1st October to 13th October, 1947—17,408 (excluding 6,656 occupation reports received upto 8th October, 1947).

From 14th October, 1947 to 29th February, 1948—6,875.

(ii) Number of applications for allotment of shops received upto 13th October, 1947—nearly 11,000.

(iii) Number of applications for allotment of factories/workshops/industrial premises upto 3rd January, 1948—about 1,900.

Number of subsequent applications—about 200.

(b) (i) About half of the applications received upto 13th October, 1947 have been covered by fresh and confirmatory allotments and the exact number of those rejected cannot be given at this stage.

(ii) About 2,800 applications have been covered by fresh and confirmatory allotments, 1,000 applications are pending disposal and the remainder have been rejected.

(iii) Number of applications accepted—148.

Number rejected—1,743.

(c) (i) Number of applications for allotment of houses from 1st March, 1948 to 31st December, 1948—about 5,000.

(ii) Number of applications for allotment of shops received between December, 1947 and December, 1948—about 4,000.

(iii) Number of applications for allotment of factories/workshops/industrial premises received from 1st March, 1948 to 31st December, 1948—about 200.

(d) These figures are not readily available and it will take considerable time to extract the information from several thousand files. It is doubtful whether any useful purpose will be served by engaging extra staff for scrutinizing the files.

#### EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

**25. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total amount actually spent by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation from 1st January 1948 to 31st December 1948?

(b) Out of this, how much has been spent (i) on the Staff; (ii) as loan to refugees; (iii) on building quarters for refugees; (iv) on refugee camps; (v) on training centres for refugees; and (vi) on miscellaneous expenses?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Figures of expenditure from 1st January, 1948 to 31st March, 1948 are not separately available. Expenditure from the inception of this Ministry, viz., 6th September, 1948 to 31st December, 1948 so far reported amounted to Rs. 22 crores 13 lakhs.

(b) (i) 57 lakhs and 21 thousands.

(ii) 2 crores, 85 lakhs and 85 thousands.

(iii) 1 crore, 52 lakhs and 44 thousands.

(iv) 13 crores, 64 lakhs and 76 thousands.

(v) 28 lakhs and 53 thousands.

(vi) 3 crores 24 lakhs and 21 thousands.

#### EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LONDON

**26. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the number of persons employed in the office of the High Commissioner for India in the U. K. ?

(b) How many of these are Britishers and how many are Indians?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). The statement below gives the information required by the honourable member:

## STATEMENT

*Distribution by categories of persons employed in the office of the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom*

| Nationality                          | Heads of Departments | Number of Higher Executive Officers and above | Number of Clerical Officers | Number of Messengers, etc. | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| (1) Indians                          | 12                   | 35                                            | 336                         | 2                          | 385   |
| (2) British Nationals                | 2                    | 50                                            | 384                         | 157                        | 593   |
| (3) Non-Indian non-British Nationals | ..                   | ..                                            | 4                           | 2                          | 6*    |
| TOTAL                                | 14                   | 85                                            | 724                         | 161                        | 984   |

\* Five are Burmese. Exact information is not available as regards the nationality of the sixth person.

## EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS

**27. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many persons are employed in our Embassy in Paris?

(b) Is it a fact that a non-Indian is placed in charge of Government's private code in that Embassy?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Twenty-three as follows:

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Charge d' Affaires                | 1  |
| First Secretary                   | 1  |
| Second Secretary                  | 1  |
| Information Officer               | 1  |
| Registrar                         | 1  |
| Cypher Superintendent             | 1  |
| General Assistant                 | 1  |
| Stenographer (Personal Assistant) | 1  |
| Interpreter                       | 1  |
| Passport Assistant                | 1  |
| Accounts Assistant                | 1  |
| Typist Clerks                     | 1  |
| Class IV Servants                 | 3  |
| Total                             | 23 |

(b) No. He is an official of Indian domicile.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

## POLITICAL UNREST IN BURMA AND REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many Indians are in Burma in the vicinity of the area where Burmese and Karen Troops have come into clash?

(b) Has any arrangement been made for their evacuation and if so, what?

(c) What part of Burma, where Indians reside, is more affected?

(d) How many of the Indians are in Rangoon and are they safe there?

(e) Is it a fact that a large number of Indians are trapped in Insein (Burma)?

(f) If so, what is their condition?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Accurate statistics are not available but the total Indian population in Burma is estimated to be about seven lakhs. The majority of them live in the delta area, where, in a number of districts, the Burmese troops have clashed with the Karens.

(b) The main clash with the Karens occurred in the Insein suburb of Rangoon, on the 1st February. When fighting was intensified, a temporary truce was specially arranged by our Embassy for the evacuation of Indians and, as a result, about 4,000 Indians were evacuated to safety in Rangoon. Intense fighting continues in villages around Insein, but not many Indians are believed to have been left behind in this area.

(c) The following districts of Burma are reported to have been affected, more or less, by the present revolt:

Insein, Pegu, Hanthawady, Prome, Tharawady, Toungoo, Maubin, Henzada, Bassein, Moulmein and Thaton.

Indians live in all these districts.

(d) The Indian population in Rangoon is roughly estimated to be about 2 lakhs. The law and order situation in the capital is reported to be practically normal.

(e) and (f). As stated in (b) above, the majority of the Indian population has been rescued to safety from the battle zone in and around Insein.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that most of the refugees have appealed to the Indian Embassy for speedy repatriation, and if so may I ask whether Government have taken steps to repatriate them?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Most of the refugees have not so appealed, as far as I know. In a previous question some reference was also made to Indians in Burma wanting to come back. That was in connection with certain economic measures that the Burmese Government might be taking. As a matter of fact hardly anybody appealed to the Government of India to come back because of that. Now, because of this recent trouble in the last ten days, certainly some people have expressed a desire to come back, and as has been stated, our Embassy has been asked to make all necessary arrangements for those to come back and help them to do so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many among our nationals in Burma have been adversely affected by the Burma Government's recent decision to remove all non-Burmese nationals from Government service?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it arises out of this question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there any Indians serving in the Burmese Army?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am not aware of it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to a news report that one Captain Malhotra was Adjutant of the Kachin Rifles stationed at Moulmein?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it arises.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that very many people from Orissa, Orissa States and Andhra have been living in Burma and specially in the rebel area, as agriculturists and whether any steps have been taken by the Ambassador to protect their agricultural husbandry and the property that they have left in the rebel area?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Government is aware of the fact that many people from Orissa are there. I am not aware of any danger or any apprehension that they might suffer from in regard to their agricultural pursuits. Our Embassy naturally helps any person who comes there; but this particular



question has not arisen. In fact we have been assured both by the Burma Government and, I believe, by our Embassy that thus far their interests are not threatened.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Have they seen the information published in today's papers.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I may just invite the attention of the honourable member to the fact that the question relates to the situation created by the clash between the Burmese Government troops and the Karens. The honourable member is going much beyond the question and is referring to the permanent question affecting Indians there.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I might in this connection state that I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be dealt with on a different occasion at the proper time. Because he has given notice of an adjournment motion it does not mean that any question contained therein will be taken up now.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** That is not my purpose. After that I had given notice also of a short notice question which you did not allow on the ground that one short notice question has already been accepted by the Honourable the Prime Minister. Therefore necessarily the points arising out of my question.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member is arguing. That does not appear to be a proper argument.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Has the Honourable the Prime Minister seen the news that has appeared in the press that in the Insein area over 1,000 Indians have been trapped and it is not found possible to bring them to Rangoon?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have just stated that practically all Indians in the Insein area have been brought to Rangoon. There may be a few but I am almost certain that there cannot be many.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Has the Government seen the information published in the papers today that about 125 wardens in Insein jail have requested our Ambassador in Burma to take care to see that they are evacuated from the place, and have any steps been taken in that direction?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, I have seen that in the papers and I am sure our Ambassador is dealing with this matter if he has been approached.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Has he also seen the fact published in the papers today.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already said that the matter is left to the Ambassador and he will deal with these matters. That is a clear answer to every question of that type.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** May I ask one question?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am proceeding to the Legislative Business.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

### (PART I— QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 17th February, 1949.

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### PAYMENT OF DEPOSIT AMOUNTS BY JWALA BANK LIMITED, AGRA

\*444. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply to my starred question No. 614, asked on the 31st August, 1948 and state whether Government have made any efforts to see whether the Jwala Bank Limited, Agra, has paid the full amount of deposits to the depositors?

(b) What was the total amount of deposits when the Bank stopped receiving new deposits?

(c) How many deposits have been paid off and were they paid in full or in part?

(d) What is the present position of the Bank and are the depositors likely to get their deposits paid in full?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Government have no authority to ensure full payment to the depositors.

(b) to (d). Government have no information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many times the Reserve Bank inspected this Bank and at what stage they found that the bank was not sound?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think it was on the 12th April that this order was issued preventing the banking company from accepting fresh deposits.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many times they inspected it?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have no information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how much was the deposit of the public and whether it is a fact according to the management that Rs. 72 lakhs has been paid away within two months? May I know whether hundred per cent of the deposits has been refunded or whether they have paid less?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The only information that I have is what is contained in the Weekly Statements submitted to the Reserve Bank and from these statements I find that a few days before this order was issued prohibiting the accepting of fresh deposits, the total amount of demand and time liabilities was somewhere about Rs. 88 lakhs. In the latest statement that we have received I think the total amount of liabilities is shown as Rs. 16 lakhs.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister enquire how many visits were paid by the Inspectors in view of the section in the Reserve Bank Act?



**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I will make enquiries.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Do Government keep in touch with the affairs of such crashing banks—banks which are falling or collapsing?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Government have got authority, especially under the present Banking Ordinance, to take suitable steps; and the particular measure that was taken, preventing this bank from accepting deposits, was the most drastic step that could be taken under the present Ordinance.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Are there any other banks in connection with whom such drastic steps have had to be taken?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not in the public interest to disclose that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In this particular case may I ask whether Government took any special interest to see that the depositors' moneys are safe?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The question of requiring the bank to make the payments due to the depositors is a matter that lies within the province of a court of law.

#### DELHI MUNICIPAL RE-ORGANISATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

**\*445. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have considered the report made by the Delhi Municipal Re-organisation Enquiry Committee?

(b) If so, what are their recommendations?

(c) When are Government likely to introduce legislation for amalgamating all local bodies?

(d) What are the reasons for the delay in putting the recommendations of the Committee into effect?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (c). The Report of the Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee is still under the consideration of Government.

(d) As the honourable member is aware, considerable changes have taken place in the Delhi urban area since the Committee submitted their Report. Before final decisions are reached, therefore, Government would like to consider to what extent these changes have altered the basis of the main recommendations of the Committee, particularly in regard to the finances of the proposed Corporation. This is likely to take some time.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Have Government taken any steps to appoint anybody to look into the financial aspects of the proposal?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That matter is under active consideration.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know when the Report of this Committee was submitted to the Government?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Report actually came into the hands of Government in May last year.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is the intention of Government to amalgamate all these Municipal Committees into one Corporation?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That decision will have to be taken when the Report is considered.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I ask if the different Ministries have expressed their opinion on this Report?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It has been circulated to the different Ministries and they have not sent in any comments so far.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister take steps to see that the matter is not delayed on that account?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I am not going to delay the matter as far as it is in my power not to do so.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR I.A.S. AND I.P.S.

**\*446. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of applications received for the I.A.S. and the I.P.S.?

(b) How many of them have been interviewed by the Special Recruitment Board and how many selected for the different services?

(c) How many will be appointed straightway?

(d) Have any women been selected and if so, for what service?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) 16,850.

(b) and (c). 1038 candidates were interviewed by the Special Recruitment Board upto 31st January 1949. Further interviews are proceeding. As selections of candidates depend on positions obtained by them in the final all-India list no complete list of selected candidates is available yet. Candidates numbering sixteen for the Indian Administrative Service and twenty-five for the Indian Police Service, however, who have been placed so high by the Special Recruitment Board that their inclusion in the final list of selected candidates is reasonably certain have been offered appointments to these services as an interim measure.

(d) No woman candidate has so far been offered appointment either to the Indian Administrative Service or to the Indian Police Service.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has this Recruitment Board completed its interviews in all the Provinces?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As I have said, interviews are still proceeding.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to part (c), is there any proportion of provincial representation to be observed by the Board—that all the provinces will be proportionately represented provided duly qualified candidates are forthcoming?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Of course so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know how many women applied and how many were interviewed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As many as were available were interviewed.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that at the time of interviews a representative of the different Provinces is also attached to the Selection Board?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes, it is so.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is also done in the case of Delhi?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not know whether the Board has come to Delhi Province yet.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is the Central Government's control of the I.P.S. the same as the Central Government's control of the I.A.S.?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** With reference to the answer just now given that sixteen persons were selected for the I.A.S. and twenty-five for the I.P.S. may I ask how many of them have been obtained from those already in service and how many from what is called the open market, that is by direct recruitment?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not in a position to say that.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether no woman has offered herself for either of these categories of posts?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I will enquire.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** May I know whether candidates from Indian States are treated on a par with candidates from the Provinces in this respect or not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not yet.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister's attention has been drawn to a resolution passed by the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council requesting the Government that Delhi's representative should also be associated with the Selection Board when candidates from Delhi are interviewed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not aware of it.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** How long will it take to complete the selections in view of the fact that it is an Emergency Selection Board and it is now nearly a year?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not think the period has been so long as suggested, but they are nearing completion now.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is the total estimate of the number of officers whom Government wish to appoint for the time being in the I.A.S. as well as the I.P.S.?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The number of vacancies in the I.A.S. in all the nine Provinces is estimated to be 251 and in the I.P.S. 293.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

**\*447. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of publications published by his Ministry in various languages and the number of editors and sub-editors employed to edit such publications?

(b) Are the publications weekly or monthly?

(c) What is the total cost of all the publications and amongst whom are the said periodicals circulated?

(d) Is any subscription received for such publications?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) The number of publications issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is—

|               |             |   |
|---------------|-------------|---|
| Periodicals : | In English  | 6 |
|               | In Hindi    | 5 |
|               | In Urdu     | 5 |
|               | In Tamil    | 1 |
|               | In Bengali  | 1 |
|               | In Gujarati | 1 |
|               | In Arabic   | 1 |

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

|                         |            |    |
|-------------------------|------------|----|
| Pamphlets :             | In English | 22 |
| (from 1st January, 1948 | In Hindi   | 7  |
| to 31st December, 1948) | In Arabic  | 1  |
|                         | In Persian | 1  |

The number of editors and sub-editors employed to edit these publications is sixteen.

(b) The periodicals are published fortnightly, monthly, bimonthly and quarterly.

Pamphlets are *ad hoc* publications issued as necessary.

(c) The total cost of producing all these publications inclusive of the cost of paper and printing and despatch charges in 1948-49 is estimated as Rs. 19,21,996.

The periodicals are sold to subscribers and also circulated to Ministries of Government of India, Provincial and States Governments, Foreign Embassies and Consulates in India, Indian Embassies etc. abroad, Press Correspondents, Journalists, Libraries etc.

(d) Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the circulation of these publications? May I know how much amount is recovered from the subscribers?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** As regards circulation I shall have to lay a statement on the table of the House, if all the details are required. As regards recovery, about ten lakhs are recovered from the subscribers.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister said that 19 lakhs was the cost of production of those publications. If that is so, may I know if 9 lakhs is the loss that is sustained by Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** I suppose that should be the presumption.

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** That is not the point.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What then is the point?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** What is the information wanted by the honourable member?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I said that according to the figures given by the Honourable Minister Rs. 9 lakhs was the loss. Is that correct?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Yes.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is any consideration given, when these periodicals are published, with respect to the population which speaks particular languages?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I think generally that is taken into consideration.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know why five periodicals are being published in Hindi and five in Urdu, when the Hindi-speaking population is much larger than the Urdu-speaking population?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member is entering into an argument. He can carry on the argument later.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know, so far as languages are concerned, if the present list is the same as used to be in days and years gone by or has it been revised recently?

**Several Honourable Members rose —**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. In that case I shall have to call the next question.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Sir, it is an important question. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Honourable member must follow the answer and should not be in a hurry. If one member interrupts while another member's question is being answered the only course the Chair can adopt is to go to the next question.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Sir, my question was whether the list according to languages of the publications now being issued is the same as it was before Independence or whether it has been revised recently.

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is being revised and it was revised also.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Will Government consider the desirability of issuing these publications in Telugu also, as the Telugu-speaking population is the third largest in the country?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

کیانی گورمکھ سنگھ مسافر : کیا پنجابی زبان اور پنجابی سکریٹ میں کوئی پبلیکیشن ہوئی ہیں ؟

**Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Have any publications been issued in the Punjabi language and Punjabi Script?

आनरेबल श्री आर० आर० दिवाकर : अभी तक तो नहीं हैं ।

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Not yet.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana** May I know whether the Urdu circulation is not larger than the Hindi circulation? What exactly is the difference between the circulation of the two?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I have already stated that I shall lay a statement on the table as regards circulation of Hindi and Urdu publications. After the honourable member has seen that, he will get a better idea.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** May I know whether the total cost of the publications (which is 19 lakhs) also includes the salaries of the establishment on the publications editorial side?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The establishment is not included. It comes to about 3 lakhs and odd.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is Government aware that the Indian Information is invariably received at least a month after its alleged date of publication?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government contemplating to stop any publications in Hindi like *Bal Bharathi* in the near future?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** In appointing editors and sub-editors are journalists given preference?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I think so.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** What happens to the copyright of the publications? Does it remain with the Government of India in the Information Department or there is no copyright observed?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is with the Government of India.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know where these pamphlets are printed? Are they printed in the Government or in private presses? If they are printed in private presses I would also like to know as to whether tenders are invited or whether the officers of the Department exercise their discretion regarding the selection of the press for the work.

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Some are printed in government press and some in private presses. As regards private presses, tenders are invited and the usual procedure followed.

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Are Government prepared to circulate these publications among the members of the House?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Those members who ask for them are supplied with these publications.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** As regards editors and sub-editors are their appointments made through the Federal Public Service Commission or by a departmental selection board?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Certainly by the Federal Public Service Commission.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know if Government is satisfied that the cost of producing all these publications is not more than what is incurred by private publishers?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** The Honourable Minister has mentioned ten lakhs as the income from subscribers. What portion of this comes from private subscribers? I believe most of the subscriptions are from Government or from institutions which are compulsorily made to purchase them. Is that a fact?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I think the question requires notice.

#### PRIVY PURSES OF RULERS OF STATES

**\*448. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether there is any uniform rule in respect of the fixation of privy purses for the rulers whose States have either merged with different Provinces or have been administratively integrated into Unions, and if so, whether this rule has been followed in respect of the rulers of all the States?

(b) Were the representatives of the people forming popular Ministries in the States consulted in the matter of fixation of the privy purses?

(c) What is the extent of privy purses fixed in the cases of the Maharajas of Gwalior, Indore, Bilaspore and Baroda and what percentage does the amount of privy purse form of the total revenue of these States?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). As a general rule privy purses were calculated on the basis of fifteen per cent. on the first lakh of the revenues of the State, ten per cent. on the next four lakhs and seven and a half per cent. on the balance subject to a maximum of ten lakhs of rupees. In some cases exceptions have had to be made, but they apply only for the lifetime of the present Rulers and the question of fixation of their privy purses of their successors is yet to be settled. The privy purse fixed for His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior is twenty-five lakhs of rupees and for His Highness the present Maharaja of Indore fifteen lakhs. This represents six per cent. of the revenues of the State in the case of Gwalior and five per cent. in the case of revenues of Indore. The privy purse for the Ruler of Bilaspur has not yet been fixed. That of Baroda has just been fixed at 26½ lakhs. As far as possible the popular leaders have been taken into consultation in fixing the privy purse.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the statement that the Honourable Minister recently made on the floor of this House to the effect that the states are being brought into line with the provinces, does the Honourable Minister propose to fix privy purses at a higher level than the salary and emoluments of a provincial governor?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have not known any province in which there is a Rajpramukh.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, I am asking. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is making a suggestion in the guise of asking for information. Let him ask for information. He may comment later on.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it a fact that some Rulers have left only nine annas six pies in their treasuries whereas other Rulers have left crores of rupees?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** All Rulers, it is well-known, have not got equal balances.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know what amount was left in the Gwalior treasury?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** At the time of the formation of the Union, the income of the State handed over was Rs. 60 lakhs a year.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** But there was no balance in the treasury.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** From what has appeared in the Press, it seems that an amount of one crore has been fixed as the privy purse to the Ruler of Hyderabad. Is it a fact?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many Maharajas or Rajpramukhs of the States are assigned a privy purse higher than the salary and emoluments of the Provincial Governors?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot say. I want notice.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Would the States Ministry welcome it if the Constituent Assembly of a State and the concerned Ruler come to an arrangement regarding the privy purse, that is by way of reducing the privy purse?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is not a proper question for information. Next question.

#### CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION

**\*449. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the amount of currency notes in circulation in the year 1940, and what was the extent of currency notes in circulation in the year 1948?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Rs. 241.25 crores for the week ended the 27th December, 1940, and Rs. 1,188.20 crores for the week ended the 31st December, 1948.

#### COMPULSORY BORROWING BY GOVERNMENT AS AN ANTI-INFLATIONARY MEASURE

**\*450. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have considered any compulsory borrowing programme as an effective step in their anti-inflation policy?

(b) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to certain suggestions published in the November, 1948 issue of the monthly magazine, *Science and Culture*, Volume 14, pages 167-171, regarding disinflation cum compulsory borrowing by Government, and if so, do Government intend to act on the various recommendations contained therein and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). As the honourable member is aware, the whole question of anti-inflationary measures was discussed in detail in the House during the last session and after consideration of all the suggestions received from various quarters, Government adopted certain measures which were announced in the Press Communiques issued on the 4th and 22nd October 1948. The suggestions contained in the magazine article

referred to are not new and have already received consideration. I would invite, in particular, the honourable member's attention to the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on the 3rd September 1948 in which it was made clear that Government had no intention to demonetise notes or to freeze any part of bank deposits.

#### INFILTRATION OF PAKISTAN ARMY INTO EAST PUNJAB

**\*451. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there was any infiltration of the Baluchi Regiment of the Pakistan Army in the East Punjab border and whether they had any clash with the East Punjab Police and the Indian Military, and if so, with what result or casualties?

(b) What steps have Government taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No infiltration of Baluch troops of the Pakistan Army as such has been reported. Members of the Baluch Regiment have, however, occasionally fired at our villagers. Casualties on this account have been negligible.

(b) Government have taken all possible steps in this direction, but it will be appreciated that it is not always possible to prevent minor raids across a frontier of this length.

#### ACTION AGAINST PRINTING PRESSES, NEWS PAPERS, ETC. IN CONNECTION WITH R. S. S. MOVEMENT IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

**\*452. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of newspapers, pamphlets, booklets, etc., which were banned, seized and confiscated as directly or indirectly helping the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh movement in the Centrally Administered areas and the names of the different Printing Presses which were seized, closed or forfeited in these areas.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the names of newspaper, pamphlets, etc., banned, seized or confiscated and the names of the printing Presses seized, closed or forfeited in the Centrally Administered Areas for helping the R.S.S. movement.

#### STATEMENT

*Names of newspapers, pamphlets, etc., banned, seized or confiscated in the centrally Administered areas and the names of the Printing Presses seized, closed or forfeited in those areas for helping the R. S. S. movement.*

#### DELHI

1. (a) The printing and publishing of the following papers were prohibited under section 6(1) of the Punjab Public Safety Act, 1947, as extended to the Delhi Province:

- (1) English Weekly *Organiser*.
- (2) Hindi Daily *Bharat Varsh*.

(b) The entry into Delhi Province of the following papers was prohibited under section

2. (1) of the Punjab Public Safety Act as extended to the Delhi Province:

- (1) Urdu Daily *Hindu* of Jullundur.
- (2) Hindi weekly *Akash Vani* of Jullundur.

(c) Copies of the following publications were declared forfeited under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency) Powers Act, 1931:

- (1) A poster in English beginning with the words "U.N.O. LOST" and ending with the words "IS IT DEMOCRACY" written by Narindra.
- (2) The book in English entitled "THE CRUCIFICATION AND AFTER" published by L. N. Vashisht and printed at Mahalaxmi Press, Delhi.

- (3) The document in English entitled "A plea to pause and ponder" beginning with the words "The Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh has been" and ending with the words "to lift it without any further delay".
- (4) A book in Hindi entitled "Wartman Shasan ke Fascist Pravertan" written by Shri Vidya Sagar Vidalankar, published by Pustak Sagar, 7 Kolhapur House, Subzimandi, Delhi, and printed at Arjun Press, Naya Bazar, Delhi.
- (5) A book in Hindi entitled "Pathick", written by Shri Guru Datt, published by Messrs. Vidya Mandir Limited, New Delhi, and printed at G.andal's Press, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
- (d) The following presses were sealed or seized :
- The General Printing Works, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
  - Bharat Mudranalaya Press, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.
  - Vidaydhar Art Press, Bara Hindu Rao, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

AJMER-MERWARA—Nil.

COORG—Nil.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether the Government has got any intention of returning in the near future the printing presses which have been confiscated?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is no such intention at present.

#### ARRANGEMENTS TO MAKE INDIA SELF-SUFFICIENT IN AMMUNITION

\*453. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what arrangements have been made to make India self-sufficient in respect of the ammunition required for the army?

(b) When is India expected to be self-sufficient in this class of goods?

(c) What is the total cost of the armaments imported during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) The necessity for making India as self-sufficient as possible in the matter of ammunition is fully realised and various measures have been and are being taken towards that end. It is not, however, in the public interest to disclose the plans in detail.

(b) It is not possible to give an idea of the date by which it is hoped self-sufficiency will be achieved because there are so many uncertain factors. It should be appreciated that the production of armaments calls for a knowledge of closely guarded secrets in regard to some of the items, and even in regard to others, the development of various technological industries in the country is a pre-requisite for the attainment of self-sufficiency in the matter of production of armaments. Whatever is feasible is being done and the whole question is under constant review.

(c) The cost of armaments imported is not separately available as this is merged with the cost of other stores imported by the Armed Forces. The years 1946-47 and 1947-48 were also abnormal in certain respects. For example, in 1946-47 stores imported to India were initially paid for by the U.K. Government and were imported to India not only for India's use but also to meet the requirements of the U.K. Forces in the Far East as a result of which there was a good deal of movement of stores in and out of India. The figures for 1947-48 again include partly imports for the Dominion of India and partly for the requirements of the undivided India. However, even if the figures were available it would not be in the public interest to disclose them.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any factories manufacturing special type of ammunition were destroyed after the war?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that as one of the measures for making India self-sufficient as far as ammunition is concerned, it was proposed by the

Government to start certain Ordnance Factories which were closed down? Have all these factories been started?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The proposal was examined in detail and all those factories which were considered necessary for the production of ammunition are being started.

**Seth Govind Das:** Does the Honourable Minister remember that as far as the Khamaria factory in the Central Provinces is concerned, the honourable member promised that it would be started, and does he know that it is not in full swing even now?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** What I have stated is that steps are being taken to start the Khamaria factory. I repeat again that arrangements are being made to start the factory. The honourable member will appreciate that it will take some time before the factory is actually started.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** What is exactly meant by self-sufficiency in ammunition?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not information within the special cognizance of the Minister.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has there been any increase in production in the year 1948 over that of 1947?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Sir. There has been.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** If the Defence Ministry takes protection or refuses to give information on this alleged plea of public interest, how are members of this House going to put a stop to inefficiency and incompetence which is generally known to the public?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not asking for information, it is arguing. But the honourable member can approach the Defence Minister privately.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that the volume of armaments is dependent upon the size of the Army, has the size of free India's Army been finalized?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir.

#### UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION

\*454. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what progress has been made in the introduction of universal basic education?

(b) Are the Government of India in charge of the whole scheme or is it to be eventually entrusted to the Provincial Governments?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) تمام پروانوں کی حکومتوں نے ایسے بچوں کیلئے

جو چھ سے گیارہ برس کی عمر کے ہوں بیسک اسکول کھول دیے ہیں۔ کہیں کہیں سینئر

بیسک اسکول بھی کھل گئے ہیں جنہیں گیارہ سے چودہ برس کے گروپ کی پروہائی کا

انتظام کیا گیا ہے۔ ٹیچروں کی تربیتنگ کا بھی کئی پروانوں میں کام ہو رہا ہے۔

سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کے ہاتھ میں جن جگہوں کا انتظام ہے انکا حال یہ ہے

۳۸-۳۹ میں ایک سو نئے بیسک اسکول دلی کی دیہاتی بستیوں میں بھی کھولے

گئے۔ دو تربیتنگ انسٹی ٹیوشن بیسک ٹیچروں کے لئے بھی کھولے گئے ہیں۔

ایک دلی میں ایک اجمیر میں۔ کورگ کے تین امیدوار الہ آباد کے تربیتنگ کالج

میں بھیجے گئے ہیں یہ اپنی پروہائی پوری کر کے کورگ جانینگے تو وہاں بیسک اسکول

اور ٹریننگ انسٹی ٹیوشن کا کام شروع کیا جائیگا۔

کئی دیسی ریاستوں میں بھی بیسک سسٹم شروع ہو رہا ہے جیسے میسور اور رامپور۔

(b) پرائونشل گورنمنٹیں اپنے اپنے پرائنٹوں میں بیسک ایجوکیشن کیلئے ڈائریکٹ ذمہ داری رکھتی ہیں لیکن وہ بیسک سسٹم کے اس جنرل آؤٹ لائن پر چلتی ہیں جو سنٹرل اتھارٹیز بورڈ نے تیار کیا ہے تمام پرائونشل گورنمنٹوں کو سنٹرل گورنمنٹ سے اس کام کیلئے گرانٹ ملتی ہے۔

سنٹرل گورنمنٹ پرائونشل گورنمنٹوں کو صرف گرانٹ ہی نہیں دیتی بلکہ اس سے زیادہ اس کام میں مدد دے رہی ہے۔ منسٹری آف ایجوکیشن نے ایک آل انڈیا اسکیم بنائی ہے جس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ دس برس کے اندر تمام ملک میں جونیئر بیسک اسکیم یونیورسل اور کمپلسری کر دی جائے۔ سنٹرل اتھارٹیز بورڈ نے اس کے لئے اپنی رپورٹ ۲۴ میں چالیس برس کی مدت تھرائی تھی۔

یہ اسکیم اتھارٹیز بورڈ نے اپنی پچھلی میٹنگ میں منظور کر لی ہے اور اس مہینے میں تمام پرائنٹوں کے ایجوکیشن منسٹروں کی ایک کانفرنس دلی میں ہو رہی ہے جو اس بات پر سوچ وچار کریگی کہ کس طرح اسے فوراً کام میں لایا جائے۔ اسکیم کے چلانے میں سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ فنڈز کی کمی ہے لیکن بہر حال امید کیجاتی ہے۔ کہ ہم ایک نیا قدم اٹھا سکیں گے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Almost all the Provincial Governments have opened Basic Schools for children of 6-11. Some of the Provinces, for example Bihar, have also started Senior Basic Schools for 11-14 age group. Several Provinces have made arrangements for training of teachers in Basic system.

In regard to Centrally administered Areas, during 1948-49, about 100 new Basic Schools were started in the rural areas of Delhi Province. Two Training Institutions for Basic Teachers, one in Delhi and the other in Ajmer, were started. Coorg has deputed three candidates for training in Basic Education to the Training College, Allahabad. After their return, Training College for Basic Teachers and Basic Schools for children will be started in Coorg.

Some of the States namely, Mysore, Rampur, etc. are also taking steps to introduce Basic system of education.

(b) The Provincial Governments are directly responsible for Basic Education in their respective areas, though they are following the general outline of the Basic System laid down by the Central Advisory Board of Education in their Report of 1944 as modified by the Board during 1948-49. All the Provincial Governments, however, get grants for Basic Education from the Centre.

The Centre's responsibility, however, does not end with giving grants to the Provinces. The Ministry of Education have prepared an All-India Scheme for introducing compulsion among all children of 6-11 in a period of 10 years as against a period of 40 years, previously envisaged by the Central Advisory Board of Education. This scheme has been accepted by the Board at its last meeting in January and immediate implementation of it will be discussed at a Conference of all Provincial Education Ministers to be held this month. The

main difficulty in implementation of the scheme is lack of funds but in spite of this, it is hoped that a beginning can be made in the coming academic year.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In view of the fact. . .

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** I want translation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let her put the question.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In view of the fact that provincial governments spend a very small proportion of their Budget on education, has the Central Government taken steps to emphasize on them the necessity of allocating more funds for education and also refusing to give Central subsidies if they do not keep in touch with the programme of the Central Advisory Board and spend more money on education.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** On a point of order. The honourable Lady member on this side of the House was asking for a translation of the replies before any supplementaries were put. I think her request should be considered.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not a point of order. I have heard that request and in due course of time, after seeing how the supplementaries are developing, I will see whether that request should or should not be granted. The difficulty, honourable members will realize, is this, that if on account of the request of any single individual member, I were to allow the translation of every question, then the proceedings must absolutely be conducted in English and there can never be any turn-over to Hindustani. So I request the honourable members to see that they try to follow Hindustani, particularly the replies of the Honourable Maulana Saheb which are in very simple Hindustani in this case, and for all the most important things, English words are used by him, but that is another matter. It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri Ramalingam Chettiar:** May I suggest that the Honourable the Education Minister may have a Deputy to him to answer in English?

**Shrimati Renuka Ray rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Let us allow her to put her question.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Have Central Government emphasized on the provincial governments the need for coming into line with the C.A.B. schemes and spending more money on education in provincial budgets and if they do not do so, will the Central Government be prepared not to give them subsidies for development schemes?

آنوربل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : سنٹرل گورنمنٹ اس کی پوری کوشش کرتی ہے مگر اس کے سامنے کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ہے جس کی وجہ سے وہ کسی پرائنٹ کی گرانٹ بند کرے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The Central Government does its best, but there is no such thing before it on account of which it should stop giving grant to any Provincial Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Chettiar. He wanted to put a question.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Not a question. I suggested with reference to the difficulties expressed regarding translation . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been noted.

श्रीमती जी० दुर्गाबाई : क्या मैं यह जान सकती हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट द्वारा केंद्रीय या प्रांतीय जितने बेसिक स्कूल खोले गये हैं उनमें काम करने के लिये काफी (qualified hands) मौजूद हैं। क्या इसका कष्ट अब्दाजा है और इनके लिये गवर्नमेंट क्या कोशिश कर रही है।

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know if a sufficient number of qualified hands is available for employment in the Basic Schools opened both by the Central and Provincial Governments? Are any figures available? And what efforts are being made by Government in this respect?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے پوری کوشش کی جا رہی ہے - لیکن میں اسکی پوری تفصیل ابھی نہیں دے سکتا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Every effort is being made in this direction. But I cannot give its full details at the moment.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** How many teachers were given training in basic education during the last financial year?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I would require notice for that.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष में दिल्ली, अजमेर-मेरवाड़ा और कुर्ग में बेसिक शिक्षा प्रचार के लिये कितने रुपये सरकार ने खर्च किये ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education please state how much amount was spent by the Government during the past year on the introduction of basic education in Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** A notice for that is required.

ڈاکٹر وائی۔ ایس۔ پارمار : کیا میں دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ ہماچل پردیش میں

وٹمی بیسک اسکول کھولا گیا ہے - اور کیا ٹریلنگ کے لئے ٹیچرز بھیجے گئے ہیں ؟

**Dr. Y. S. Parmar:** May I know whether any basic school has been opened in Himachal Pradesh, and any teachers sent for receiving training?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں - جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہوا ہے ابھی تک وہاں کام اس قدر شروع نہیں ہوا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No, as far as I am aware this work has not as yet been taken up there on these lines.

श्री मोटुरी सत्यनारायन : क्या मैं दरिवाफत कर सकता हूँ कि इस बात की जरूरत को महसूस करते हुए कि बुनियादी तालिम बहुत जरूरी है, ऊंची तालिम के लिये जो खर्चा किया जा रहा है वह बुनियादी तालिम में खर्च किया जाय ?

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** May I know that considering the importance of basic education, the money being spent upon higher education should be spent towards basic education?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is a suggestion for action.

بیگم اعجاز رسول : کیا میں یہ دریافت کر سکتی ہوں کہ کن صوبوں کو سنٹر کی

طرف سے امداد ملتی ہے - اور اس امداد کی رقم کس بل پر مقرر کی گئی ہے ؟

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know which of the Provinces are in receipt of grants from the Centre, and what are the basis on which the amount of these grants has been fixed?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : تقریباً تمام صوبوں کو مدد دی جا رہی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Grant is being given to almost all the Provinces.

شری دیش بندھو گپتا : کیا یہ امر واقع نہیں ہے کہ دہلی میں جو بیسک تعلیم کے اسکول کھولے گئے ہیں ان کی ضروریات ایک عرصہ تک مہیا نہیں کی گئیں تھیں نیز اس وقت بھی ان میں اطمینان بخش کام نہیں ہو رہا ہے ؟

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that the requirements of the basic schools opened in Delhi were not met with for a long time and even at present these are not working satisfactorily?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : بہت سی دقتیں پیش آئی نہیں جتنے بہت سے اسباب

تھے - پوری کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ ان کو جلدی سے جلدی دور کیا جائے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Many difficulties were felt which were the outcome of various reasons. Every effort is being made to remove these as early as possible.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : बुनियादी तालिम के मुताल्लिक क्या इस बात का भ सरकार ख्याल रखने की कोशिश करेगी कि सब प्रान्तों में यह बुनियादी तालिम एक सी हो और इस मामले में प्रान्तों की भी राय ले ली जाय ?

**Seth Govind Das:** Will Government also try to keep it in view that this basic education is made uniform in all the Provinces and that the opinion of the Provinces should also be obtained in this respect?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اسی طریقہ پر کام ہو رہا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Action is being taken on these very lines.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** May I know from the Honourable Minister the total number of schools opened in the different provinces and the amount of money spent towards them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I would require notice.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** How many candidates trained in basic education are unemployed at present?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I would require notice for that.

श्रीमती जी दुर्गा बाई : जनाब, क्या मैं यह जान सकती हूँ कि इस गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा कस्तूरबा ट्रस्ट के अख्तियार में जितने बेसिक स्कूल खोले गए हैं उनको कुछ ग्रांट मिलती है या नहीं और अगर नहीं मिलती है तो देने की कृपा करेगी ?

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Sir, May I know whether any grant is being given by this Government to all the basic schools opened under the auspices of the Kasturba Trust, and if not, will it consider over the matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is a suggestion for action.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know if there were any experiments carried on with regard to the suitability of the basic education in any part of India; if so, what where those places and with what success were the experiments carried out?



آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ معاملہ اس اسٹیج سے گذر چکا ہے اس وقت یہ ایکسپیریمینٹ نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ مان لیا گیا ہے کہ بیسک ایجوکیشن کو تمام ملک میں آگے بڑھانا چاہئے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I think the matter has passed this stage. At present this is no longer an experiment. On the contrary it has been admitted that basic education should be developed further throughout the whole of the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am proceeding to the next question.

#### EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION ON HEALTH

\*455. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what are the diseases which are less prevalent due to the introduction of prohibition?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It is not possible at present to give any definite opinion regarding the effects of prohibition on health in areas where it has been introduced.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there any proposal with the Ministry of Health to watch the effects of prohibition on public health and gather some official statistics about them?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Ministry of Health has asked the provinces where prohibition has been introduced to undertake scientific surveys in regard to the effects on the health of the population.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Has the attention of the Minister of Health been drawn to the book by Dr. H. C. Mookerjee regarding the effects of prohibition from the health point of view?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not a question.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Is the Honourable Minister in a position to state whether the health of the people has suffered through prohibition?

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that recent official statistics in the U.P. show that, since the introduction of prohibition, the consumption of drugs and the incidence of crime have increased?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government have no information on that point.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know what is the policy of the Central Government with regard to prohibition in Delhi?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government have not formed any policy with regard to prohibition in Delhi so far.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that in the last week a proposal has been accepted that liquor licence may be given to Coffee House in New Delhi?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is giving information, not obtaining information.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** To what extent has prohibition been introduced in Delhi and Ajmer?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Prohibition has not been introduced in the Centrally Administered Areas.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Have Government received any information from the Madras Government, where there is total prohibition, regarding the success of prohibition from the health point of view?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No reports have been received from Madras.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Will the Honourable Minister call for them? It is a very important matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** It may be very important, but honourable members are not asking for information. They are either making suggestions or arguing. Questions are to be put for the purpose of getting information and what I notice is that it seems, as it were, that rules about questions have to be suspended by me in respect of supplementary questions. I am not prepared to do that. Members will kindly see that they put questions for obtaining information and not for making suggestions or just for argument. They must ask for information only.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** May I submit that this is asking for information. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not want to enter into any argument. I know the ingenuity of people, who put questions will turn anything into questions. The substance is that information has to be asked for; otherwise I find, in the long list of questions which are put, instead of obtaining the information and reaching the end of the whole list, only a few questions are touched and most of the time is taken either in comments, arguments or suggestions. That defeats the very object of the question hour.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** This is valuable information from the point of view of the House: because in Madras. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He may put in a question.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

†\*456. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the approximate number of boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 14 in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) What is the approximate number of boys and girls of the above age group receiving education in the various institutions in these areas?

(c) Has any primary education expansion scheme been prepared for these Provinces and if so, by which year will Government be able to arrange for primary education of all such boys and girls?

(d) Have Government any intention to introduce free and compulsory primary education in these areas and if so, by what time and in what stages?

(e) Do Government intend to introduce legislation for the purpose, and if so, when and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) On account of influx of the refugees it is not possible to give accurate figures pending the undertaking of fresh census.

(b) Approximately 72,000 in Delhi and 80,000 in Ajmer-Merwara.

(c) Yes. As regards Delhi Province all pupils of the age group 6-11 in the rural area are scheduled to be in school by the year 1951-52. In Ajmer-Merwara the scheme is to be implemented from July 1949 in certain selected areas. The whole area is proposed to be covered within a period of five years.

(d) The scheme referred to in (c) above aims at giving free and compulsory basic education by 1951-52 in rural areas of Delhi and by 1954-55 in Ajmer-Merwara.

(e) The Punjab Compulsory Education Act with certain modifications has already been extended to the Delhi Province. Similar steps are proposed to be taken for Ajmer-Merwara in the course.

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

## REVISION OF BLACK LIST MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT

\*457. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many persons were there on the black list—debaring their entry into Government services because of their political activities—on the 15th August, 1947?

(b) Has that list been revised in order to get congressmen struck off from that list? How many names have been struck off so far?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) About 461.

(b) Yes. 308.

## RESETTLEMENT OF DEMOBILISED MEDICAL PERSONNEL

\*458. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large number of demobilised doctors, auxiliary medical men, midwives, and nurses are still to be resettled?

(b) If so, what are the latest figures?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the information is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

*Ex-service personnel who have applied to their Provincial/State Medical Employment Bureau for employment and who are still to be resettled*

| Category of personnel                                                                             | Number still to be resettled |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Medical officers . . . . .                                                                        | 1632                         |
| Nursing personnel . . . . .                                                                       | 39                           |
| Nursing Orderlies of the I. A. M. C., Male Nurses of various categories and Technicians . . . . . | 3061                         |
| TOTAL                                                                                             | 4732                         |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many doctors belonging formerly to the I.N.A. have been absorbed in Government service?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would have to have notice of that question. The statement tells how many are still unemployed.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is there any ban on these I.N.A. doctors being absorbed in Government service?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** There is no ban so far as I am aware.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** How many of these demobilized doctors have been given higher training?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I could not tell you the number without notice.

## NUTRITIVE VALUE OF BETEL LEAVES, BETEL NUTS AND LIME

\*459. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answers to supplementaries raised on starred question No. 893, asked on the 19th March, 1948 and state whether any research regarding the nutritive value of betel leaves, nuts and "choona" (calcium carbonate) has been made as promised by Government?

(b) If not, do Government propose to look into the matter?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). An investigation was undertaken by the Indian Research Fund Association about nine years ago

regarding the supply of calcium to the human body by chewing betel leaves and lime and it was found that a certain amount of calcium taken in this form is assimilated by the human body. Information regarding this investigation will be found at page 43-44 of the Report of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association for the year 1940 a copy of which is available in the library of the House. It is not considered necessary to have any further investigation in the matter.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What about betel leaves and nuts? They are of nutritive value too.

**Mr. Speaker:** I could not follow the question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** This question relates not only to calcium but to the nutritive value of betel leaves and nuts. There is no information about that.

**Mr. Speaker:** That question need not be answered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any evidence to show that the chewing of *pan* and *supari* predisposes the human system to dyspepsia and hyper-acidity?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What was the sum total of the advice received by the Honourable Minister so far as the chewing of these *pans* and betel nuts was concerned?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

## BEGGARS IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

\*460. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of beggars in the Province of Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas?

(b) Do Government propose to undertake necessary legislation to put them in poor asylums in different places and to make begging penal except for *Sadhus* and *Darveshes*?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Information regarding the number of beggars in the Centrally Administered Areas is not available.

(b) In Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara begging is an offence under the Municipal Law. It is reported that in the other Centrally Administered Areas begging is not a serious problem. Government do not at present propose to undertake any further legislation in this respect.

## INDIA'S MEMBERSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

\*461. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether India has become a member of the International Monetary Fund?

(b) If so, what is the quota fixed for India to pay into the Fund?

(c) Has the quota been fully paid up?

(d) What benefits have been, so far, derived by India by such membership?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (d). I would draw the honourable member's attention to the statement I made in the House on this subject on 1st February, 1949.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** When was this agreement arrived at with the International Monetary Fund?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think in 1946.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is Government satisfied with its quota?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not a question of the Government being satisfied with the quota. The distribution of the quota was done on a basis which was accepted by all the countries who are members of the International Monetary Fund.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is it true that the agreement was entered into with the reservation that the quota may be increased later?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I would like notice of that question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** So far as part (d) is concerned, the earlier answer never covered it.

**Mr. Speaker:** What benefits have been derived from such membership?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The benefit is that at present in order to meet our requirements of dollar exchange, we are drawing upon the International Monetary Fund, which we are able to do because of the fact that we are members of it.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if a permanent seat has been given to India in the Fund's directorate?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** To what extent have we drawn from this Fund?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think I gave the figures in my statement. There has been no substantial change since then.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Has the Government made any effort after independence to improve the position regarding the quota, voting power and allied questions?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The question of independence does not make any difference to the position of India's relation to the Fund.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** It does, because. . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have they recently applied for any loans?

**Mr. Speaker:** That also has been dealt with.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We have been drawing on the International Monetary Fund from time to time.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRIORITIES COMMITTEE

**\*462. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations of the Priorities Committee;

(b) what developmental schemes are unaffected and which have had to be postponed or abandoned as a result of its recommendations for this year as well as next year; and

(c) whether any of the irrigation and flood control schemes that Government intended to take up during this year and next year are being abandoned or postponed as a result of its recommendations?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The principal recommendations of the Priorities Committee were that the amount available to Central Government Ministries for Developmental and allied schemes included in the budget for 1948-49 and the grants and loans available to the Provinces for the same purpose in 1948-49 should be substantially reduced and that provisions on a reduced scale be made for 1949-50 as well.

(b) No developmental schemes are being abandoned but suitable adjustments are being made in the speed of implementation of the projects.

(c) No.

**Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand:** Is the Government of India making any grant or loan to the East Punjab Government for the construction of the new capital in the current year or next year?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That matter is still under examination.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Has Government fixed its commitment under this head?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** A certain formula has been laid down with regard to the distribution of grants to the provinces, and on that basis certain allocations have been made.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard (b) what priority does the Ramapadasagar scheme get?

**Mr. Speaker:** That matter has been dealt with more than once and quite thoroughly.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is the Honourable Minister prepared to give a reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not prepared to allow repetitions.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is he prepared to give figures of the exact percentage of the funds that is being spent as a result of these priorities?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think that question could more conveniently be raised in the course of the discussion of the Budget.

#### DEFENCE OF EAST COAST OF INDIA AGAINST NAVAL ATTACKS

**\*463. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what measures have been taken to defend the East Coast of India specially the Orissa Coast against naval attack?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The Naval defence of Orissa is part and parcel of the defence measures for the entire East Coast. It would not be in the public interest to disclose details.

#### CASES DECIDED BY INCOME-TAX INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

**\*464. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many cases have been decided by now by the Income-tax Investigation Commission?

(b) What is the total amount of Income-tax received so far as a result of the investigation?

(c) What is the total expenditure incurred so far on this investigation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Four cases.

(b) As required by the Act, the report of the Commission is under the consideration of Government. Until this is completed, the amount of tax due cannot be ascertained. The Government will in due course pass orders thereon directing the Income Tax Authorities to take steps for the assessments and recovery of tax payable on the concealed amounts.

(c) The total expenditure so far incurred is Rs. 4,05,593.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Does the report confine itself to cases pending enquiry before them or does it also address itself to the general consideration of improving or amending the Income-tax Act?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Well, the Income-tax Investigation Commission has prepared a report on that question also.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will it be convenient for the Government to place in the hands of the members of the House that portion of the report relating to amendment of the Income-tax Act?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I will consider the suggestion.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** As only four out of the 1000 cases pending have been concluded, are the Government satisfied with the progress and if not, are they taking steps to expedite the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am absolutely satisfied with the progress of the work. In fact in my budget speech, I propose to give the House a resume of the work done by the Investigation Commission so far.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** How many persons does the Commission consist of?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Three.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the total number of cases pending?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I gave the answer in reply to a question before.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any proposal to increase the number?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Not as far as I am aware.

#### USE OF WORDS "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE"

†\*465. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is necessary even now to use the words "On His Majesty's Service"?

(b) If so, far how long will this be in practice?

(c) What are the reasons for continuing to use it?

(d) If the answer to part (a) be in the negative, has any alternative been decided upon?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (d). Government have issued instructions that the inscription "O.H.M.S." should be replaced by "On India Government Service". This will come into force when the existing stock of envelopes with the inscription "O.H.M.S." is exhausted.

#### REVIVAL OF SANSKRIT LEARNING

†\*466. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any institution for the study of Sanskrit receives financial assistance from the Government of India? If so, which and what is the amount of financial assistance?

(b) Do Government propose to take any special steps to promote the revival of Sanskrit learning?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The Government of India are giving grants to the following four institutions:

(1) Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Poona—Rs. 11,000.

(2) Prachyavani (Institute of Oriental Learning), Calcutta—Rs. 1,000.

(3) Deccan College—Post graduate and Research Institute, Poona—Rs. 8,000.

(4) Dharamkosha Mandal, Wai (Sitara)—Rs. 2,000.

The Government of India also propose to give a grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Gurukul University, Kangri.

(b) The Government of India realise the importance of the study of Sanskrit both from the historical and the cultural points of view. The Government of India have set up a University Commission which will, among other things,

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

also consider the question of Sanskrit studies at the University stage. Government will take necessary action in the matter after the report has been received and examined.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF CUTCH STATE

\*467. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what arrangements have been made for the administration of the State of Cutch?

(b) How are the Chief and other Administrative Officers selected for that Administration?

(c) Have any arrangements been made to allow an effective voice to the people of the State in the governance of that area?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The Administration of the State of Cutch has been taken over by the Central Government.

(b) The Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner are appointed by the Central Government. Other officers are appointed by the Chief Commissioner or by other appointing authorities, subordinate to the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of the Central Government, where necessary. Under the agreement with the Ruler, such of the former permanent Cutch State servants as are properly qualified are being continued.

(c) An Advisory Council is being constituted for Cutch.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Is it a fact that the Chief Commissioner was once a member of the Indian Civil Service, and had been dealt with by the higher authorities in a disciplinary manner?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes, Sir. But the disciplinary action was taken many years ago and the Government of the Province in which he was serving has revised that order.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I enquire, if the disciplinary action amounted to dismissal, and, if so, during the many years he was out of employ, whether he has done anything by way of expiation of the offence?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As I said, the order has been revised by the provincial Government concerned.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Do I understand that he has therefore been excused?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of inference.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the charges on which he was first removed from service and what were the grounds on which the order was revised?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not know. It is the Provincial Government's order.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Has the Advisory Council mentioned by the Honourable Minister begun to function already, or is it likely to go into function before the end of the fiscal year?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It will function before the end of the year.

#### FUTURE OF CUTCH STATE

\*468. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Cutch will be maintained as a Centrally Administered area or whether it will be merged with any adjoining Union of States or Province; and

(b) whether any steps are or will be taken to set up any representative legislature for the State of Cutch?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That will be a subject for making suggestions, which he may make elsewhere. What is the information the honourable member wants?

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** I thought the question arose out of the previous question.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he wants to make a suggestion he may do so elsewhere.

**Shri Mahivir Tyagi:** In view of the discussion this House had about the deletion of the column "Caste" from the census registers have any instructions been issued in this connection?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, the suggestion will be considered.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** May I know whether people will be numbered as Indians only or as persons belonging to different communities and castes?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That is what I answered just now.

#### AMALGAMATION OF HINDUSTAN SCOUTS ASSOCIATION AND BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

**\*1009. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a joint conference of the Hindustan Scouts Association and the Boy Scouts Association for the amalgamation of both the Associations was held under his Chairmanship?

(b) If so, has the scheme for amalgamation been prepared?

(c) When will the new organisation come into being?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Yes; a meeting of the representatives of the two organisations was held under the Education Minister's chairmanship on the 29th May, 1948.

(b) and (c). A large measure of agreement has been achieved. A Committee has been formed to go into details and settle them. It is hoped that the Committee will complete its work soon.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What steps do Government propose to take to encourage the Girl Guides or similar movements in this country?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice of the question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether this Committee is considering any scheme of amalgamating the Girl Guides also with this Association so that there will be one Association of both boys and girls?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is going beyond the scope of the question. This question is specifically about the Hindustan Scouts Association.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The question is about Hindustan Scouts Association. I want to know whether both the sections are going to be combined under that scheme.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** May I give that information, Sir? It is intended to amalgamate both the Sections in the new Association.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know when the Report of the Committee is likely to be presented to Government?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I said very shortly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Shortly means when?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It will be submitted very soon.

#### FACILITIES FOR PRACTICAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

**\*1010. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what facility Government have provided for practical Technical Education in India besides giving grants to Technical Institutes in India?

(b) Have Government contemplated establishing any Institutions for higher technical education in the country and if so, at what places?

(c) Has any such institution been established and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Besides giving grants to Engineering and Technological Institutions in India, Government have provided facilities for technical education and training at the Delhi Polytechnic and a large number of Technical and Vocational Centres all over the country. A Central Institute for the Training of Instructors has also been established at Koni, Bilaspur, to improve the standard of instruction at the Technical and Vocational Training Centres.

(b) Government contemplate establishing during the quinquennium 1947-52 two of the four Higher Technical Institutions recommended by the Higher Technological Education Committee (Sarkar Committee). It has been decided that the Eastern Higher Technical Institution shall be located at Hijli in District Kharagpur, West Bengal. The location of the Western Higher Technical Institution is under consideration.

(c) None of these institutions has yet been established. The main causes for the delay have been:

(i) uncertain conditions prevailing in the country for some time after the report of the Higher Technological Education Committee was submitted;

(ii) selection of suitable sites for the location of the institutions.

Government of West Bengal have promised a site measuring about 1,200 acres, free of cost for the location of Eastern Higher Technical Institution. Much of the preliminary work in connection with the setting up of this institution has been done and the institution is expected to start functioning during the course of the year.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Can the Honourable Minister enlighten the House about these Higher Technical Institutes as to what kinds of higher technical education will be provided in them? Could he illustrate some of them?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the honourable member mean what courses will be taught there?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Not only the courses, I want to know whether it will be highest technical institute of electricity or any other high power type?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The Eastern Higher Technical Institution will impart the highest form of Engineering and Technological education in Civil, Chemical, Mechanical, Electrical and Aeronautical Engineering, Geology and Geophysics, Architecture and Town and Regional Planning, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering and Textile Technology.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** How many Technical Institutes are there in this country?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the papers with regard to the establishment of these institutions are unnecessarily held up in the Finance Department and the delay is due to that?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The Finance Ministry always exercise their check in the prescribed manner, and delay is sometimes caused before the whole procedure is completed.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is the Engineering Institute at Jadavpur going to be combined with the proposed Eastern Regional Institute?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** There is no intention so far with Government, but if the honourable member desires this thing to be done this matter can be considered by Government.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Does the Central Government intend to set up any Technical institutions under its own supervision and control or is it intended to leave these new institutions under the supervision and control of the different Provincial Governments?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The four Higher Technical Institutions proposed to be set up will be under the supervision and control of the Government of India and not of the Provincial Governments.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** May I know whether any government aid is being given to the Bhumireddi Technical Institute at Hubli?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice of the question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what will be the approximate cost of these Institutes?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would require notice.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** With reference to part (a) of the question may I know whether Government have any intention of giving things like machine tools either free or at concessional rates to private technical institutes when they apply for them?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It has been decided that educational institutions be given serviceable equipment of educational value at ten per cent. of the market rates and unserviceable stores free of cost. Official orders have, however, not been issued so far by the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

#### FOREIGNERS SERVING UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

\*1011. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners who are serving under the Government of India at present; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government for them per month?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) There are about 1,925 non-Indians serving in a civilian capacity under the Government of India.

(b) About Rs. 12,87,735.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What percentage of this number belong to the Defence Forces?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** This is not about the Defence Forces—Defence Forces are excluded from this; these figures are about the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Railways.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What number of this belong to nationalities other than the British?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The number of foreigners who are not British is 25 in the Ministry of Commerce, 191 in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 55 in the Ministry of Industry and Supply and 35 in the Ministry of Railways.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many of these were employed after the 15th August 1947?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Most of these people were employed before that.

†As revised by the Honourable Minister of Education.—Ed. of D.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know whether any of these are nationals of South Africa, Ceylon or Burma?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Some of them belong to Burma or Ceylon, none to South Africa.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it not a fact that the Britisher is not counted as a foreigner?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** So long as we are not out of the Commonwealth they are not foreigners. But we have separated them as "non-Indians" and therefore my answer was with reference to non-Indians.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Does this total of 1,925 non-Indians include officers out of India also or those only in India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Out of India also and therefore I mentioned External Affairs Ministry.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the persons who are serving in our Embassies outside India also included in this list?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he answered.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** How many of these are technicians and how many non-technicians?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Mostly those who are employed in the Railway Ministry and Ministry of Industry and Supply are technicians, but in the Ministry of External Affairs where there is a large number of them employed, there will hardly be any technician.

**Shri A. V. Thakkar:** May I know how many non-Indians are employed in the Education Department?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** None in the Education Department.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know how many of these non-Indians are working in India and how many outside India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** In the External Affairs Ministry they are mostly working outside India, but those in the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Supply, and Railways are in India.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What is the duration of the contract of these people generally? Is it three years or four years or long-term contracts?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot give the periods of contracts for individuals nor is there any general rule, but they are on contract basis for as short a period as is required.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are these foreigners spread over many countries wherever we have Legations or are they mostly in England alone?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, some of them are in other countries but a large number is in England.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the term "non-Indian" include Pakistanis also?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No, Sir, but we can consider that.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether this number of non-Indians also includes the Judges of the various Provincial High Courts?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Hardly any Judge is left now in the Provincial High Courts except two or three.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether there are any South African Europeans employed by the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been replied to.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether any citizen of Pakistan is in the Indian Government service?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not so far as I know.

#### RECRUITING *Melas*

**\*1012. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state in which places in India recruiting *Melas* took place during the last six months?

(b) Are Government aware that there is a strong complaint that people in South India are not given adequate opportunities for enlisting themselves in the fighting services?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

(b) No. There have been no such complaints. A large number of men have been recruited from South India in recent months.

#### STATEMENT

During the last six months five Recruiting *Melas* were held at the following places:—

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Kurad.    | (Bombay).      |
| (2) Satara.   | (Bombay).      |
| (3) Rohtak.   | (East Punjab). |
| (4) Kolhapur. |                |
| (5) Mahilpur. | (East Punjab). |

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are these *mela*s also held in the South?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Sir, I have stated that in the statement that I have laid on the Table in answer to the Question asking for information. In the last six months five *mela*s were held—two in Bombay, one in Rohtak, one in Kolhapur and one in Mahilpur.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why is it that no *mela* was held at all in the South during the last six months?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** *Melas* have been held all over the country and I have given the list of *mela*s held only during the last six months. If the honourable member wants a list of *mela*s held all over the country I can give it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which of these *mela*s yielded the best response.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I want notice.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know the number of persons recruited in these *mela*s?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have not got the number of recruits recruited in each one of these *mela*s but if the honourable member wants to know the percentage of recruits from South India I can give him that. During the last six months out of the total number, thirty-two per cent. were recruited from the South.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will Government consider the advisability of holding such a *mela* in the Central Provinces?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Certainly. But the initiative rests with the local people; if the local people want to have a recruiting *mela* and if all possible support is coming forward we hold it.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What is the total number of recruits enlisted in these *mela*s all over India?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I want notice.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that no *mela* has been held at all in the South even before the last six months?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot give this information straightaway but even if my honourable friend's information is correct that no *mela* has been held in the South, the number of recruits from the South is 32 per cent.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** How many such *mela*s are held in Bihar throughout the year?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I want notice.

**\*1013.** [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21ST MARCH 1949]

#### PROMOTIONS AND RECRUITMENTS IN ARMED FORCES

**\*1014. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what is the present proportion of other ranks promoted to the officers' cadre to the number of direct recruits to the officers' ranks in the Armed Forces?

(b) Is there any proportion fixed as between promotions to officers' ranks and direct recruitment to the same?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) The proportion of officers promoted from ranks since August 1947 to those recruited direct, is—Indian Army 7 : 4, R.I.A.F. 1 : 4, R.I.N. 1 : 20.

(b) No such proportion has been fixed for the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force, but in the Royal Indian Navy the ceiling for promotion from ranks is fixed at 12½ per cent. of the annual requirement.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know if it is not a fact that disproportionate direct recruitment is detrimental to efficiency and discipline in the Army?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is very difficult for me to say that, but experience gained by other countries shows—and my information is dependent on that—that direct recruitment is far better than promotion from the ranks.

**Seth Govind Das:** When the direct recruitment takes place, is any proportion fixed for every province or the old policy of martial and non-martial still goes on?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** There is no distinction, nor is there any provincial barrier, nor any question of martial or non-martial.

#### RECRUITMENT TO OFFICERS' RANKS IN ARMED FORCES

**\*1015. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many candidates have been called for interviews for appointment in officers' ranks in the Armed Forces during the year 1948, and how many of them have been selected?

(b) What is the total amount of money spent for recruitment to officers' ranks during 1948?

(c) Is it a fact that the Army Recruitment Board is calling for interview a number of candidates who have been previously rejected and if so, for what reasons?



**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 13,345 candidates were interviewed by the various Selection Boards, of whom 2,298 were selected.

(b) Rs. 24,60,000 approximately.

(c) Candidates once rejected are permitted to apply again after the expiry of six months provided they are eligible in all respects.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it intended to associate the Federal Public Service Commission with the recruitment of officers in the future?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS

**\*1016. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what is the incidence of Venereal diseases in India?

(b) How many Venereal disease clinics are there in India?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of organising free or cheap Venereal disease clinics in India on the lines of the British system of Venereal Disease clinics?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) No accurate estimate of the incidence of venereal disease is available, but it is estimated that 37 persons per thousand of the population are infected by venereal disease.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The matter will be taken up with the Provincial Governments who are primarily concerned.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of Venereal Diseases Clinics in India at the end of 1947*

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| Ajmer            | 1  |
| Assam (Shillong) | 1  |
| Bihar (Patna)    | 1  |
| Bombay           | 16 |
| West Bengal      | 10 |
| Delhi            | 3  |
| East Punjab      | 1  |
| Madras           | 17 |
| C. P. and Berar  | 2  |
| U. P.            | 6  |
| Total            | 58 |

#### FACILITIES FOR STUDY OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

**\*1017. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state how many Indians are qualified in Psychotherapy at present?

(b) Are there any facilities in medical colleges in India for the study of Psychotherapy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) It is understood that there are twenty-four Indian Psychotherapists in India at present.

(b) The theory of Psychotherapy is taught by Lecturers in mental diseases in all medical colleges but the Government of India understand that there are no facilities for the practical study of Psychotherapy in any of the medical colleges.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that the Chopra Committee in its report published a few days ago has stressed the importance of meditational and intutional methods in medical treatment and research, I am quoting from the report itself—, do Government propose to give more importance to this branch of medical treatment and research and start institutes of this kind in India?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Chopra Committee report is still under the consideration of Government. But Government is fully aware that more emphasis should be laid on the study of psychotherapy along modern scientific lines.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has this Chopra report been sent now to all the provinces for their opinion?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not know how this question arises from this, but the report has been circulated.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of an Institute in Lonavla called the Kaivalyadhama where psychotherapy is practised on a fairly large scale?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I am not aware.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is there any hospital or hospitals, official or non-official where cases of psychotherapy are admitted and treated?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** If the honourable member is referring to mental hospitals, yes, they exist.

#### MANUFACTURE OF PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES

**\*1018. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the setting-up of the factory to manufacture pre fabricated houses;

(b) how many such houses are expected to be built during this year and at what cost; and

(c) what other plans, if any, Government have in view for relieving the acute shortage of housing in the country?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) The designs for the houses and plant have been completed. The required machinery has been ordered and is expected in India in the middle of the year. The Factory site and the aeroplane hangars which will house the main factory have been secured.

(b) Twelve sample houses which are being imported are expected to be set up in different parts of India in April, 1949 regular production in India is scheduled to begin some time in the second half of 1949. The rate of production is expected to be about 100 houses per week. The cost per house will be about Rs. 2,500 exclusive of the cost of land.

(c) Various housing schemes for refugees are already under execution or are under consideration. The Central Government are building houses for refugees in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, they have granted loans to the Provinces and States and are subsidising a scheme for the housing of colliery workers. Other housing schemes for refugees are also under consideration. As regards housing for the general public, the question of building factories in other parts of India for the mass production of pre-fabricated houses will be considered after experience has been gained of the working of the factory at Delhi. A scheme for the mass manufacture of roofing materials and cheap doors and windows for village houses is also under preparation.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister any information as to the total number of people in India who are without a roof over their heads?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have no information.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** May I ask whether my honourable friend has received any application for encouragement being given to co-operative house building societies in Delhi?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** One or two applications have been received and as I have answered on the floor of the House more than once Government will always be prepared to consider starting co-operative societies for building houses.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know if the Honourable Minister will consider a suggestion to hand over these sample pre-fabricated houses to members of the Constituent Assembly, because they are hard up for houses?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the area of each house?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** 500 sq. ft.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will Government be prepared to subsidise private companies for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That matter will be considered when any private companies apply to Government.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know what is the estimated life of these houses?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** As far as the life of these houses in the U.K. is concerned, they are estimated to last about 75 years, but it remains to be seen how long that life will be in India. It is an experiment, but we certainly hope that it will be 50 years at any rate.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** May I know what is the capital outlay on the factory for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Before spending money on importing men and machinery, did Government explore the possibility of enlisting indigenous talent and material for building something in the nature of pre-fabricated houses?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government took everything into consideration before starting this factory.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it not a fact that many people are today building houses on a wide scale without the use of either cement or steel all over the country?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is I think entering into arguments.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Does the estimate of cost given by the Honourable Minister include the sanitary fittings?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No, Sir.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know whether Government have ascertained whether these houses will be suited to the climatic conditions of India?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, Sir.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know what will be the accommodation in these houses?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** There will be two rooms plus a kitchen and a bath room and a court-yard.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Were there any Indian housewives on the Committee which recommended and decided upon this scheme?

SEARCH OF A KARACHI-BOUND GREEK SHIP AT KIDDERPORE DOCKS, CALCUTTA.

**\*1019. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Karachi-bound Greek ship was recently searched at Kidderpore docks, Calcutta, by the Calcutta Port Police and customs authorities;

(b) if so, what articles were seized as a result of the search; and

(c) the subsequent action taken against the Captain and other officers of the ship?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes, Greek ship "Mount Kyllene" was searched by the Preventive staff of the Calcutta Customs House.

(b) The articles seized from various officers of the ship consisted of gold coins, Indian and foreign currency notes, cotton piece goods and small articles of gold jewellery.

(c) No action has been taken so far because investigations as to what penal action can be taken under the Sea Customs Act are not yet complete.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What has happened to the Captain of this "Mount Kyllene"?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Captain has proceeded on his voyage, but we have seized the articles.

#### FINANCIAL HELP TO RELATIONS OF CREW OF THE DAKOTA LOST ON KASHMIR FRONT.

**\*1020. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial help has been given to the relations of the crew of a Dakota which was reported missing in October 1947 on the Kashmir front.

(b) whether it is a fact that Flight Sergeant H. K. Singh of the Royal Indian Air Force was one of the victims and that no help has so far been given to his mother in spite of her repeated representations and if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether Government propose to give some help to her now?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Flight Sergeant H. K. Singh was one of the crew. No representation has been received from his mother. An allowance is being paid to her.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What is the amount of allowance paid?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Rs. 35 a month.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What about the victims of the air-crash which happened to a Dakota last month between Jammu and Srinagar over the Barilal Pass?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have no information about that. That is the concern of the Civil Aviation Department.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is that amount considered sufficient for the purpose?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I could not say that. But that is the amount allowed under the rules at present.

## NAVAL RIVER CRAFTS ON BRAHMAPUTRA.

\*1021. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there are any Naval River Crafts on the Brahmaputra?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No.

**Shri G. S. Guha:** May I ask the Minister for Defence whether it will be possible to have a base for a Gun-boat there?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion which he can make afterwards.

## PURCHASE OF SHIPS FOR R. I. N. FROM BRITAIN.

\*1022. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many ships were purchased for the Royal Indian Navy by the Government of India during 1948 from Britain?

(b) What was the cost of those ships?

(c) Was the purchase money paid out of our sterling balances and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Vessels acquired from H.M.G. during the year 1948 were:

(i) One Cruiser.

(ii) Two oil Barges.

(b) The cost of the above ships were (i) One Cruiser Rs. 98.20 lakhs. (ii) Two Oil Barges Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

(c) Yes, purchase money in both the cases was found from our Sterling Balances.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Were these vessels bought from the blocked or released sterling balances?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** These were bought from Account No. II. We do not admit that the balances are blocked.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the honourable Minister aware that some merchants have been saying that if the ships had been bought through them they would have got them at half the price?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not heard of it.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Are all these ships old models and are of little value in modern naval warfare?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** These are questions which lie outside my province. But, subject to what the Honourable the Defence Minister may say, I think this cruiser was built in 1933. It is supposed to have a life of 27 years. Therefore our having bought it in 1948, I presume it has still 12 years of life.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether it was in action during the war?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

## MANUFACTURE OF CHOLERA VACCINE

\*1023. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how much Cholera Vaccine has been manufactured in India during the year 1948; and

(b) how much of this vaccine has been imported during the year 1948?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) 33½ million ccs of cholera vaccine were manufactured in the Central and Provincial Institutes during 1948. In addition to this a considerable quantity was manufactured by private firms in Calcutta.

(b) No cholera vaccine was imported from abroad during the year 1948.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know the annual number of deaths in this country from cholera, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise from this question. This question referred to cholera vaccine from private as opposed to what is manufactured in Government institutions and not from outside the country.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the amount of vaccine we are manufacturing in Government laboratories and what quantity do we get from private laboratories?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It is difficult for me to give the proportion. But I may say that the vast bulk of it is manufactured in Government institutions.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** What is the total requirement of vaccine in India annually?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That depends on the prevalence of the disease each year.

**Shri G. S. Guha:** Out of the total quantity manufactured, how much is produced in Shillong?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would like to have notice of the question.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know whether any portion of this was exported to Pakistan and if so, how much?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I cannot give the exact quantity sent. But, during the disturbances, Pakistan did ask for vaccine and we exported a fair amount.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government received reports from the provinces that they are not getting as much vaccine as required?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** We have never had such complaints.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have instances come to the notice of Government where vaccination has failed to confer immunity?

**Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** What would be the total value of the vaccine manufactured?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I could not give that information.

## CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR U. N. O. FELLOWSHIP?

\*1024. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who were selected for the United Nations Organisation fellowship recently;

(b) the number of applicants for the same;

(c) on what basis the selection was made; and

(d) who were the selecting authorities for the same?

1426

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [10TH MARCH 1949]

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) In all twenty-five candidates have been recommended to the United Nations for about twelve Social Welfare Fellowships for 1949-50—seventeen (eight principal and nine alternate) jointly by Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health for eight fellowships in subjects relating to Education and Health and eight (four principal and four alternate) separately by Ministry of Labour for four Fellowships in subjects related to Labour.

(b) 142 applications were received by the Ministry of Education for subjects relating to Education and Health and 17 by the Ministry of Labour for subjects concerning them.

(c) Selection of candidates to be recommended to U.N.O. was made on the following basis:

- (i) Academic qualifications particularly in the subject of social sciences;
- (ii) Research Experience in social sciences;
- (iii) Practical experience in the relevant field of social welfare.
- (iv) Ability to utilise the training for the good of the country on return.

(d) For the educational and Health subjects applications were invited from all Provincial and State Governments and Universities etc., and recommendations were made by a Selection Committee, jointly set up by the Ministries of Education and Health, consisting of one representative of each of the two Ministries and the acting Director of the United Nations Information Centre, Delhi. For the Labour subjects applications were invited from the Provincial Governments and recommendations were made by the Honourable Minister for Labour.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** May I know how many were selected from Bihar?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I cannot give the information province-wise. But twenty-five have been selected.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** Of the total number, how many were women?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE TRANSFER BUREAU.

\*1025. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what are the functions of the Transfer Bureau?

(b) Is there any circular that refugees should be exempted from the Transfer Bureau rules?

(c) Are the scheduled castes exempted from the rules of the Transfer Bureau?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The Transfer Bureau assists in the resettlement in suitable posts under the Central Government of Central Government employees displaced on account of constitutional changes, refugee Government servants of the North West Frontier, Sind and Baluchistan Provinces and retrenched Central Government servants for whom a special provision has been made. The facilities of the Bureau have also been extended to certain highly qualified refugees recommended by the Employment Co-ordination Committee.

(b) No. Refugees other than those registered at the Transfer Bureau are not eligible for the posts referred to unless the Transfer Bureau is unable to nominate suitable candidates.

(c) The usual reservation of 16-2/3 per cent. of vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes candidates applies to appointments made through the Transfer Bureau also. If there is no suitable Scheduled Castes candidate on the list of the Transfer Bureau, the Bureau will nominate a suitable candidate of any other community.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Is it a fact that discrimination is made against the Scheduled Castes in the matter of confirmation, promotion and recruitment?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No discrimination.

#### STEPS TO IMPROVE CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

\*1026. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken for improving our cultural relations with other countries and the results thereof;

(b) whether any separate department exists for the promotion of cultural relations with foreign countries; and

(c) if so, what are the activities of this department?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) A statement has been placed on the table of the House.

(b) The Cultural Relations work is at present done in one of the Divisions of this Ministry which has an Arts and Cultural Relations Section attached to it.

(c) The Cultural Relations Section is engaged in activities for the promotion of art in the country and of cultural schemes within and outside the country.

#### STATEMENT

The Ministry of Education has so far established contacts with about 20 countries in connection with various cultural activities and it is expected that with the development of our new schemes, these contacts will greatly expand within the year 1949-50. The work may generally be placed under the following heads:

- (1) Cultural Missions to foreign countries;
- (2) Cultural displays and art exhibitions abroad;
- (3) Exchange of teachers and students;
- (4) Visits of distinguished educationists and others to India from foreign countries.
- (5) Deputation of eminent Indian scientists to other countries for study and research;
- (6) Participation in International cultural and learned conferences and the UNESCO, and invitations to neighbouring countries to send their representatives to attend conferences in India;
- (7) Supply of information, gifts of books and archaeological specimens to foreign countries, and exchange of publications;
- (8) Facilities for study in India to persons of Indian origin and other residents of foreign countries;
- (9) Scholarships and Fellowship awards offered by foreign countries and the UNESCO to Indian students and *ad hoc* scholarships offered by the Government of India to students of some foreign countries;
- (10) Award of scholarships to Indians and indigenous residents in Asian and foreign countries to study in Indian Educational institutions;

This scheme is expected to come into force from the academic year 1949-50;

- (11) Organisation of cultural Associations in India to promote cultural relations between India and other countries;

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

- (12) Recruitment of Indian teachers for services in some foreign countries;  
 (13) Exchange of correspondence and cultural material between children of this country and abroad; and  
 (14) The organisation of cultural centres in foreign countries for the promotion of Indian culture abroad.

#### COMPENSATION TO JUDGES OF COMMON HIGH COURT OF EASTERN STATES GROUP

\*1027. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to refer to the replies given to parts (c) and (d) of my starred question No. 497 asked on the 26th February, 1948, regarding payment of compensation to judges of the Common High Court of the Eastern States Group and state:

- (a) whether Government have since made an enquiry in the matter;  
 (b) if so, whether Government propose to compensate the Judges of that court for the unexpired term of their appointment; and  
 (c) if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Valiabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Judges have already been paid compensation due to them.

(c) Does not arise.

#### PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN INDIA

\*1028. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (a) the present percentage of literacy in each of the Provinces, Centrally Administered Areas and Major Indian States; and  
 (b) the probable period required to banish illiteracy from the country according to the schemes formulated or approved by Government?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) The honourable member's attention is drawn to the statement laid on the table.

(b) For children, the programme is to introduce compulsion among the age-group 6—11 within a period of ten years by two Five Year Plans. For adults, the scheme of Social (Adult) Education accepted by the Government of India envisages literacy of 50 per cent. population in a period of 5 years.

#### STATEMENT

*Percentage of literacy in Provinces, Centrally Administered Areas and Indian States*

|               | 1941  |         | All persons | At present                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------|-------|---------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               | Males | Females |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Assam         | 21.5  | 4.4     | 13.5        | No Census after 1941 has so far been taken, so that exact figure is not known, but it can be assumed to be between 16 and 17 for the whole of India (Less States) and between 14 and 15 for Indian States. |
| Bengal        | 28.7  | 7.8     | 19.9        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Bihar         | 18.7  | 2.6     | 10.8        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Bombay        | 34.4  | 10.3    | 22.9        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| C. P. & Berar | 22.5  | 5.6     | 14.1        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Madras        | 23.9  | 6.6     | 15.3        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Orissa        | 23.15 | 2.9     | 12.8        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Punjab        | 20.8  | 8.3     | 15.2        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

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

|                              | 1941                            |         | All persons | At present                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | Males                           | Females |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| U. P.                        | 16.2                            | 2.8     | 9.9         | No Census after 1941 has so far been taken, so that exact figure is not known. But it can be assumed to be between 16 and 17 for the whole of India (Less States) and between 14 and 15 for Indian States. |
| Ajmer-Merwara                | 24.6                            | 6.0     | 15.9        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands    | Figures not available.          |         |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Coorg                        | 31.2                            | 15.1    | 24.0        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Delhi                        | 38.2                            | 18.6    | 30.1        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| India (Less States)          | 22.9                            | 5.8     | 14.7        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Assam States                 | 14.8                            | 3.8     | 9.3         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Baroda                       | 38.0                            | 14.5    | 26.7        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Bengal States                | 11.9                            | 1.6     | 6.9         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Bihar and Orissa States      | 18.8                            | 2.1     | 10.5        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Bombay States                | Figures not available.          |         |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Central India Agency         | Separate figures not available. |         | 8.2         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| C. P. States                 | "                               | "       | 4.8         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Gwalior                      | 12.9                            | 1.8     | 7.8         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Hyderabad                    | 14.4                            | 4.3     | 9.3         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Jammu and Kashmir            | 11.1                            | 2.2     | 7.0         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Cochin                       | 52.0                            | 30.4    | 41.0        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Travancore                   | 67.9                            | 42.1    | 55.0        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Madras States                | 26.5                            | 4.1     | 15.1        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Mysore                       | 23.4                            | 6.1     | 15.0        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Punjab States                | 11.3                            | 2.1     | 7.2         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Rajputana Agencies           | 8.9                             | 1.0     | 5.1         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| U. P. States                 | 12.5                            | 1.5     | 7.3         |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Western Indian States Agency | 25.7                            | 8.3     | 17.3        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Indian States                | 20.2                            | 6.6     | 13.7        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

N.B. 1.—Figures in respect of Assam, West Bengal and East Punjab and Indian States as they stand after partition are not available.

N.B. 2.—Percentages for 1941 are calculated on persons aged over 5 years.

N.B. 3.—Percentage for India is in respect of the whole of India before partition.

#### PROHIBITION IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

\*1029. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what measures have been taken so far to enforce prohibition in the Chief Commissioner's Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi?

(b) Are Government aware that smuggling of liquor into Delhi Province from the adjoining States of Alwar, Pataudi and Bawal and the adjoining districts of Moradabad and Ghaziabad in the United Provinces has increased on a large scale during the last three months?

(c) If so, what steps have Government taken or intend to take to put an end to this smuggling and to make the policy of prohibition effective?

(d) By what time do Government intend to introduce complete prohibition in these areas? Do Government intend to introduce any legislation for the purpose and if so, by which date and if not, why not?

(e) Have the measures so far taken to enforce the policy of prohibition in any way affected the consumption of liquor in these areas and if so, to what extent?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Prohibition has not yet been introduced in these areas. Certain steps have been taken to reduce the consumption of liquor.

(b) Some cases of smuggling from these areas have been detected during three months.

(c) A special detective mobile Excise staff has been employed in addition to the permanent Excise staff.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

(e) In Delhi, the consumption of liquor during the last quarter of the year 1948 as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1947 has decreased by about 11 per cent. In Ajmer-Merwara, however, consumption on the whole has recorded a small increase.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What is the present total loss of revenue as a result of the introduction of prohibition in the different parts of the country?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I should not like to commit myself to a definite figure. If the honourable member wants the figure, I would have it worked out.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the Government's policy at present is to go slow in prohibition and have the Government advised the provinces accordingly?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is so.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Has the Government accepted the policy of introducing prohibition in these areas?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** This matter is not really within my province. I would say that it is the intention of the Home Ministry who is in charge of these Centrally Administered areas to introduce complete prohibition within a short limited period.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that his predecessor in the last session of the Assembly announced that the Government stands committed to the policy of introducing prohibition in these areas?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes; that is really what I meant. As far as Ajmer Merwara is concerned, I believe the Home Ministry has laid down a policy under which prohibition would be completed, I believe, within a period of five years.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are there any measures taken in the meantime with regard to temperance propaganda in these areas?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not aware if there is any temperance propaganda. We expect un-official temperance propaganda to go on. As far as the Government are concerned, what the Government are trying to do is to reduce the consumption of liquor by such measures as curtailing the number of days, and the number of hours on which the shops are open, by putting down consumption, and various measures of that kind.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** In the absence of concerted measures to provide housing facilities, and to educate public opinion, is it not a fact that the sudden introduction of prohibition has led to increase of crimes and to deterioration of health?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** In view of what the Finance Minister has said about the intention of the Home Ministry, will the Home Ministry consider the advisability of consulting the patrons of hotels, clubs and bars before introducing prohibition?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** And also those who are addicted to drink.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the Government have seriously considered the desirability of bringing Delhi into line with at least Bombay, so far as prohibition is concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The matter will be examined.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** What is the total revenue derived from the sale of liquor by the Central Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I want notice.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** I want to know whether the representatives of these two provinces ever made a representation in favour of prohibition to the Government.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** So far as I know, they have not.

#### INDIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

\*1030. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government of India have appointed the Indian Universities Commission and if so, with what object in view?

(b) What are the terms of reference of this Commission and by which date is the said Commission expected to conclude its deliberations and to submit its report?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) and (b). Yes. A copy of the Government Resolution on the subject is laid on the table of the House. The report of the Commission is likely to be submitted to the Government during the middle of 1949-50.

No. F. 55-5/47-D.3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1948

RESOLUTION (As amended subsequently).

The Government of India have considered the recommendation of the Inter-University Board, India, and the Central Advisory Board of Education (1946/47) that a University Commission consisting of eminent educationists from India and abroad should be appointed "to report on Indian University Education and suggest improvements and extensions that may be desirable to suit present and future requirements of the country" and are of the opinion that the vast changes which have taken place since these resolutions were passed have added to their urgency.

2. The importance of primary and secondary education for a democracy is obvious. Their quality, however, depends on the ultimate quality of higher and University education, and these can be produced only by a suitable system of higher and University education. Provision of extended facilities for higher education is, therefore necessary for the satisfactory functioning of democracy. A vast change has taken place in the country with the

achievement of independence. New vistas have open which necessitate a survey of education at all stages. The interests of the country require vast programmes of expansion in Agriculture, Industry and Commerce which, however, can be carried out only if a sufficient number of highly trained executives and artisans, craftsmen and skilled labour of all grades and types are available. The problems of Defence cannot be satisfactorily solved without the existence, within the country, of all facilities for technological and scientific studies of the highest order. Extension of the boundaries of knowledge and research is also essential if we are to improve the quality of education which is now available to us. There has been no detailed examination of the existing Universities and their work since the report of the Sadler Commission in 1917. All these factors demand a comprehensive enquiry into the question of our University and higher education.

3. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to set up a Commission to enquire into and report on the conditions and prospects of University education and advanced research in India and to recommend a constructive policy in relation to the problems they present and the needs of the country. The Commission will consist of the following members:

- (1) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Spalding Professor of Ethics and Eastern Religion at the University of Oxford.—*Chairman.*
- (2) Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon.), Secretary and Educational Adviser to the Government of India.
- (3) \* Prof. G. D. H. Cole, Chichele Professor of Social and Political Theory, Oxford.
- (4) Dr. Zakir Hussain, M.A., Ph.D., Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.
- (5) Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, lately President of Antioch College and Chairman of the Board of Tennessee Valley Authority, U. S. A.
- (6) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and Chairman, Inter-University Board, India.
- (7) Dr. Meghnad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., Dean, Faculty of Science, Calcutta University.
- (8) \* Dr. Birbal Sahni, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Dean, Faculty of Science, Lucknow University.
- (9) Dr. John J. Tigert, lately Commissioner of Education, U. S. A., and President, Florida University.

4. The terms of reference of the Commission will be to consider and make recommendations in regard to:

- (i) The aims and objects of University Education and Research in India.
- (ii) The changes considered necessary and desirable in the constitution, control, functions and jurisdiction of Universities in India and their relations with Governments, Central and Provincial.
- (iii) The finance of Universities.
- (iv) The maintenance of the highest standards of teaching and examination in the Universities and Colleges under their control.
- (v) The courses of study in the Universities with special reference to the maintenance of a sound balance between the Humanities and the Sciences and between pure science and technological training and the duration of such courses.
- (vi) The standards of admission to University courses of study, with reference to the desirability of an independent University entrance examination and the avoidance of unfair discriminations which militate against Fundamental Right 23(2).
- (vii) The medium of instruction in the Universities.
- (viii) The provision for advanced study in Indian culture, history, literatures, language, philosophy and fine arts.
- (ix) The need for more Universities on a regional or other basis.
- (x) The organisation of advanced research in all branches of knowledge in the Universities and Institutes of high research in a well co-ordinated fashion avoiding waste of effort and resources.
- (xi) Religious instruction in the Universities.
- (xii) The special problems of the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University, the Delhi University and other institutions of an all India character.

\* Professor G. D. H. Cole and Dr. Birbal Sahni having declined membership, Dr. J. E. Duff, Vice-Chancellor, Durham University and Dr. K. N. Bahl, D.Phil. (Oxon.) D.Sc. (Punj.) Professor of Zoology, Lucknow University, have been appointed members of the University Education Commission in their places respectively.  
Professor N. K. Sidhanta, M.A. (Cantab.), Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University, has been appointed member Secretary of the Commission.

- (xiii) The qualifications, conditions of service, salaries, privileges and functions of teachers and the encouragement of original research by teachers.
- (xiv) The discipline of students, hostels and the organisation of tutorial work and any other matter which is germane and essential to a complete and comprehensive enquiry into all aspects of University education and advanced research in India.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know if one of the objects of this Commission has been to decide the question of the medium of instruction in this country and if so what language this Commission has recommended or what language has this Commission thought in connection with medium of instruction?

**Mr. Speaker:** He may better refer to the terms of reference; it is a matter of record.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** How much money has been spent over this Commission?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether this Universities Commission has already submitted any preliminary report?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the memorandum submitted by the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University states that there should be no representation of the Legislative Assembly in the Court?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is a matter before the Commission for consideration.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I want to know whether it is a fact.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of record.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has the Government asked this Commission to submit periodical reports, or has the report to come at the end of their work?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Only one final report.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether the terms of reference to the Universities Commission include also a reference to review the working of High School and Secondary School Education?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; It is a matter of record.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

\*1031. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government of India intend to establish a National Central Library and a net work of libraries throughout the country in India on the lines suggested by Dr. Ranganathan in his Presidential address at the last session of the All India Library Conference at Nagpur?

(b) Do they intend to introduce any 'Library Legislation' and if not, why not?

(c) Do Government intend to recognise the Imperial Library at Calcutta as the National Central Library on the lines suggested by Dr. Ranganathan?

(d) Do Government intend to establish Indian Libraries in foreign countries for the promotion of cultural contact, true understanding and well-informed friendship?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have already set up an Expert Committee (of 6 members) to work out the details for the establishment of a Central Library in



Delhi with a Copyright Section attached to it. The Committee have not yet concluded their deliberations. The proposals of Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, who is also a member of the Expert Committee, will be considered by the Government in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Committee.

(b) This is also one of the terms of reference of the Expert Committee. The question of introducing a 'Library Legislation' will be considered by the Government after the Expert Committee have submitted their report.

(c) The National Library is already working on an All-India basis and proposals are under consideration to increase its utility.

(d) The Government of India are doing their best to promote cultural contacts and true understanding between India and foreign countries. They have already presented large number of books on Indian culture, history, literature and philosophy donated by learned societies and institutions in India to Universities in China and Indonesia. Subject to limitation of funds, they are also purchasing selected collection of books for donation to learned institutions in foreign countries. Besides this, a collection of about 100 books on Indian history, philosophy, culture and on the achievements of India's past and present are being sent to some 25 Information Centres abroad. Although these collections are meant primarily for the use of our Diplomatic Mission abroad, access is also allowed to the local public.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Government propose to obtain the original Sanskrit and Pali texts of ancient Indian History for this library?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** This matter will be considered by the Government.

**\*1032.** [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 21ST MARCH, 1949.]

#### ADVANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FOR PURCHASE OF MOTOR CARS

**\*1033. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government give advances to their servants for purchase of motor cars?

(b) If so, what type of officials and of what status or position are entitled to avail themselves of such advances?

(c) What policy has been followed by Government so far in allowing these advances?

(d) What is the number, separately of officers drawing salaries between Rupees 500/- and 1000/- and of those drawing more who have been given such advances during the last sixteen months?

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

(b) and (c). An officer who is unable to invest a lump sum on the purchase of a car is granted the advance if there is a possibility of his recouping the advance from his savings in the immediate future. Such an advance is granted only to an officer in whose case Government is satisfied that the possession of a car is in the interest of public service and for the efficient discharge of his official duties.

(d) The information required is not readily available. The labour spent on collecting the information will not be commensurate with the real value of the information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the period allowed for the repayment of these loans?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Speaking from recollection, 36 months.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that quite a large number of Government servants indulged in the purchases and sales of motor

cars during the period when the sales of motor cars was controlled and when there was a big difference between the controlled prices and market prices of cars?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Not to my knowledge.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will he enquire into it?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I see no point in enquiring.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know, in view of the inadequacy of transport of all kinds whether Government does not consider it advisable that every officer who can afford should purchase a motor car?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that staff cars are permitted to be used by Government servants?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** On official duty.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Do they not go on private business also in staff cars?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I hope not.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that such illegal use by Government servants brings bad name to the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is arguing.

#### INCREASED SUBVENTION TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT

**\*1034. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of Orissa has asked for increased subvention from the Government of India?

(b) If so, what have the Government of India done in this regard?

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

(b) The matter is under correspondence with the Provincial Government.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How much did they want?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As the House knows under the Government of India Act the Centre gives a subvention of 40 lakhs to Orissa and recently as a result of merger of States and also because of the revised scale of salaries they have asked for a subvention of 125 lakhs.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Besides this, has the Government of Orissa asked for a loan or grant or subsidy for building their new capital at Bhubaneswar?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How much have they asked for?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not know the exact figure.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Is it a fact that due to inflation the amount of present subvention which is given to Orissa is very small and inadequate?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is this subvention sanctioned when Orissa was separated from Bihar and if so for how many years this is to be continued?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is part of our existing Constitution.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any proposal to give a subvention to the Government of C.P. and Berar?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Upto what period it is to be continued under the present Constitution. Is it without any limitation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It depends on when the new Constitution replaces the present Constitution.

**Shri B. Das:** Is it a fact that 40 lakhs granted as subvention was the cost of separation, for the paraphernalia of the Governor and the Executive Council?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It was really fixed as far as I can remember in connection with Sir Otto Niemeyer's investigations and I think it was fixed on the basis of the actual deficit of 1936-37.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have not the revenues of Orissa gone up corresponding with the merger of all the States?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Apparently the whole basis of contention is that while the revenues have increased, the expenses have increased more.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the subvention given to Orissa, is given only to Orissa or to many other provinces also in terms of the Niemeyer Award?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Not only for Orissa.

**Dr. Monc Mohan Das:** What are the other provinces that receive subvention?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be outside the scope of the original question.

#### ENGINEERING PERSONNEL IN M. E. S.

**\*1035. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total number of Engineering personnel in the Military Engineering Service in all the three commands (Southern Command, Western Command and Eastern Command)?

(b) How many of them are qualified as engineers or overseers, (Military and Civil)?

(c) What was the amount paid as salaries in the year 1947-48 to personnel of the Military Engineering Service?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 1974.

(b) The number of civilian and military officers qualified as Engineers and Overseers are 810 and 477 respectively.

(c) Rs. 29,81,300.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is it a fact that even unqualified persons are being promoted as Officers in the M.E.S.?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I said there are unqualified people but the present rules lay down that they have to pass a qualifying test by 1950. They will be given three chances and those who do not qualify will have to revert.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What are the opportunities given to them to have practical training in engineering and other matters?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Every possible opportunity is given for practical training.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Is there a dearth of trained personnel and for that reason untrained people are promoted?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** A few days ago I replied to another question on the subject that there is a shortage of officers.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the qualification fixed for such soldiers before training is given to them?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot tell what the exact qualifications are but they are all laid down and if the honourable member wants that information, I could send it to him.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know what efforts, if any, have been made to ascertain whether trained personnel are available?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The jobs are advertised and those who are qualified apply for it and if we do not get requisite number of applications, then we assume that the requisite number is not available.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** How many times the posts were advertised since 15th August 1947 and what has been the response?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I want notice of that.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Was the Jammu-Pathankot Road built by the M.E.S.?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** When there is shortage of trained people, why there is retrenchment?

**Mr. Speaker:** Retrenchment is of unnecessary people.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF ANDAMANS AS MILITARY OR NAVAL BASE

**\*1036. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to develop the Andamans as a military or naval base?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It would not be in the public interest to answer this question at present.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know whether there be a first class naval base in the Andamans?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am not in a position to disclose this.

#### GRANT TO BOMBAY BRANCH OF ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

**\*1037. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society receives a grant of Rs. 30,000/- from the Central Government per annum;

(b) whether the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has applied for an annual grant from the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether a grant has been sanctioned and how much; and

(d) if no grant has been made, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal is receiving a grant of Rs. 25,000 per annum from the Central Government. It is not a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

(b) Yes. This body which is a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland also applied for a grant from the Central Revenues.

(c) and (d). Owing to the prevailing need for economy it has not been possible to make any grant to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the present.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does Government propose to make any grant in the near future to this Library which is in dire need of funds?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** When the economic situation improves, it will be considered.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will Government consider the desirability of deleting the word 'Royal' from the name of this Institution?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Government will consider the proposal.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will Government change the word 'Asiatic' to 'Asian'?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a suggestion for action.

#### THEFT OF HANDGRENADES FROM R.I.A.F. HEADQUARTERS AT PALAM

**\*1038. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 34 handgrenades and 3 tins of detonators of handgrenades have recently been stolen from the Royal Indian Air Force Headquarters at Palam; and

(b) if so, what action has been or is being taken by Government in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) An R.I.A.F. Court of Inquiry is at present investigating the theft. The matter has also been reported to the Civil Police for investigation.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have there been any such losses in other places also?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot say. I think I have stated in reply to a question the other day that there were thefts in one or two other places.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is such information ever been supplied to the Standing Committee attached to this Department?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Whatever information is asked for by the Standing Committee is supplied.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What was the date when it was notified and the date when it was reported to the Police?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am not in a position to give this information but I will enquire this.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is there any suspicion that there were some political parties behind this?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Investigation is going on. Until the full report is received, it is difficult for me to say anything in the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR BASIC EDUCATION

**\*1039. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Government of India or Provincial Governments have taken for the training of teachers for basic education;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the number of teachers necessary for Basic Schools that may be started in different provinces during the current year; and

(c) what portion of this need is expected to be met from among the teachers trained in Wardha or other Basic teacher-training centres and how the rest of the requirement is proposed to be met?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) to (c). The Government of India have already arranged with the authorities of Jamia Millia, Delhi, and the Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan for the training of teachers for Basic Schools in the Centrally Administered Areas of Delhi and Ajmer. At Visva Bharati, arrangements have been made to train teachers in (a) Arts and Crafts and (b) Music and Dancing as well. Teachers are also sent by the Provincial Governments for training at Sevagram. In addition, two Training

Institutes for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara were started last August one for men at Ajmer and the other for women at Delhi.

The Government have also provided a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 in next year's budget for grants to the Provinces for training of Basic teachers. Further information on the points raised by the honourable member is given in the statement laid on the table.

#### STATEMENT

| Province       | (a)                                                                    | (b)                                                                   | (c)                                                      |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Assam          | Training Institutions at six different centres will be opened shortly. | 100 for 1948-49                                                       | All will be trained within the Province.                 |
| West Bengal    | There are Basic Training Schools.                                      | 50 for 1948-49                                                        | 36 trained at Balarampur.                                |
| Bihar          | There are Basic Training Schools.                                      | Yes, an estimate has been made, but the papers are not yet available. | Needs will be met from teachers trained in the Province. |
| Bombay         | There are Basic Training Schools.                                      | Ditto                                                                 | Necessary teachers are trained in the Province.          |
| C.P. and Berar | There are Basic Training Schools.                                      | 150 for 1948-49                                                       | Teachers will be trained within the Province.            |
| Madras         | There are Basic Training Schools.                                      | 672 teachers for 1949-50.                                             | Teachers will be trained within the Province.            |
| Orissa         | There are Basic Training Schools.                                      | 156 for 1948-49                                                       | Teachers will be trained within the Province.            |
| U.P.           | There are Basic Training Schools.                                      | 6700 for 1948-49                                                      | Teachers will be trained within the Province.            |

#### DEMOLITION OF HOUSES IN ANDAMAN ISLANDS

**\*1040. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many houses in Ross Island and other parts of the Andaman Islands including the building known as the Cellular Jail, have been demolished?

(b) How many of them were in good condition and fit for habitation?

(c) What is the reason for their demolition?

(d) Is demolition still going on?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Only thirteen houses have been dismantled on Ross Island after reoccupation. Two out of seven wings of the Cellular Jail were almost destroyed during the Japanese occupation. One other wing which was in bad condition has been recently dismantled. Four other wings are intact but not in good condition.

In the opinion of the P.W.D. authorities, none of these buildings was in good condition and fit for habitation.

(c) It was considered uneconomic to maintain the small island of Ross which is separated from the main island by about one mile of sea, and where only a few Government officers used to live. The buildings had moreover been condemned

by the C.P.W.D. authorities. Materials salvaged from these buildings are being used for repair work and construction of new buildings on the main island.

(d) Dismantling has recently been stopped in order to make use of some of the buildings as transit accommodation for new settlers.

#### CONTROL OVER NUNCOWRY GROUP OF ISLANDS AND GREAT NICOBAR ISLANDS

**\*1041. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Nuncowry group of Islands and the Great Nicobar Islands are under the direct control of the Government of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

#### PERSONS RETIRED AT THE AGE OF FIFTY-FIVE IN MINISTRY OF STATES

**\*1042. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how many persons serving in his Ministry have been retired under the old interpretation of Fundamental Rule 56(b) (i) in consequence of their having reached the age of 55 years after the said rule was interpreted differently by the Auditor General and Advocate General in 1946?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Two in the Secretariat of the Ministry of States. Figures for the Attached and Subordinate offices are being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

#### ISSUE OF INSTRUCTIONS *Re* AGE OF RETIREMENT

**\*1043. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs did not issue any instructions on the basis of the new interpretation of Fundamental Rule 56(b) (i) until the 8th September, 1948?

(b) Have the instructions regarding the new interpretation of 1946 now been sent to all Ministries and the Provincial Governments?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Instructions were issued on 8th September, 1948. The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given by the (then) Finance Minister to Starred Question No. 398 on the 23rd August 1948.

#### CONTINUITY OF SERVICE OF RETRENCHED PERSONS ON RE-EMPLOYMENT.

**\*1044. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is fact that the leave allowed to certain clerks of the Indian Audit and Accounts Offices under the retrenchment orders in 1931 has constituted a break in their service?

(b) Is it a fact that the persons affected were allowed only the 'leave due' under the retrenchment concessions?

(c) If so, why has the benefit of the continuity of service for the purposes of pay scales etc., been denied to those officials who secured re-employment either during the period of leave or immediately after its expiry?

(d) Do Government propose to reconsider these cases and if not, why not?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) They were allowed certain leave and gratuity concessions at the time of their retrenchment which were to wipe out their claims on Government in respect of their past service.

(d) Government do not consider it necessary to revise the orders as the persons concerned were fully compensated for their past service.

#### PURCHASE OF LAND BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE IN DELHI

**\*1045. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the district officers are authorised to purchase immovable property and land in their own names or that of their families or relatives in the districts in their charge;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the District Magistrates posted at Delhi during the period from March, 1947 to October, 1948, acquired a piece of land near Mehrauli either in his own name or that of any member of his family or brother and if so, the area and the cost thereof?

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in affirmative, whether the transaction had the approval of the competent authority and the special circumstances leading to the grant of the sanction; and

(d) whether Government propose to retake the land and take action against the officer if found guilty of infringement of the Government Servants Conduct Rules?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes, with the permission of a competent authority.

(b) and (c). The District Magistrate who was a refugee, having lost all his lands in Pakistan, entered into an exchange transaction with the permission of the Chief Commissioner. Subsequently on learning that such private exchanges were not likely to be recognised he applied for the reversion of the lands, measuring about 400 *bighas*, to the original holder. The property now vests in the Custodian of Evacuee's property.

(d) Does not arise.

#### REDUCTION OF INDIAN ARMY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF TERRITORIAL ARMY

**\*1046. Dr. Raghu Vira:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is intended to reduce the strength of the Indian army?

(b) How far has progress been made in the establishment of the territorial army?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to my statement made in the House in the course of the debate on the Defence Services Estimates on the 7th March 1949.

#### CANTONMENTS ON NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

**\*1047. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is intended to have more Cantonments on the North West Frontier of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No.

#### EDITING AND PUBLICATION OF HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS

**\*1048. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many inscriptions still lie undited and unpublished in the office of the Epigraphist of India at Octacamund as well as with the different Superintendents of the Archaeological Departments;

(b) for how many years past no inscriptions have been published; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of employing more epigraphists for completing the publication of all the known inscriptions within a short time?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) 21,294 inscriptions, mostly belonging to South India, remain unpublished with the Government Epigraphist for India. Of these approximately 10,000 are worth publishing. Though most of these have been deciphered tentatively, they have not properly been edited and only a part is ready for the press. There are no estampages of unpublished inscriptions lying with the Superintendents of Archaeological Department.

(b) The last issue of the *Epigraphia Indica* was for January, 1942, when a ban was imposed on epigraphical publications. Since the lifting of the ban after the war, a number of parts of the *Epigraphia Indica* have been sent to the Press for publication. Three parts of the *Epigraphia Indica* and one volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* are expected to be published shortly. Besides these several other parts of the *Epigraphia Indica*, two volumes of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* and three volumes of South Indian Inscriptions are in the Press in various stages of printing.

(c) A proposal for strengthening the staff of the Epigraphical Branch of the Department of Archaeology is already under the active consideration of the Government of India. The slow progress is also due to the lack of printing facilities in India.

#### RATES FOR TEMPORARY INCREASES IN PENSIONS

**\*1049. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why rates for temporary increases in pensions to Government pensioners are less than those for dearness allowances enjoyed by present Government servants; and

(b) whether the original reasons still exist; if not, whether Government intend to take any action in the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The reason for this differentiation is that Government have a direct responsibility to maintain the services so as to enable them to discharge their duties to the best interests of the state. This consideration does not exist in the case of pensioners. Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

#### FOREIGN TECHNICIANS EMPLOYED IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**\*1050. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of foreign technicians, who have been employed by the Government of India since August, 1947?

(b) What is the nationality of these technicians mostly?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Fifty-one.

(b) Forty-one of them are British, four Germans, four Americans, one Polish and one North Rhodesian.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### LITERATURE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**87. Shri Moturi Satyanaryana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any literature prepared for circulation for the purpose of improving the cultural relations with other countries exists;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make a list of such literature available to the members of the House;

(c) what is the amount spent on the preparation of this literature by Government; and

(d) in what languages this literature is available?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education has not published any particular literature for improving cultural relations with other countries. But as there is already a large amount of literature available in English on History, Philosophy and Culture of India, the existence of such literature has been availed of and complete sets of books on the above subjects have been purchased for the use of our Embassies' libraries abroad. These sets of books are sent to our Embassies whenever they are required by them. A list of such books is maintained in the Ministry.

(c) Nil.

(d) The list is mainly of books in English as it is meant for use in the Indian Embassies abroad.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 11th March, 1949

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

STAFF CARS OWNED BY MINISTRIES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

\*1051. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the number of staff cars owned by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, together with their recurring and non-recurring expenditure?

(b) Was any new car purchased during the year 1948?

(c) What use is made of these cars?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Three cars are owned by Ministries of Food and Agriculture. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure in respect of these cars is as follows:

Recurring—Rs. 1,350 including the pay and allowances of the drivers.

Non-recurring—Rs. 733-9-0.

(b) Yes, in the Ministry of Food one new car was purchased in August, 1948, against which two old cars were sold by public auction through the Director General Disposals, the sale proceeds realised being Rs. 4,400. The new car was purchased at a cost of Rs. 6,485/12/-.

(c) The cars are used by officers for journeys on official duty. The use of staff car is also permitted under rules prescribed by the Ministry of Finance to officers of certain status for non-duty purposes at a schedule rate provided such use does not interfere with official requirements.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the officers are entitled to car allowance even when they use the staff cars?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I shall enquire.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** The car allowance is made only for city movements. Is that so?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to say that straight-off. They have to go on office duty, for example for inspection of food depots or they have to go to the station to receive people coming to attend various committees and conferences.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was in respect of their coming to the office from home.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is not intended for coming from residence to office.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What were the years of the manufacture of the two cars sold?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to say that, but they were purchased in 1944-45. One of the cars had run 42,000 miles and another 50,000 miles. For five months they were declared unfit and the repairers wanted Rs. 3,000 for their repairs without guaranteeing the period for which they will be serviceable.

#### LOSS TO GOVERNMENT IN SALE OF IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

\*1052. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what percentage of the loss sustained in 1948 in selling imported foodgrains to consumers was contributed by each Provincial Government?

(b) What was the total loss to Government in 1947 and what was the amount of loss contributed by Provincial Governments during 1947?

(c) What was the total quantity of grain produced from lands newly brought under cultivation in the years 1947 and 1948?

(d) How much money was spent by the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments for bringing this area under cultivation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The honourable member is presumably referring to the subsidy paid by the Government of India for providing for the sale of imported foodgrains to the public at lower rates than their cost. The subsidy on this account during the financial year 1948-49 (from 1st April, 1948 to 31st March, 1949) is estimated to be 26.52 crores of rupees. The subsidy was shared by the Central and Provincial Governments in the proportion of 2:1 upto 30th September, 1948; and in the proportion of 3:1 from 1st October, 1948 to 31st March, 1949. With effect from 1st October, 1949, the States were also admitted to the benefits of the subsidy on a 50:50 basis.

(b) The total subsidy paid by the Government of India in the Financial year 1947-48 (1st April, 1947 to 31st March, 1948) amounted to 17.12 crores of rupees. Upto 31st December, 1947, the entire subsidy was borne by the Central Government. During the period from 1st January, 1948 to 31st March, 1948, the subsidy was shared between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the proportion of 2:1.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Province-wise acreage of cultivable waste land brought under cultivation during 1947 and 1948 and additional Food Grain produced therefrom.*

| Name of Province | Total quantity of food grains produced (in rounds). |               | Total expenditure incurred during 1947 and 1948 (in rupees.) |                    |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|                  | 1947                                                | 1948          | Provincial Governments                                       | Central Government |
|                  | 2.                                                  | 3.            | 4.                                                           | 5.                 |
| Bihar            | 52,500                                              | 2,54,250      | 6,16,781                                                     | ..                 |
| U. P.            | 62,535                                              | 2,55,260      | 50,83,000                                                    | ..                 |
| Orissa           | 16,376                                              | Not available | 1,24,000                                                     | 1,60,000           |

|                 | 1  | 2             | 3             | 4         | 5         |
|-----------------|----|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| C. P. and Berar | .. | 1,26,441      | 7,71,039      | 3,50,957  | 3,79,073  |
| Assam           | .. | 2,79,288      | 3,10,878      | 1,65,336  | 1,65,336  |
| East Punjab     | .. | ..            | 51,770        | ..        | ..        |
| Bombay          | .. | Not available | Not available | 14,533    | 14,533    |
| West Bengal     | .. | ..            | 970           | 21,000    | 9,000     |
| Madras          | .. | 11,514        | 7,972         | 5,14,240  | 11,45,568 |
| TOTAL           | .. | 5,48,624      | 16,00,369     | 68,89,847 | 18,73,510 |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether this proportion of 2:1 means 2 for the Central Government and 1 for the Provincial Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With reference to the statement laid on the table in respect of parts (c) and (d) of the question, may I know whether that statement includes both totally non-reported area and partially non-reported area?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It relates only to Provinces and in the case of Bombay we have not been able to receive the figures yet.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are there any figures available for the totally non-reported area?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No figures are available.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the reasons for their not being available?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Because non-reporting areas do not report.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any steps have been taken by Government to get reports as to what is the quantity grown there?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We wrote to the Provinces and States but the administration in some States is in such a condition that they are not able to give us the figures.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Can Government enlighten the House as to the quantity grown there so that we may know the extent of the shortage?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It can be done if the Central Government sends its own agency in those States and the agency remains there for a number of months to make full inquiries and calculations. Where a particular State is at a low level of administration it is difficult to get proper figures. I may inform the House that over a number of years with regard to the non-reporting areas a certain figure is taken as the production from those areas. This figure is based on the results achieved in the neighbouring States. A kind of rough calculation is made.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Who decides the subsidy? Is any bonus also given?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Bonus is given only in the case of a Province which procures grain from within its own area and also if a surplus Province exports grain for the use of a deficit area. The subsidy is given really to the consumer—that is, everybody who has a ration card is enabled to purchase from the ration shop at a certain controlled rate. So the benefit does not go to Government; it goes directly to the consumer.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Who takes the decision with regard to the proportion of the subsidy; is it the Honourable Minister or the whole Cabinet?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This was approved by the Cabinet.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Was the change that was made in the proportion of subsidies referred to this House at any time?



**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not know whether it was specifically referred, but all the statements have been placed before the House.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** After giving subsidy is the cost of the food grain which is imported from foreign countries as much as the price of the food grain we pay to the cultivator here in procurement?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Between the price at which we have to purchase from outside countries and the price at which we sell at the ration shop is only included the expenses of landing, bagging and transporting.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the difference between the overall prices of the food grain when it is given to consumers and the prices we pay to cultivators when we procure their grain?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are different prices in different Provinces. I am able to give the House a table giving all this information, as I have not got all the information with me now. There are different prices for different grains in different provinces.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the approximate percentage of this rise in price when it is procured and when it is sold to the consumers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will not be able to give the percentage straight-off.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Did Government consider the possibility of adding to the procurement price by transferring the subsidy there, that is, instead of giving the subsidy to the consumer of giving it to the producer and thereby getting more grain from the producer?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Attempts are made by the Provinces to secure as much as possible and we cannot procure more. If we pay a higher rate it is possible that the producers will not immediately supply the grain to Government but wait for the higher rate. Therefore we have got the fixed rate and begun to procure from the producers.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to place this question of subsidies before the Standing Committee so far as the next year's subsidy is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, certainly.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Are Government aware that the difference between the purchase price and the sale price of paddy in Madras is as much as 48 per cent., and will the Honourable Minister make enquiries into it and bring it down?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will make enquiries.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Will the Honourable Minister please give us an idea as to the prices at which a Province procures and the prices at which it gives to the consumers—a rough idea?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is very difficult to give an approximate figure. All that I can say is that in the case of different grains the prices are entirely different in the different Provinces. But what is included after purchasing from the producer is the expense incurred by the Government in procuring and storing and then again re-distributing. But I am prepared to give specific figures if enquiries are made about a particular Province.

#### HIGH PRICES OF SALT

\*1053. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the price of salt in many parts of the country is very high and that in some places it is not available in sufficient quantity?

(b) What are the reasons for the high prices?

(c) Have Government taken steps to increase the number of salt pans under their control?

(d) What was the quantity of salt produced in the year 1948, as compared with the years 1946 and 1947 and what were the prices prevailing during these three years?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The price and stock situation is generally satisfactory in the major part of the country. But prices are on the high side in certain parts of Orissa, North Bihar and Bombay. Stocks in these areas are not as good as they should be.

(b) The high prices are mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) In Orissa—Low production in 1948, owing to bad weather.

(ii) In North Bihar—Transport difficulties via Pakistan.

(iii) In Bombay—High labour charges and the recent cyclone which badly damaged the salt works.

(c) Yes; the number of salt pans at Sambhar is being increased by 400, at Pachbhadra by 52 and at Kharagodha by 166.

(d) A statement is placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Production and price of salt during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948.*

| Production—          |          | Lakh                              |                           | Mds.                      |                                                 |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                      | 1946     |                                   |                           | 479                       |                                                 |
|                      | 1947     |                                   |                           | 516                       |                                                 |
|                      | 1948     |                                   |                           | 635                       |                                                 |
| price—               |          |                                   |                           |                           |                                                 |
| Name of province     | Place    | Average price per md. during 1946 | Price per md. during 1947 | Price per md. during 1948 |                                                 |
| 1. East Punjab       | Ambala   | 3 13 0                            | 2 6 0 to *7 0 0           | 2 6 0 to 2 12 0           | *Due to disturbances during 3rd quarter of 1947 |
| 2. United province   | Kanpur   | 3 10 0                            | 3 14 0                    | 2 6 0                     |                                                 |
| 3. Bihar             | Patna    | 4 6 0                             | 3 8 0 to 6 0 0            | 4 0 0 to 4 8 0            |                                                 |
| 4. West Bengal       | Calcutta | 7 8 0                             | 3 4 0 to 7 0 0            | 2 13 0 to 4 8 0           |                                                 |
| 5. Assam             | Gauhati  | 8 14 0 to 10 0 0                  | 5 0 0 to 7 4 0            | 4 12 0 to 6 8 0           |                                                 |
| 6. Orissa            | Cuttack  | 5 10 0                            | 1 12 0 to 4 3 0           | 3 0 0 to *5 1 0           | *Due to low production.                         |
| 7. Central provinces | Nagpur   | 4 13 0                            | 3 0 0 to 6 8 0            | 3 12 0 to 5 6 0           |                                                 |
| 8. Bombay            | Kolaba   | 4 11 0                            | 4 0 0 to 5 0 0            | 3 0 0 to 4 8 0            |                                                 |
| 9. Madras            | Madras   | 3 3 0                             | 1 11 to 2 10 0            | 1 6 0 to 1 12 0           |                                                 |
| 10. Delhi            | Delhi    | 3 13 0                            | 2 8 0                     | 1 12 0 to 2 2 0           |                                                 |
| 11. Coorg            | Mercara  | 4 0 0                             | 4 8 0 to 5 0 0            | 4 8 0 to 5 8 0            |                                                 |
| 12. Ajmer Merwar     | Ajmer    | 2 14 0                            | 1 10 0 to 1 14 0          | 1 10 0 to 1 13 0          |                                                 |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the Salt Merchants Association of Sambhar Lake stating that they are prepared to reduce the prices if their scheme is accepted? If so, have Government considered that?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They have sent a number of representations but we are not inclined to modify the zonal scheme just now.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I am not referring to the zonal scheme, nor am I referring to a number of petitions—I am referring to the particular petition from the Merchants Association. Is it a fact that the Association represented saying that they are prepared to bring down the prices if the packing charge of one anna per maund given is withdrawn?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not know how it refers to this question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Because it refers to the bringing down of prices.

**Mr. Speaker:** I gather from the Honourable Minister's reply that consideration of that question involves some interference with the zonal system. That is how I have followed that answer.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Am I to understand, Sir, that this question will be held up until the zonal scheme comes into force?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am prepared to examine the matter in due course.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that the benefit of the abolition of the salt tax has not been passed on to the consumer, and that the consumer, in fact, now pays more than before the abolition of the salt tax?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Not entirely. Cost of production, freight charges have increased. Owing to this the consumers have not been able to get the full advantage.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that the salt-producing capacity of Orissa and the Northern part of Madras Presidency bordering on Orissa is not fully exploited?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is true.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What steps are Government taking in order to exploit it to the fullest extent so that the prices in Orissa can come down?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Steps have been taken to increase the production of salt in Orissa in the course of 1949.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that Honourable Ministers are the salt of the earth?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Honourable members of the House also are.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** What are the restrictions that are placed on individual manufacturers of salt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Without licence we are now allowing people to manufacture salt up to ten acres—on that we are not putting any restrictions at all. Beyond that a licence is necessary.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the total production of Sambhar Lake?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The total production of Government factories in 1948 was 155 lakhs of maunds.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** What are the causes of low production of salt in Orissa?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister has stated it in his Governments conference, whether the weather that the production in 1948 fell by 41 per cent. The Bombay

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It was mainly due to the weather that the production in 1948 fell by 41 per cent. The Bombay

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Is it due to hoarding also?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** On account of hoarding of profit could not have been reduction in production. for the

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** But prices have gone up. with

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am calling the next question.

#### LEVY OF A CESS ON SUGAR CANE

\*1054. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Government of Bombay have levied a cess of six annas per Bengal Maund on sugarcane going into the sugar cane factory?

(b) Does similar cess exist in other provinces?

(c) What are the ceiling prices of sugar and sugar cane fixed by Industries?

(d) Are these ceiling prices strictly maintained in all provinces?

(e) What are the ruling rates of sugar in important towns in various provinces?

(f) Does this introduction of cess affect the consuming public in the rise of prices of sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) No. The Government of Bombay have not levied a cess of six annas. They have enacted legislation authorising levy of a cess upto a maximum of six annas per maund of sugar cane going into the sugar factory. But they do not intend to levy this year a cess exceeding three annas per maund.

(b) In U.P. and Bihar provinces.

(c) The prices of sugarcane in most areas are not fixed by the Industry, but by the respective Provincial and State Governments. Only minimum prices for sugarcane are being fixed and not ceiling. A statement (No. I) showing the cane prices fixed by various Governments or paid by manufacturers is laid on the table.

As regards the price of sugar since de-control the ex-factory price of sugar is being fixed as a result of discussion between the Indian Sugar Syndicate and the Provincial Governments of U.P. and Bihar and the Government of India. As other areas in India are either deficit or just self-sufficient in sugar, the U.P. and Bihar ex-factory price becomes operative throughout India. For the current year the sugar price has been fixed at Rs. 28-12-0 ex-factory for D24 grade sugar against Rs. 35/7/- last year.

(d) The prices statutorily fixed for sugar cane and the ex-factory price for sugar are both being observed by the factories.

(e) A statement (No. II) showing the wholesale and retail prices of sugar in important markets in India is laid on the table of the House.

(f) Yes. The item of cess enters into the cost of production of sugar. In Bombay, however, the cess merely appropriates part of the margin between the cost of production of the Bombay factories and that of the U.P. and Bihar factories on which the all-India sugar price is based.

## STATEMENT I

Cane prices fixed by the various Governments or paid by the Manufacturers.

|                |                  |                                                            |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. U. P.       | 1 10 0 per maund | Statutory                                                  |
| 2. Bihar       | 1 13 0 per maund | for "                                                      |
| 3. Madras      | 1 11 9 per maund | for factories over 1200 tons crushing capacity.            |
|                | 1 11 0 per maund | for factories between 300 and 1200 tons crushing capacity. |
| "              | 1 8 8 per maund  | for factories less than 300 tons crushing capacity.        |
| 4. Orissa      | 1 8 8 per maund  | for local and Madras cane.                                 |
| "              | 1 9 3 per maund  | for irrigated cane.                                        |
| 5. Bombay      | Not fixed        | Factories have their own cane plantations.                 |
| 6. West Bengal | 1 13 0 per maund | Average market price.                                      |
| 7. East Punjab | Not fixed.       |                                                            |
| 8. Mysore      | Not fixed.       |                                                            |
| 9. Rampur      | 1 10 0 per maund | fixed by Government.                                       |
| 10. Gwalior    | 1 10 0 per maund | fixed by Government.                                       |
| 11. Hyderabad  | 1 12 0 per maund | fixed by Government.                                       |

## STATEMENT II

Minimum and maximum wholesale and retail prices of sugar in various Indian markets.

| Markets                      | Date | Whole sale per maund |   |         |         |    |   | Retail per seer |    |         |        |        |
|------------------------------|------|----------------------|---|---------|---------|----|---|-----------------|----|---------|--------|--------|
|                              |      | Maximum              |   |         | Minimum |    |   | Maximum         |    | Minimum |        |        |
| <i>Punjab.</i> ---           |      |                      |   |         |         |    |   |                 |    |         |        |        |
| 1. Ambala                    | .    | .                    | . | 1-3-49  | 32      | 8  | 0 | 31              | 4  | 0       | 0 13 6 | 0 13 0 |
| 2. Amritsar                  | .    | .                    | . | 28-2-49 | 33      | 12 | 0 | 31              | 4  | 0       | 0 13 6 | 0 13 6 |
| 3. Jullundur                 | .    | .                    | . | 1-3-49  | 30      | 11 | 0 | 30              | 6  | 0       | ..     | ..     |
| 4. Delhi                     | .    | .                    | . | 2-3-49  | 33      | 8  | 0 | 32              | 0  | 0       | 0 14 0 | 0 13 0 |
| <i>United Provinces.</i> --- |      |                      |   |         |         |    |   |                 |    |         |        |        |
| 5. Agra                      | .    | .                    | . | 1-3-49  | 31      | 10 | 0 | 31              | 4  | 0       | 0 13 0 | 0 13 0 |
| 6. Hapur                     | .    | .                    | . | 2-3-39  | 30      | 12 | 0 | 30              | 12 | 0       | 0 12 6 | 0 12 6 |
| 7. Kanpur                    | .    | .                    | . | 1-3-49  | 32      | 4  | 0 | 31              | 10 | 0       | 0 14 0 | 0 12 6 |
| 8. Mathura                   | .    | .                    | . | 2-3-49  | 32      | 4  | 0 | 32              | 4  | 0       | 0 13 0 | 0 13 0 |
| 9. Meerut                    | .    | .                    | . | 28-2-49 | 32      | 0  | 0 | 30              | 4  | 0       | 0 13 0 | 0 12 6 |
| 10. Muzaffarnagar            | .    | .                    | . | 28-2-49 | 31      | 2  | 0 | 31              | 2  | 0       | 0 12 6 | 0 12 6 |
| <i>Bihar.</i> ---            |      |                      |   |         |         |    |   |                 |    |         |        |        |
| 11. Patna                    | .    | .                    | . | 1-3-49  | 37      | 1  | 5 | 32              | 0  | 0       | 0 14 0 | 0 12 6 |
| <i>Bengal.</i> ---           |      |                      |   |         |         |    |   |                 |    |         |        |        |
| 12. Calcutta                 | .    | .                    | . | 24-2-49 | 36      | 0  | 0 | 30              | 6  | 0       | 0 15 0 | 0 12 3 |
| <i>Assam.</i> ---            |      |                      |   |         |         |    |   |                 |    |         |        |        |
| 13. Gauhati                  | .    | .                    | . | 28-2-49 | 35      | 0  | 0 | 35              | 0  | 0       | 0 15 0 | 0 15 0 |
| <i>Madras.</i> ---           |      |                      |   |         |         |    |   |                 |    |         |        |        |
| 14. Coonoor                  | .    | .                    | . | 26-2-49 | 32      | 5  | 3 | 32              | 5  | 3       | 0 14 0 | 0 14 0 |
| 15. Madras                   | .    | .                    | . | 1-3-49  | 34      | 9  | 0 | 34              | 2  | 0       | 0 14 0 | 0 13   |
| <i>Bombay.</i> ---           |      |                      |   |         |         |    |   |                 |    |         |        |        |
| 16. Bombay                   | .    | .                    | . | 1-3-49  | 38      | 8  | 9 | 32              | 1  | 5       | 1 0 0  | 0 14   |
| 17. Bhavnagar                | .    | .                    | . | 25-2-49 | 37      | 8  | 0 | 33              | 4  | 0       | 1 0 0  | 0 14 0 |

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Provincial Governments consult the Central Government before fixing this cess, and if so, whether the Central Government takes into consideration the high prices that prevail for the consumers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have asked the Bombay Government to consult us before they come to a decision.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that in view of the wide margin of profit enjoyed by those growing sugarcane, much of the land formerly used for the production of food grains is now being turned over to the growing of sugarcane?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This is the belief not with regard to all Provinces but possibly with respect to U.P.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Have the Governments of Bombay and Madras fixed any sugarcane prices?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, they have fixed them.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What are those, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In the case of Bombay I think Bombay sugar factories have got their own sugarcane farms.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** They also buy from others.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That price I understand is Rs. 1-4-0. With regard to Madras the prices are Rs. 1-11-9 for factories which can crush over 1,200 tons and Rs. 1-11-0 for factories which have got a crushing capacity of 300 to 1,200 tons, and Rs. 1-8-8 for factories which have got less than 300 tons crushing capacity.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it a fact that the Bombay rates are lower by nine annas per maund as compared with those prevailing in U.P. and Bihar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not know whether it is nine annas, but it is certainly lower. As I said, many of the Bombay factories have got their own sugar-cane farms. But what I understand the honourable member to suggest is that sugar-cane is cheaper in Bombay than in U.P.—that certainly is so.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is the reason for fixation of three prices in Madras—the highest price for the smallest factories and the lowest price for the biggest factories?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No; it is just the opposite. It is Rs. 1-11-9 for the bigger factories, that is whose crushing capacity is over 1,200 tons, it is Rs. 1-11-0 for the medium size factories and Rs. 1-8-8 for small factories.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that owing to the high price of sugar, the Government of Pakistan has refused to purchase sugar from us this year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The high price of sugar is a factor with regard to the purchase of sugar by Pakistan.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Can the Honourable Minister give an idea as to how much sugar used to go to Pakistan every year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is calculated that round about two lakhs of tons used to be consumed by the regions now constituting Pakistan.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What was the object with which this levy of cess was conceived? Was it for revenue or for any other object?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The cess, was, I think intended for the purpose of increasing revenue resources. Because, between the price

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Not yet, but arrangements are in hand to make the country self-sufficient in two or three years' time.

(b) About one crore maunds.

(c) About sixteen lakh maunds.

(d) Yes. A Salt Experts Committee is recommending long-term measures to increase production. As a result mainly of short-term plans already implemented, production in 1948 was about twenty per cent. more than in 1947.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is there any Government owned salt factory in West Bengal?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is there any scheme for opening such a factory?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I understand a scheme is under preparation which the West Bengal Government is supposed to initiate. It has not yet formally come to me.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What are the sources and the total quantity of production of rock salt in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We do not produce any rock salt.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Have the Government received any representation from the Gandhi Irwin Salt Manufacturers' Association, Tuticorin that small manufacturers who manufacture salt within ten acres are now asked to conform to the Factory Regulations, to take out licences and asked to pay salt duty?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have received some representations and the allegation referred to by the honourable member has been made. But, there have been some instances of evasion also. The matter is now under our examination.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Since they have manufactured salt in terms of the communique issued by the Government last April, will the Honourable Minister see to it that no restrictions are imposed on them in order to expedite more production of salt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We will give all facilities to those who manufacture salt upto ten acres.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What progress has been made since the Honourable Minister made the same statement that he has made in answer to part (a) during the last year, that arrangements are being made to make India self-sufficient in salt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Since last year, we have increased production by twenty per cent.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** What is the difference in price between the salt imported into India and that exported to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If it is imported salt which is exported to Pakistan, obviously there is no difference in price. I believe what the honourable member refers to is the difference in price between salt manufactured in India and salt which is imported into India.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that what the honourable member wants? The honourable member is, I think, satisfied with the answer.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What is the price per maund of salt exported to Pakistan from the salt imported into India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The price of imported salt is about Rs. 225 per 100 maunds; cost of handling charges, bags and so on bring this up to about Rs. 300. Salt manufactured in India, should not be more than Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The price of salt which is sent to Pakistan depends on the kind of salt which is sent.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What is the price charged for export to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That depends on the merchants.

**Seth Govind Das:** In view of the fact that there is a large increase in production, is it due to transport difficulties that the provinces are not getting sufficient quantities?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have explained the position in answer to a previous question. There have been difficulties with regard to transport in some areas like Assam and Bihar where the line passes through Pakistan.

#### PLANS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF COCOANUTS

**\*1058. Shri V. O. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what are the plans of the Central Indian Coconut Committee to grow more cocoanuts?

(b) What is the target figure fixed for coconut growing and when is it to be achieved?

(c) Has the proposed Regional Coconut Station in East Godavari District been opened and if not, when is it to be opened?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) A target of additional 1,000 million nuts to be achieved in five years but the period will actually depend on the response of a very large number of small growers.

(c) The proposed Station has not yet been opened. The scheme for starting this Regional Station in East Godavari has been approved by the Committee. A revised statement of expenditure has been called for from the Madras Government who have also been requested to acquire the site for the Regional Station. As soon as revised statements are available the necessary sanction will be obtained.

#### STATEMENT

*Plans of the Central Indian Coconut Committee to Grow More Coconuts and the target figure for coconut growing.*

The present production of coconuts in India is of the order of 3,000 million nuts, producing 1,08,000 tons of coconut oil per annum. It is estimated that in the next five years India will require an additional 1,02,000 tons of coconut oil. This will mean the production of 1,000 million nuts in addition to the present production of 3,000 million nuts.

The Committee has both short range and long range plans to achieve the above target. As the predominantly coconut growing areas are practically all fully planted up, and no new areas can be brought under coconut cultivation owing to the necessity of utilising such areas, if any, for growing food crops, the only way to increase the production under the short range plan is to give the existing trees proper care and thus increase the yield per tree. The following measures are being taken by the Committee in this connection:—

(1) Systematic propaganda through the monthly bulletin issued in English and Malayalam languages; the quarterly 'Indian Coconut Journal' in English, through demonstration plots on cultivators' lands and by personal contacts by the Officers of the nurseries with the cultivators regarding coconut culture with particular emphasis on the following:

(a) Regular Intercultivation.

(b) Manuring, particularly with green manure such as *Crotalaria Striata*, sunn-hemp, and leguminous cover crops.

(c) Adoption of prophylactic measures such as spraying with Bordeaux mixture against diseases.

(d) Adoption of measures against ravages by pests such as the Rhinoceros Beetle and rat.

(2) Schemes have been sanctioned for the multiplication and distribution among growers of seeds of *Crotalaria Striata*, a leguminous weed which has been found to be an excellent green manure for coconut gardens.

**Long range plans.**—The Committee has started coconut nurseries in collaboration with Provincial/States Governments with a view to supplying seedling of guaranteed quality to the growers. There are 15 such nurseries at present and seven more already sanctioned by the Committee will start functioning within a few months' time. There are two Central Coconut Research Stations, one at Kasaragod for undertaking fundamental research on coconut and the other at Kayamkulam to investigate the diseases of coconut. Three Regional Stations have been set up in Travancore and three more are being set up in Madras and one in Orissa to conduct experiments on the cultural and manurial aspects of coconut cultivation and to advise coconut growers on problems of local nature.

The target referred to above can be achieved in the course of five years also if all the coconut growers followed the methods of cultivation advocated by the Committee. But there are innumerable small farms who do not always follow the instructions of the Committee and so it may actually take long to achieve the target.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know the total acreage under coconut cultivation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** About 15 lakhs of acres.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether the introduction of prohibition has improved the production of cocoanuts?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not say.

**Shri A. Karunakara Menon:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that from this year onwards the Madras Government propose to treat cocoanut which is a food article as a commercial article and impose sales tax on the very first sale itself, by the producer, thereby retarding the cultivation of cocoanuts on the west coast?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Government are aware of it.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Have the Government any plan for growing more cocoanuts in Bengal and Orissa?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of any such plan for Orissa. But there are plans for expanding cultivation in Bengal. I find there is a proposal for having a research station for conducting experiments in coconut cultivation in Orissa.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the large South Indian population here, do Government propose to see that cocoanuts are made available in Delhi all the year round?

#### CONTROL ON PAPER

**\*1059. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to lift the control on paper?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, Sir. The question whether and to what extent the control on paper can be lifted in the present circumstances is under consideration in consultation with the Provinces and States.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the prices of paper are falling rapidly and that the imported paper is in some respects much better than what is produced here?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The selling price of imported paper is Re. 0-15-6 and the price of Indian paper recently fixed is Re. 0-10-1.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that in spite of the fixation of prices, the price of imported paper is lower than the prices of indigenous paper?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Not in all cases. In some cases perhaps it is so.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** As the last stock of paper in Bombay has run out, has the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay made a representation to lift the ban on imports immediately?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think so. There is some representation about imported paper.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What about the representation from the Bombay Merchants Chamber?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no control over distribution of imported paper. It is only in regard to ceiling prices of such paper that there is control.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I have figures regarding the total production of paper in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Total production last year was 74,912 tons. The maximum capacity of Indian production will be somewhere about 1,00,000.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that in spite of the availability of mill paper, the manufacturers in this country are not able to meet the demand on account of the complete uncertainty of rail transport?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is so.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What about the production of paper in Government projects in this country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have approved the establishment of a number of projects. We have approved the construction of eight more mills which will increase our production by about 70,000 tons. In the Central Provinces the mill will shortly start production.

**Seth Govind Das:** Out of the eight mills how many are for producing newsprint?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Only one.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any factories have been sanctioned for Madras?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have sanctioned I think two for South India—one in Coorg and one in Papanasam.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister tell us what the total production of hand-made paper is and whether there are any hand-made paper manufacturing institutions under the control of Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no control over hand-made paper.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know how much newsprint is imported from outside and what efforts are made so as to make the country self-sufficient in this respect?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am prepared to give the answer. But I do not know whether it arises out of this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the information is readily available it may be supplied.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as newsprint is concerned, the newsprint factory which is going to be established in the Central

Provinces will produce 30,000 per annum and we have allowed 88 lakhs of rupees worth of machinery to be imported for the purpose.

So far as newsprint import is concerned, we allow newsprint to be imported from non-Dollar areas freely. But we have imposed a limit with regard to Dollar-areas which are mostly confined to the use of newspapers. Here again we have a much larger supply now and we have permitted ordinary publications to be also printed on newsprint paper.

#### IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF BICYCLES

\*1060. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of bicycles imported into India during the years 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 each year separately and what is the total value of the same?

(b) What was the production of cycle factories in India during those years and what was the value thereof?

(c) What is the total annual requirement of this commodity in India?

(d) What is the manufacturing cost of a cycle in India and what is the selling price as compared with the prices of foreign cycles in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the table of the House.

(c) About three lakhs.

(d) About Rs. 125. As regards price, I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to part (a) of starred question No. 644 on 23rd February, 1949.

#### STATEMENT I

*Number of cycles imported, entire or in sections*

| Financial year               | Number of cycles imported | Value in Rs. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1943-44                      | 28,355                    | 18,82,365    |
| 1944-45                      | 37,391                    | 25,15,713    |
| 1945-46                      | 76,141                    | 54,77,298    |
| 1946-47                      | 212,654                   | 1,80,87,896  |
| 1947-48                      | 261,358                   | 2,49,59,340  |
| April 1948 to November 1948* | 96,007                    | 91,18,882    |

\*Figures for the month of December 1948 are not available at present.

Note.—Figures according to calendar year are not recorded in the Sea Borne Trade Returns.

#### STATEMENT II

*Production of bicycles in Indian factories*

| Year | Number | Value (including parts) in Rs. |
|------|--------|--------------------------------|
| 1943 | 12,000 | 15,00,000                      |
| 1944 | 15,000 | 18,15,000                      |
| 1945 | 18,500 | 21,35,000                      |
| 1946 | 30,000 | 36,00,000                      |
| 1947 | 48,827 | 48,82,682                      |
| 1948 | 64,740 | 64,73,959                      |

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

#### THROUGH TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

\*1061. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of through trains running from Delhi to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

(b) Have Government got any plan to increase the number of through trains to Madras?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of running sleeping cars for long journey passengers wherever there is more than one through train?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The number of through trains running from Delhi to Bombay is five, to Calcutta four, and to Madras one.

(b) This is not contemplated.

(c) In addition to Class I sleeping accommodation, Class II sleeping accommodation is available on a number of night trains and more is to be provided as circumstances permit. It is not possible at present to provide more sleeping cars owing to shortage of stock.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that sleeping accommodation in Class II can only be reserved from those stations from where the trains start and if so whether the Government propose to make such arrangements even on way-side stations if there is accommodation in that class?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It is always difficult to reserve accommodation in way-side stations. Wherever accommodation is available, passengers will be assisted to get the accommodation.

**Seth Govind Das:** Does the Honourable Minister not know that even if there is accommodation, and if a passenger wants to have reservation at way-side stations, the railway authorities do not permit it?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow that question.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether there is any proposal to increase the number of through trains running from Delhi to Madras?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Unfortunately, from a statistical point of view, it does not seem to be justified at present.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Is there any direct train from Delhi to Jubbulpore? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The matter is so serious that I want notice of the question.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** May I know how many carriages are reserved for through journey from Madras to Delhi in the G.T. Express?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I must ask for notice of that too.

#### FACILITIES FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

\*1062. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the extra travel facilities given to third class passengers in the recent re-organisation of railway classes?

(b) What is the free luggage allowance given for lower and upper classes?

(c) What steps are being taken to improve third class travel?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) At important starting stations one compartment in every through train is provided for passengers travelling over 300 miles on the broad gauge and 200 miles on the metre gauge.

Provinces will produce 30,000 per annum and we have allowed 88 lakhs of rupees worth of machinery to be imported for the purpose.

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(b) What is the free luggage allowance given for lower and upper classes?

(c) What steps are being taken to improve third class travel?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) At important starting stations one compartment in every through train is provided for passengers travelling over 300 miles on the broad gauge and 200 miles on the metre gauge.



This is shortly to be increased to a separate bogie, and Conductor Guards will travel in these bogies to ensure that they are occupied only by those for whom they are intended. Separate booking office windows for the issue of tickets to long distance passengers, are also provided at important stations.

(b) The free luggage allowances for the new classes is as follows:

Class I—50 seers.

Class II—30 seers.

Class III—25 seers.

(c) The steps being taken to improve Class III travel include, in addition to what has been stated in reply to part (a) the reduction of overcrowding by the provision of additional rolling stock of improved design, details of which were given when the Railway budget was presented; the accelerated completion of works sanctioned under the Betterment Fund for the provision of amenities for passengers; the provision of fans in third class compartments, commencing with ladies' compartments, as materials become available; the introduction of express trains with Class III only as and when possible; and an examination of the extent to which it is possible at an early date to introduce advance booking for Class III passengers. The assistance provided by Social Guides is also mainly for the benefit of Class III passengers.

**Seth Govind Das:** With respect to part (c) of the question, may I know if any definite steps are being taken to provide greater facilities in the present coaches by having fans and improving the lavatories especially?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As regards the fans, I have already given the answer, that, as and when materials become available, fans will be provided in third-class compartments. Directions have been issued that these improvements should start in the ladies' compartments.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What is Government's estimate of the number of extra coaches that would be necessary to give third-class passengers at least seating accommodation?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It is difficult to give approximately an accurate estimate about it. But I think we shall have to add from 25 to 33 per cent. in the shape of coaches in order to make third-class travel comfortable in any proper sense.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** How much of this percentage is it intended to make up in the coming year?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** In the coming year, the number we propose to make up is 450 to 500 coaches.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What is the percentage?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think one-fifth of the requirements.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have the Government in the Railway Ministry been informed by the Ministry of Industry and Supply that there is much unused capacity for manufacturing these coaches in the Hindustan factory?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** There may be capacity for manufacturing but we want raw materials as well.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any proposal to give sleeping accommodation to third-class passengers also for long journeys on extra payment?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** At present there is no provision for that sort of thing but it is one of those problems which I propose to tackle as soon as conditions permit me to do so.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** In view of the fact that a large number of third-class passengers do not get seating accommodation, is it under contemplation by Government to remove the benches altogether from the third-class compartments?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have instructions been issued to railway station authorities to stop the issue of third-class tickets when carriages are packed to capacity?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Station authorities are generally instructed not to issue tickets when they know that a train is coming over-crowded. But as the honourable members know, it is not always possible to enforce that very rigidly.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the difficulty in the way of its enforcement?

#### NEW WORKS ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

**\*1063. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that provision to the extent of Rs. 23,60,000 was made for 18 new works on the South Indian Railway to be taken up in 1948-49 for which provision was also made in a previous budget?

(b) How many among the above works were actually taken up in 1948-49 and what is the amount spent on them up till now?

(c) If none, what are the reasons for not taking them up?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Provision was made in the Open Line Programme of the S.I. Railway in 1948-49 for 11 New Works costing more than Rs. 1 lakh each to the extent of Rs. 23.14 lakhs. These items had also been provided in 1947-48 Programme but the work could not be taken in hand in that year.

(b) None of these works is likely to be taken up before the end of the current financial year. Material for one work is being received and a sum of Rs. 15,000 is expected to be spent on this account before 31st March, 1949.

(c) A statement detailing the reasons is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

*List of new works for which provision was made in 1948-49 budget and for which provision had also been made in a previous budget.*

| S. No. | Item No. in Pink Book for 1948-49 | Particulars of works                                                                                                                                                                                 | Anticipated cost | Outlay proposed for 1948-49 | Remarks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | 2                                 | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4                | 5                           | 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|        |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Rs.              | Rs.                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 1      | 5                                 | Conversion of flag station, Bhagavathipuram on the Shenootah-Qulion section into a crossing station.                                                                                                 | 1,26,000         | 60,000                      | The Travancore Government's approval to the estimate applied for in November, '48 is still awaited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 2      | 6                                 | Improvements to watering arrangements at Dindigul Junction.                                                                                                                                          | 2,50,000         | 1,50,000                    | No reliable source of water supply satisfying the demands of yield and quality has yet been discovered. The Dindigul Municipality who have been engaged during the last several years to find out a source of water supply for their needs are making their investigations on a large scale through the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras but they have not so far succeeded. Investigations are on hand by means of trial borings at suitable places to find out such a source. It is hoped that the trial borings will enable a fairly satisfactory scheme for the Railway needs to be evolved within the next six months. |
| 3      | 37                                | Remodelling Chingleput Junction                                                                                                                                                                      | 7,72,000         | 1,00,000                    | These works were programmed contingent on the proposed electrification between Tambaram and Chingleput and between Chingleput and Arkonam. A Preliminary report on the proposed electrification was received from the General Manager, S. I. Railway. The Board asked the Railway Administration to review the scheme and to submit a revised one which has just been received. As the proposed electrification will take time to materialise, these works have been deferred for the present.                                                                                                                                           |
| 4      | 38                                | Short Link from main line (Tambaram-Chingleput section) to Arkonam Branch near Chingleput.                                                                                                           | 4,10,000         | 1,00,000                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 5      | 39                                | Remodelling Conjeevaram                                                                                                                                                                              | 5,72,000         | 1,00,000                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 6      | 40                                | Conversion between Podanur and Nanjundapuram of mixed gauge into a Broad Gauge provision of a separate Metro Gauge line and proposed island platform with a loop for M. G. at Podanur Junction yard. | 3,15,000         | 2,93,000                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| 1  | 2  | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4         | 5         | 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Rs.       | Rs.       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 7  | 41 | Remodelling Tuticorin stations as an exclusively goods station and re-opening of a passenger station at Tuticorin as an improved modern passenger stations and provision of additional facilities at both. | 20,57,400 | 2,06,000  | The available resources are being utilised on more urgent works and as an anti-inflationary measure the work has been deferred for the present.                                                                                                                                              |
| 8  | 42 | Remodelling the yard at Coimbatore North                                                                                                                                                                   | 28,00,000 | 9,00,000  | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 9  | 43 | Conversion of the level crossing at Mc. Nicholl's road at Chetpat into an over-bridge.                                                                                                                     | 3,43,000  | 65,000    | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10 | 44 | Removing single wire standard I Interlocking and installing double wire 'UQ' multiple aspect signalling without isolation. 18 stations Villupuram-Mayavaram section.                                       | 5,46,000  | 1,96,000  | The work could not be taken up due to non-availability of materials. Materials promised by Messrs. Saxby & Parnor are not expected before 31-3-49, but materials from local manufacture are being received and a sum of Rs. 15,000/- is expected to be spent on this account before 31-3-49. |
| 11 | 45 | Madura Junction—Improvements to the Passenger facilities.                                                                                                                                                  | 5,70,000  | 1,50,000  | This has been deferred in view of the need for economy as an anti-inflationary measure. It is proposed to include this work in the works programme for 1950-51.                                                                                                                              |
|    |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |           | 23,14,000 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

NOTE.—Works under S. No. 1, 2 and 10 are included in the Budget for 1949-50 vide items 25, 8 and 22 respectively of the Pink Book for S. I. Railway.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Why is it that these works which have been provided for in two or three consecutive budgets have not been provided for in the next year's budget?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** So far as 1947-48 is concerned, it was due to causes over some of which we had no control. With regard to the others, the estimates were not ripe for execution. In 1948-49, also, as the honourable member will find from the statement given, there were adequate reasons as to why progress could not be made. I must point out that, towards the latter half of the year, it became necessary for us to curtail our programme of work in pursuance of the policy of fighting inflation—cutting down expenditure. As regards 1949-50, three of these works have been included in the budget for that year and every effort will be made to see that those three are carried out.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** In view of the great utility and small cost of these schemes, will Government see to it that they are provided for in the next year's budget and the works begun?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact, the budget for 1949-50 has already been settled. If it is possible in the course of the year to find more money for works of this sort, the honourable member's suggestion will be borne in mind.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are we to understand that although the schemes were included in the budget for 1947-48 the estimates for them were not ready even in 1948-49?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Some of them!

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How is that? What are the reasons for not providing the money?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I will mention one reason: for instance, the remodelling of the station yards at Chingleput and Arkonam. They were dependent on our coming to a conclusion about the electrification of the line between Madras and Chingleput and Chingleput and Arkonam. The electrification schemes themselves have not been settled. The estimates received have been sent back for revision and we will take them into consideration as soon as they are settled. We can then think of remodelling these yards.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Isn't it the policy of the Government to make provision in the budget for these schemes for which estimates are ready?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That is I think the *Shastra* of budget-making. But as the honourable member knows, the actual making of the budget does not always conform to the precepts in the *Shastra*.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** That is wrong.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** May I know whether the construction of overbridges in place of the level crossings in the Gengu Reddy Road and MacNicholl Road in the city of Madras is likely to be taken up during the course of the next year?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It does not seem likely in 1949-50. We will certainly consider that for 1950-51.

#### ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY LINES BETWEEN TAMBARAM, CHINGLEPUT AND ARKONAM ON M. AND S. M. RAILWAY

\*1064. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to electrify the Railway lines between Tambaram and Chingleput and Chingleput and Arkonam on the South Indian Railway and the line between Madras and Arkonam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

(b) If so, when will the work be taken up and in what stages?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) There is a proposal to electrify the Railway lines from Tambaram to Chingleput and Chingleput to Arkonam on the S.I. Railway. There is no proposal, however, to electrify the line between Madras and Arkonam on the M. and S. M. Railway.

(b) The electrification scheme on the S.I. Railway is under investigation. A report on the electrification of Tambaram to Chingleput and Chingleput to Arkonam was received from the S.I. Railway. After scrutiny the Railway was asked to review the scheme and submit a revised report which is still awaited. It is not possible to say at present when the scheme will be taken up.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Is it a fact that the South Indian Railway Administration has sent a revised estimate for 1½ crores for electrifying the railway line between Tambaram and Chingleput and if so, will Government consider taking up the work as soon as possible?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact a scheme was received from them—I forget whether it was a revised one—and we had to return it for further modification and revision and the report of the South Indian Railway after such modification and revision has so far as I know not been received here.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Will the work be taken up next year or at least a start be made with it?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That would still depend on the same considerations as I explained in connection with the other works to which the honourable member has made reference.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether it is a fact that the conference of the Engineers recommended the electrification of all the trains? If so, may I know what steps are being taken in this regard?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Not all the railway lines but certainly the particular lines referred to in this question are. I believe, included in that resolution.

**Shri R. K. Sidhya:** May I know whether this conference of engineers in Delhi recommended the electrification of the railway line from Veraval to Ahmedabad and Poona to Bhusawal? If so, what steps do Government intend to take in this connection?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I believe the resolution has not yet been officially received by the Railway Board. When it is, we will certainly take note of it and examine the matter as soon as we are in a position to do so.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that the Wedgwood Committee and also the Public Accounts Committee on several occasions had complained that Government had spent too much money on the general layout in regard to the electrification of the railways?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not quite remember: possibly they did.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government keeping mind this objective *viz.*, of keeping down the cost as much as possible, when they carry out this electrification even on the S.I. as well as M. and S.M. Railways?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Of course they will do that. As a matter of fact I can tell the honourable member that a particular railway expert from abroad who came over to see me told me that we should not go too fast in the matter of electrification.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** On lines where electric trains are run is there sufficient electricity available for the purpose of running them?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** At present where there is electric traction there is enough electricity available for what we are doing. As regards extension of such electric traction we will certainly make sure that adequate electricity will be available before we sanction such works.

#### REMODELLING CHINGLEPUT AND CONJEEVARAM RAILWAY STATIONS

**\*1065. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that provision was made in the Budget for 1948-49 for re-modelling Chingleput and Conjeevaram stations on the South Indian Railways?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken so far in the direction?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) Remodelling of the Chingleput and Conjeevaram stations is required in connection with the proposed extension of electrification from Tambaram to Chingleput, and on to Arkonam. As the electrification schemes are still under consideration, the remodelling of these stations has been deferred.

#### WAITING ROOM FACILITIES FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

**\*1066. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken and what steps are proposed to be taken in the near future to provide better waiting room facilities for third class passengers?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Railways have been asked to increase the seating accommodation in Class III waiting halls and platforms to 40 seats per 100 passengers as against 20 seats per 100 passengers which was in vogue previously. Instructions have also been issued to provide electric fans in Class III waiting halls and covered platforms subject to the availability of electric power and equipment. The post-war programme of Railways under "amenities for Class III passengers" includes waiting rooms and halls at more stations, extension of waiting sheds, construction of pilgrim sheds, bathing facilities for the convenience of Class III passengers and the like.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** May I know why no provision has been made for the improvement of latrines on the S.I. Railway in the next year's budget? I find that no amount has been allotted for this purpose.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I must refer to the pink book for that: but I can tell the honourable member that, whether such necessary works are provided for in the budget or not, I have already given instructions to General Managers to pick out all works of amenities which are required at stations and start them even without waiting for prior sanction from the Railway Board.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** May I know in how many stations have electric fans been provided in third class waiting rooms?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I must ask for notice of that question.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Are Government aware that the second class waiting rooms at some stations like Bezwada on the M. and S.M. Railway are now being converted into first class waiting rooms and the second class passenger has no waiting room to stay in?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not know about the particular condition in Bezwada but I do not think what the honourable member refers to is a general phenomenon on the railways, even after the introduction of the new classification.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** For how many years now have third class railway passengers been fed on fond hopes and encouraged to dream of better times?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I believe for half a century.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Do Government propose to provide bath rooms and lavatories in third class waiting rooms similar to those provided in upper class waiting rooms?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes, I think in the new type of waiting rooms that will be constructed bath rooms will also be provided.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it the policy to combine the first and second class waiting rooms into one, so that passengers of both the classes can have the same amenities?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The distribution of the accommodation available in the old first and second class waiting rooms between the present first and second class passengers will depend upon the accommodation available at each station.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** What steps do the Government propose to take to protect the third class passengers from rain and storm in the waiting rooms?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have a programme for covered platforms and the waiting rooms will also be covered ones.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Will there be any enclosing walls in the waiting rooms or only a shed over their heads?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have waiting halls: they are generally open and not provided with doors and windows unlike other waiting rooms. But we provide seating accommodation more generously than we used to do previously.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Government make an enquiry into this matter and also ascertain whether the same is true with regard to the refreshment rooms also?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Certainly I will make the enquiry.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any definite scheme for improving the present third class waiting rooms and fitting them with baths and better lavatories?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Works are undertaken by the General Managers in consultation with the Local Advisory Committees. If these two sets of people think that the present rooms should be improved in any way it will be taken up as a work and executed as if it were in the programme of amenities for passengers.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### MANUFACTURE OF TEA CHESTS

**\*1067. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have considered the question of opening Saw Mills for manufacturing tea-chests?

(b) What is the quantity of tea-chests required for the Tea Industry in Assam?

(c) What are the quantities of tea-chests imported from abroad and what was the amount spent on such imports in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Tea-chests are not manufactured in Saw Mills but they manufacture wooden battens required for making tea-chests.

(b) 2.9 million tea-chests approximately.

(c) 2.1 million tea-chests valued at Rs. 10,878,000 and 2.9 million tea-chests valued at Rs. 14,834,000 were imported in 1947-48 and from April to December, 1948 respectively.

#### CATTLE SHOWS

**\*1068. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for fixing up venues for cattle shows;

(b) the part played by the Cattle Show Committee in the organization of these shows;

(c) the results achieved by holding these cattle shows; and

(d) particularly the benefits derived by the farmers from these shows?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b) (i). Venues of the cattle shows which are held in the various Provinces and States are fixed by the local authorities concerned according to local convenience. All-India Cattle Show Committee offers prize money and technical assistance.

(ii) The Western Regional Cattle Show and the Southern Regional Cattle Show are held in that Province or State which is considered suitable in its respective region and which offers to meet a substantial share towards the expenses of the Show and agrees to provide other facilities by way of staff and accommodation.

These shows are organised by the All-India Cattle Show Committee which also meets, a part of the expenditure involved.

(iii) The venue for the All-India Cattle Show has so far been Delhi as it was considered a central place.

The All-India Cattle Show Committee which organises this Show and entirely finances it too, has however now decided that the All-India Show will henceforth be held in different Provinces and States by rotation.

(c) These shows have aroused a keen sense of healthy competition and have helped in developing the breeds of the country. They also offer excellent opportunities for Provinces and States which have no established breeds of their own to examine the various well known breeds with a view to introducing them in their own Provinces and States.

(d) Cattle Shows provide stimulus and encouragement to the farmers to attend the welfare of their cattle and are also of educative value. In addition, they provide an opportunity to farmers to exchange ideas regarding breeding and care of cattle.

#### PRODUCTION OF VANASPATI AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH

**\*1069. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of vanaspati ghee manufactured during the year 1948-49;

(b) the total quantity of Indian oil diverted for manufacturing Vanaspati; (c) the total quantity of oil imported, if any, for being used in this industry;

(d) the total amount of vegetable oil, margarin or other fats imported into India for our consumption;

(e) the expert medical opinion that Government have gathered on the use of vanaspati ghee; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take for preventing the use of vegetable ghee in the country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The total quantity of Vanaspati manufactured during the year 1948 is 1,29,691 tons.

(b) The total quantity of oil consumed in 1948 for manufacture of Vanaspati is nearly 1,40,000 tons.

(c) Nil.

(d) A statement of various fats imported during the period April to October, 1948 is attached.

(e) Expert scientific opinion so far available is not conclusive. Further investigations are in progress.

(f) The present policy of Government is not to encourage the expansion of the Vanaspati Industry beyond what Government were already committed to. Government have reserved their final decision about the future of the Vanaspati Oil Industry till they are in possession of conclusive evidence about its effect on the human health or other drawbacks of Vanaspati which are under investigation by a committee of Scientists. As regards the proposal to stop hydrogenation, the question will be considered from all points of view.

#### STATEMENT

*Various fats imported into India during the period April to October, 1948*

| Commodity                        | Quantity       | Value          |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                  |                | Rs.            |
| (1) Margarine                    | Not available. | Not available. |
| (2) Butter                       | 102 cwts.      | 24,279         |
| (3) Ghee                         | Not available. | 104            |
| (4) Fish oil                     | 129 cwts.      | 5,050          |
| (5) Other animal oils            | 46016 gallons  | 2,29,639       |
| (6) Vegetable Non-essential Oils | 78,589 cwts.   | 49,18,798      |
| (7) Tallow                       | 38,692 cwts.   | 36,51,131      |
| (8) Stearin                      | 339 cwts.      | 40,134         |
| (9) Other animal fats            | 268 cwts.      | 18,498         |

#### IMPORT OF PURE GHEE AND BUTTER

**\*1070. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offers have been received by Government from any country for the supply of pure ghee and butter to India;

(b) if so, what was the quantity offered and the price quoted;

(c) if not, whether Government have explored the possibilities of importing pure ghee and butter into this country;

(d) whether Government have included pure ghee or butter in their food imports into India and if so, in what quantities; and

(e) what is the total quantity of ghee or butter available in the country and whether any steps are being taken by Government for increasing the production and reducing the cost of pure ghee and butter in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes for butter only.

(d) No.

(e) The total quantity of ghee available in the country is estimated at 11.4 million maunds and of butter 2.8 million maunds. Two schemes are in hand in different parts of the country to increase the production of butter and ghee. They are (i) Cooperative Ghee Union in Jhallar forest area in the C.P. for ghee production, and (ii) Cooperative Creamery Society, Karnguzli, Madras for production of butter. In addition the Government of India have in hand a comprehensive five-year plan which envisages additional ghee production to the extent of 2.694 lakh maunds. Increase in the output of butter and ghee through development of dairy industry on a planned basis can help to bring down the prices of butter and ghee.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

**\*1071. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have surveyed the possibility of developing Cement Industry in the country?

(b) What parts of the country have been selected for locating new factories?

(c) What action have Government taken to increase the Cement production?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir; with the partition of the country in 1947, nineteen cement factories with a total capacity of 2.245 million tons per annum fell in the Indian Union. The Government of undivided India had sanctioned new schemes out of which 29 with a total capacity of 2.82 million tons were to be located in the Indian Union. Since then the position was reviewed and five of the old schemes were cancelled whilst seven new ones were sanctioned. The present rated annual capacity of the existing works stands at 2.4 million tons and an additional capacity of 1.7 million tons is expected to come into production by 1952. A statement showing the location and capacity of all these factories is laid on the table of the House.

Government is giving all possible assistance to the cement industry to implement its expansion schemes by releasing building materials. High priority is accorded to the transport of the raw materials and finished products.

#### STATEMENT

| Cement Works    | State or Province | Present Rated Capacity Tons | New Capacity Tons/Year | Completion |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| <i>A. C. C.</i> |                   |                             |                        |            |
| Banmor          | Gwalior           | 60,000                      | ..                     | ..         |
| Bhupendra.      | Patiala           | 200,000                     | ..                     | ..         |
| Coinbatore      | Madras Pr.        | 180,000                     | 100,000                | 1949       |

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1473

| 1                                 | 2                      | 3         | 4           |                                           |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|
| C. P. (Kymore)                    | C. P.                  | 350,000   | ..          | ..                                        |
| Dwaraka                           | Baroda (Kathiawar)     | 180,000   | 55,000      | 1951                                      |
| Khalari                           | Bihar                  | 100,000   | ..          | ..                                        |
| Kistna                            | Madras Pr.             | 80,000    | 100,000     | 1950                                      |
| Lakheri                           | Bundi                  | 225,000   | 125,000     | 1950                                      |
| Porbandar                         | Porbandar (Kathiawar). | 42,000    | 52,000      | 1952                                      |
| Shahabad                          | Hyderabad              | 240,000   | ..          | ..                                        |
| Chaibasa                          | Bihar                  | 200,000   | ..          | ..                                        |
| Sevalia                           | Bombay Pr.             | ..        | 200,000     | 1951/52                                   |
| Assam                             | Assam                  | ..        | 100,000     | (Not possible to estimate at this stage). |
| Dalmia                            |                        |           |             |                                           |
| Dalmianagar                       | Bihar                  | 150,000   | 150,000     | 1949/50                                   |
| Dalmiapuram                       | Madras Pr.             | 70,000    | 150,000     | 1949                                      |
| Dalmia Dadri                      | Jhind                  | 40,000    | ..          | ..                                        |
| Dalmia Jaipur                     | Jaipur                 | ..        | 150,000     | 1951                                      |
| Dalmia Orissa                     | Orissa                 | ..        | 150,000     | 1950                                      |
| Others                            |                        |           |             |                                           |
| Sone Valley P. C. Co.             | Bihar                  | 200,000   | ..          | ..                                        |
| Andhra Cement Co.                 | Madras Pr.             | 30,000    | 60,000      | 1949/50                                   |
| Mysore Iron & Steel               | Mysore                 | 20,000    | 60,000      | 1949                                      |
| Kalyanpur Lime & Co.              | Bihar                  | 36,000    | ..          | ..                                        |
| Jhajha Cement & Ind.              | Bihar                  | 12,000    | 30,000      | Not possible to estimate at this stage).  |
|                                   |                        | 24,15,000 |             |                                           |
| New Works                         |                        |           |             |                                           |
| Shree Digvijay                    | Jamnagar               | ..        | 100,000     | 1949                                      |
| Indian Cements Ltd.               | Madras Pr.             | ..        | 100,000     | 1949                                      |
| Travancore Cements Ltd.           | Travancore             | ..        | 50,000      | 1949                                      |
| New capacity under construction   |                        | ..        | 17,32,000   |                                           |
| New Schemes                       |                        |           |             |                                           |
| Sindher (Govt. of India)          | Bihar                  | ..        | 200,000     | 1951                                      |
| Markundi (U. P. Govt.)            | U. P.                  | ..        | 200,000     | (Not possible to estimate at this stage). |
| Bagalkot Cement Co.               | Bombay Pr.             | ..        | 100,000     |                                           |
| New Hindustan Co. Ltd.            | C. P.                  | ..        | 100,000     |                                           |
| Kurnool                           | Madras Pr.             | ..        | 100,000     |                                           |
| South Arcot                       | Madras Pr.             | ..        | 50,000      |                                           |
| Assam Govt.                       | Assam                  | ..        | 100/150,000 |                                           |
| Rewa State                        | Rewa                   | ..        | 100/150,000 |                                           |
| M. N. Dalal                       | Baroda                 | ..        | 100,000     |                                           |
| C. C. Mankiwala                   | Bombay Pr.             | ..        | 100,000     |                                           |
| Available capacity by end of 1949 |                        | ..        | 31,25,000   |                                           |

## SHORTAGE OF RAILWAY WAGONS

**\*1072. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the country is facing shortage in wagons?

(b) If so, what steps are being taken to build the required number of wagons?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). There is no shortage in the number of wagons in general on Indian Government Railways; but on account of arrears of maintenance and intensive use during the war, a larger number of wagons than normal are still out of service. All endeavours are being made to reduce the number of wagons out of service.

## SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN ISTIMRARDARI AREA OF AJMER MERWARA

**\*1073. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received any proposals from the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, seeking their sanction for starting survey and settlement operations in the Istimrardari area of Ajmer-Merwara in anticipation of the Ajmer-Merwara Tenancy Bill being enacted into law?

(b) If so, when were these proposals received and what action has so far been taken thereon?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) The proposals were received on the 28th July, 1948, and a copy of the resolution of the Advisory Council of the Chief Commissioner approving the scheme was received on 31st December, 1948. As the estimated expenditure involved over a period of three years was about Rs. 7 lakhs and no provision existed in budget estimates for 1948-49, the approval of the Standing Finance Committee was necessary before the scheme could be sanctioned. It was placed before the meeting of Standing Advisory Committee due on 19th February, 1949 but the meeting had to be postponed. It will now be placed before the next meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee. A provision of Rs. 1,63,000 has been made in the budget estimates of Ajmer-Merwara for settlement and record operations in Istimrari area during the year 1949-50. Instructions will be issued to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to commence operations on receipt of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee.

## ALLOTMENT OF IRON AND STEEL TO PROVINCES

**\*1074. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the basis on which the quota of iron and steel is allotted to the different Provinces in India?

(b) What is the quota allotted to the Province of Ajmer-Merwara from the time the control commenced? Was any portion of such quota earmarked for distribution amongst the agriculturists and in the rural area of the Province and if so, since when?

(c) Is it a fact that the entire work of internal distribution of the quota of imported steel and iron in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is left in the hands of the Agricultural Officer?

(d) On what principle is the internal distribution being made by the distributing Agency in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara and is any definite proportion of the quota allotted separately to urban and rural areas?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The Provincial Quota of steel is distributed in proportion to the population of the Provinces, a weightage equal to three times the population being given for cities having 100,000 or more inhabitants.

(b) The existing scheme of distribution was introduced from January, 1947. During the year 1947, Ajmer-Merwara was allotted 93½ tons of steel per quarter. From January 1948, a quota of 65 tons per quarter is being allotted, and from the same date, 50 per cent. of the quota is being earmarked for agricultural purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Provincial quota is distributed to the general public and small scale manufacturers of consumer goods, essential requirements being met first. The quota is not sub-divided according to the requirements of urban and rural areas but according to the requirements for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes, 50 per cent. of the quota being allotted for each of the purposes.

## IRON AND STEEL ALLOTTED TO IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION IN AJMER-MERWARA.

**\*1075. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there is any Iron and Steel Merchants Association in Ajmer and other towns of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) If so, where and has any quota of iron and steel been allotted to these Associations and if so, in what proportion and from which year and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). There is an Association known as the Ajmer Iron and Steel Stockholders Association at Ajmer. There is no such Association in any other town of Ajmer-Merwara.

No quota of steel is being allotted to this Association as it is not registered as a stockholder.

## DISTRIBUTION OF IRON AND STEEL IN AJMER-MERWARA

**\*1076. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any portion of the quota of iron and steel allotted to Ajmer-Merwara is reserved for the requirement of public bodies like Municipalities, District Boards, Educational and Charitable Institutions, etc., of the Province and if not, why not?

(b) Is any preference given to the requirements of public institutions like Municipalities and if not, why not?

(c) Were any applications received by the distributing Authority from the Municipalities of Ajmer-Beawar and other similar bodies and Institutions in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara for iron pipes, corrugated iron sheets for pales and drums, iron angles, etc., and if so, to what extent were permits issued?

(d) What was the total quantity of iron pipes, corrugated iron sheets and iron angles received in the Province and what proportion of this was supplied to individuals and what proportion to public institutions, and what quantity was supplied in the rural and urban areas?

(e) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of laying down some broad principles upon which distribution to individuals and institutions standing in need of these essential articles will be based?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Preference is given to the requirements of public bodies in making allotments of steel from



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the Provincial Quota. Their requirements are met as far as possible as and when they arise and therefore it is not necessary to reserve any quantity of steel for them.

(c) Yes, Sir. Permits were issued in favour of public bodies and institutions in Ajmer-Merwara to the extent of about thirty per cent. of the Provincial Quota.

(d) A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(e) Distribution of Provincial Quota is entirely in the discretion of Provincial Governments and this is therefore a matter for them to consider.

#### STATEMENT

*Quantity of Pipes, G. C. sheets and iron angles received and distributed in Ajmer-Merwara against Allotment for 1947*

| Material    | Quantity received | Quantity allotted |              |             |              |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|             |                   | Urban area        |              | Rural area  |              |
|             |                   | Individuals       | Institutions | Individuals | Institutions |
| Iron pipes  | 7,738 feet        | 3,167 ft.         | 2,855 ft.    | 215 ft.     | 1,001 ft.    |
| G. C. Sheet | 70 tons           | 26 tons           | 8 tons       | 35 tons     | 1 ton.       |
| Iron Angles | 13 tons           | 6 tons            | 4 tons       | 1.25 tons   | 0.25 tons.   |

*Note.*—1. The figures for iron pipes include quantities received and distributed against the allotment made to Ajmer for 1948 also.

2. No steel has been received in Ajmer-Merwara against quotas allotted in 1948 due to difficulties of transport.

#### SINKING TUBE WELLS IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

\*1077. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have considered the question of sinking tube wells in the Centrally Administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and if not, why not?

(b) Do Government propose to explore the possibilities of constructing tube wells in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). Several trial borings have been made in the Delhi area but good water bearing strata which could yield sufficient water for irrigation purposes has not been discovered. It is intended to make further trials near the bank of the river. There is still less likelihood of meeting subsoil water in Ajmer-Merwara, but Government will reconsider the question of exploratory borings in Ajmer-Merwara.

#### REWARDS TO EMPLOYEES FOR SUGGESTIONS FOR ECONOMY OR IMPROVEMENT IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

\*1078. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, in March, 1947, circularised that monetary

awards would be granted to Post and Telegraph employees for accepted suggestions to effect economy or to improve the work and efficiency of the Department?

(b) If so, has there been any response?

(c) What is the number of suggestions received and from what classes of employees have they been received?

(d) What is the action taken on them?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) (i). Seventeen.

(ii) Six from Post Office clerks.

One from a Sub Record clerk of R.M.S.

One from a Telegraph Office clerk.

One from a Telegraphist.

Two from Telegraph Masters.

One from an Assistant of the Directorate.

One from a Head Clerk of the Superintendent of Post Offices.

Two from an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices.

Two from a retired official.

(d) Three senders of the suggestions have been rewarded; suggestions received from two are under consideration and those received from the remaining twelve have been filed because they were either impracticable or not deserving of reward.

#### TUBE WELLS SUNK UNDER 'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN

\*1079. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of tube-wells actually sunk under the Government of India 'Grow More Food' campaign scheme till 31st December, 1948 throughout India, the area of land irrigated with these tube-wells and the increase in yield of crop out of such irrigated areas?

(b) Have Government made enquiries into the after-effect of the sinking and use of the tube-wells on the fertility of the upper surface of the soil as promised in answer to a supplementary raised on starred question No. 81, asked on 11th August, 1948?

(c) If so, what is the result of such enquiry?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) and (c). Enquiries were made from the Governments of U.P. and Bihar. The Bihar Government have reported that, so far, there have been no adverse effects on the subsoil water conditions by the sinking of tubewells and that the fertility of the surface soil has improved. The U.P. Government have reported that the effects of sinking tubewells have been favourable. The land on which tube-wells were constructed have in course of time become compacted and have begun to retain humus. Consequently there is an improvement in Soil texture.

## STATEMENT

Number of tubewells sunk under Grow More Food Campaign till the 31st December, 1948, the area of land irrigated with these tubewells and the increase in yield of crop out of such irrigated area.

| Province         | Total number of tubewells sunk till 31-12-1948 | Increase in irrigated area of land in acres. | Increase in yield.        | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| United Provinces | 506                                            | 1,56,100                                     | 36,700 tons.              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Bihar            | 137                                            | 38,500                                       | Figures not available     | 114 wells are working. Rest have not been energised.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Madras           | 1834                                           | 7,250                                        | 1810 tons of food-grains. | Out of the 1834 tubewells sunk in Madras 1529 proved successful. It may however be mentioned that the tubewells in Madras are not the type of tube-wells constructed in Bihar and U. P. What has been done is to introduce tubes into the percolation wells and install pumping sets in order to improve the water supply. |

[NOTE:—About 500 tube-wells were sunk in Punjab before partition but all of them have gone to Pakistan.]

## DEVELOPMENT AND RATIONALISATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

\*1080. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 872 asked on 4th September, 1948 regarding rationalisation of sugar industry and state what is the basis and criterion on which Government have planned and are planning to rationalise this industry on an All-India basis and under what conditions its development will be allowed in Provinces and States also?

(b) What is the present estimated quantity of production from the existing Sugar Mills and the present estimated consumption of sugar as against the estimated production?

(c) Do the existing Mills produce more than the requirement for consumption of sugar in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The basis and criterion on which the Government of India are planning the development of sugar industry is:

(i) that further sugar factories should be located mainly in areas where production of cane is economical from the yield per acre and sugar content point of view.

(ii) that consistently with the above principle further expansion of industry should be evenly distributed in all Provinces and States.

(b) The optimum production capacity of the Indian factories is 13.5 lakh tons annually, but the actual production is about 10 lakh tons. The estimated consumption at the present high level of prices of sugar is not more than about 10 lakh tons per year. The consumption would probably increase if the price was materially lower.

(c) No. The present apparent surplus with the factories in U. P. and Bihar is the result of absence of sales areas which now fall in Pakistan and reduction in the internal consumption, both these being due to high prices of sugar and the policy of sales followed by the sugar syndicate also leads to less consumption.

## SCRIPT USED ON RAILWAY STATION NAME BOARDS.

\*1081. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many languages are being used for indicating the names of stations on platforms;

(b) the considerations for using a particular language or languages for the sign-board of a particular station; and

(c) whether the languages of any sign-boards have been changed of late and, if so, in what stations and to what extent?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Generally three.

(b) The considerations taken into account are: for local people the language or languages to which those in the area are accustomed, and for others the common knowledge of the English and Dev-Nagri languages. Local Advisory Committees are consulted.

(c) Languages on the name boards of stations are being changed to give prominence to Hindi in Dev Nagri. Complete details of progress made are not yet available.

## STOPPING OF SUPPLY OF COFFEE SEEDS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

\*1082. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Coffee Board is proposing to stop direct supplies of coffee seeds to co-operative stores and sell the entire stock in auction in pools?

(b) If so, what is the reason for the same?

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

(b) The major portion of the coffee from the pool is being sold in 'major auctions' in which only approved wholesale dealers are allowed to take part. The direct supply of coffee to co-operative societies was adopted during 1947 and 1948 by the Indian Coffee Board in view of the short crops of these years. The Indian Coffee Board now expect a normal crop and propose to resort to auctions open to all bona-fide dealers in coffee, including co-operative societies.

## CAPITAL OUTLAY, PRODUCTION AND PROFIT OF GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

\*1083. **Shri B. J. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the capital outlay on each of the collieries owned by the State;
- (b) the output of coal from each of the collieries during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48;
- (c) the cost of production of coal per ton in each of the collieries;
- (d) the price of coal per ton raised from private-owned collieries in the areas in which Government collieries are situate;
- (e) the price of coal per ton at which it is sold to the public or is adjusted with the Railways;
- (f) total profit derived by each of the Government collieries annually during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48;
- (g) the profit per ton allowed to the private-owned collieries of Bengal, Bihar, Talcher, Central Provinces and Korea State (Central Provinces); and
- (h) the profit per ton of coal raised from each of the State-owned collieries?
- The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (c). Three statements (Nos. I to III) furnishing the information required are laid on the table of the House.
- (d) and (e). The statutory prices of coals are the same both for the state-owned and private collieries. These prices are:
- Bengal/Bihar—Rs. 12/13/- to 16/13/- per ton.
- Korea—Rs. 13/4/- to 15/3/- per ton.
- Talcher—Rs. 14/6/- to 15/6/- per ton.
- (f) A statement (No. IV) is laid on the table of the House.
- (g) The existing statutory prices in these coalfields are designed to return an average profit of Rs. 1/8 per ton.
- (h) A statement (No. V) is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT I

Capital outlay on each of the collieries owned by the State.

|                      | Capital<br>Outlay<br>on<br>Colliery<br>1945/46 | Capital<br>Outlay<br>on<br>Colliery<br>1946/47 | Capital<br>Outlay<br>on<br>Colliery<br>1947/48<br>(Provisional) |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      | Rs.                                            | Rs.                                            | Rs.                                                             |
| Bhurkunda Colliery   | 61,44,558                                      | 64,73,445                                      | 66,42,620                                                       |
| Kargali Colliery     | 66,96,205                                      | 97,49,374                                      | 1,19,57,146                                                     |
| Kurharbaree Colliery | 45,20,792                                      | 36,16,197                                      | 30,14,121                                                       |
| Serampore Colliery   | 31,90,134                                      | 31,90,134                                      | 36,98,455                                                       |
| Jt. Bokaro Colliery  | 26,12,401                                      | 35,49,412                                      | 96,37,567                                                       |
| Jt. Sawang Colliery  | 15,90,923                                      | 14,87,668                                      | 13,50,681                                                       |
| Jarangdih Colliery   | 80,87,376                                      | 77,98,924                                      | 79,03,922                                                       |
| Talcher Colliery     | 51,78,236                                      | 56,30,580                                      | 60,82,841                                                       |
| Kurasia Colliery     | 23,75,154                                      | 22,44,031                                      | 23,24,945                                                       |
| Argada Colliery      | 20,71,189                                      | 8,96,205                                       | 1,30,663                                                        |
| Deulbera Colliery    | 22,50,533                                      | 25,36,965                                      | 24,19,751                                                       |

## STATEMENT II

Output of coal from each of the State owned Collieries in the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

|                      | Output of<br>Colliery<br>1945-46 | Output of<br>Colliery<br>1946-47 | Output of<br>Colliery<br>1947-48<br>(Provisional) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                      | Tons.                            | Tons.                            | Tons.                                             |
| Bhurkunda Colliery   | 1,72,146                         | 1,63,712                         | 1,58,000                                          |
| Kargali Colliery     | 7,47,918                         | 9,57,368                         | 6,94,000                                          |
| Kurharbaree Colliery | 3,09,695                         | 2,16,064                         | 2,40,000                                          |
| Serampore Colliery   | 2,91,460                         | 2,32,150                         | 2,34,000                                          |
| Jt. Bokaro Colliery  | 11,59,571                        | 16,47,612                        | 12,27,000                                         |
| Jt. Sawang Colliery  | 66,588                           | 54,840                           | 45,000                                            |
| Jarangdih Colliery   | 58,369                           | 38,467                           | 21,000                                            |
| Talcher Colliery     | 1,94,505                         | 1,71,376                         | 1,31,000                                          |
| Kurasia Colliery     | 3,59,878                         | 3,49,744                         | 3,65,000                                          |
| Argada Colliery      | 1,54,221                         | 1,82,289                         | 1,62,000                                          |
| Deulbera Colliery    | 79,076                           | 87,133                           | 67,000                                            |

## STATEMENT III

Cost of production per ton in each of the State owned collieries for the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

|                      | Verified<br>cost of<br>production<br>of coal<br>per Ton<br>1945-46 | Verified<br>cost of<br>production<br>of coal<br>per Ton<br>1946-47 | Provisional<br>cost of<br>production<br>of coal<br>per Ton<br>1947-48 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      | Rs.                                                                | Rs.                                                                | Rs.                                                                   |
| Bhurkunda Colliery   | 11 0 1                                                             | 12 1 5                                                             | 13 7 11                                                               |
| Kargali Colliery     | 9 6 1                                                              | 8 13 1                                                             | 11 13 5                                                               |
| Kurharbaree Colliery | 15 5 6                                                             | 20 2 11                                                            | 23 10 5                                                               |
| Serampore Colliery   | 13 11 8                                                            | 17 7 11                                                            | 22 2 2                                                                |
| Jt. Bokaro Colliery  | 6 10 0                                                             | 7 9 8                                                              | 7 14 5                                                                |
| Jt. Sawang Colliery  | 9 7 6                                                              | 11 14 6                                                            | 13 12 11                                                              |
| Jarangdih Colliery   | 14 8 9                                                             | 23 6 9                                                             | 46 11 3                                                               |
| Talcher Colliery     | 9 1 1                                                              | 12 2 11                                                            | 16 9 2                                                                |
| Kurasia Colliery     | 8 12 7                                                             | 12 0 3                                                             | 9 8 0                                                                 |
| Argada Colliery      | 8 5 10                                                             | 14 0 9                                                             | 12 12 8                                                               |
| Deulbera Colliery    | 11 13 10                                                           | 13 6 5                                                             | 19 10 8                                                               |

## STATEMENT IV

Profit earned by each of the State owned Colliery during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48

|                      | 1945-46   | 1946-47   | 1947-48   |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                      | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.       |
| Bhurkunda Colliery   | 10,121    | Nil       | Nil       |
| Kargali Colliery     | 12,15,676 | 22,52,346 | 8,32,000  |
| Kurharbaree Colliery | Nil       | Nil       | Nil       |
| Serampore Colliery   | Nil       | Nil       | Nil       |
| Jt. Bokaro Colliery  | 50,81,048 | 45,12,424 | 36,80,000 |
| Jt. Sawang Colliery  | 36,593    | Nil       | Nil       |
| Jarangdih Colliery   | Nil       | Nil       | Nil       |
| Talcher Colliery     | 3,52,748  | Nil       | Nil       |
| Kurasia Colliery     | 18,27,930 | 6,43,872  | 19,30,000 |
| Argada Colliery      | 3,11,625  | Nil       | 93,000    |
| Deulbera Colliery    | 4,286     | Nil       | Nil       |

## STATEMENT V

Profit per ton of Coal raised from each of the State owned Collieries in the years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48.

|                      | Profit per Ton 1945-46 | Profit per Ton 1946-47 | Provisional Profit per ton 1947-48 |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                      | Rs.                    | Rs.                    | Rs.                                |
| Bhurkunda Colliery   | 0 0 11.2               | Nil                    | Nil                                |
| Kargali Colliery     | 1 10 0.4               | 2 5 8                  | 1 3 2.2                            |
| Kurharbaree Colliery | Nil                    | Nil                    | Nil                                |
| Serampore Colliery   | Nil                    | Nil                    | Nil                                |
| Jt. Bokaro Colliery  | 4 6 1.3                | 3 4 6                  | 2 15 11.8                          |
| Jt. Sawang Colliery  | 0 8 9.5                | Nil                    | Nil                                |
| Jarangdih Colliery   | Nil                    | Nil                    | Nil                                |
| Talcher Colliery     | 1 13 0.2               | Nil                    | Nil                                |
| Kurasia Colliery     | 5 3 4.2                | 1 13 5.4               | 5 4 7.2                            |
| Argada Colliery      | 2 0 3.9                | Nil                    | 0 9 2.2                            |
| Deulbera Colliery    | 0 0 10.4               | Nil                    | Nil                                |

## PURCHASE PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR GOVERNMENT COLLIERY GRAIN SHOPS.

\*1084. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that foodgrains and other commodities supplied to the staff and labourers by the State Colliery grain shops are purchased by Government at a higher price than the prices at which they are purchased by the private-owned collieries?

(b) If the answer to para. (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps have Government taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Government are not aware of this and in view of the procedure adopted for purchase, the allegation does not seem probable. We are however making enquiries. The result of the enquiry will be communicated to the honourable member.

(b) Does not arise.

## EXPENDITURE FOR PROVIDING FOOD GRAINS AT CHEAP RATES TO COLLIERY LABOUR

\*1085. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent towards providing food grains at cheap rates to colliery labour in each of the collieries owned by the State, during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48; and

(b) the strength of labour in each of the collieries and the expenditure per capita towards the cheap grain facility?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). The total expenditure incurred on the provision of food grains at concessionary rates to staff and labour employed in collieries owned or controlled by the State during 1946-47 and 1947-48 was Rs. 49,24,643 and Rs. 79,30,238 respectively. The figure for 1945-46 and the figures of breakdown by colliery as also the strength of labour at each of the State owned collieries are not readily available. These are being collected and will be communicated later to the honourable member.

The expenditure per capita towards the cheap grain facility is about rupees five per week.

## OVERCROWDING IN THIRD CLASS AND ADDITIONAL INCOME TO RAILWAYS

\*1086. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of passengers travelling in third class per mile, in excess of the allotted accommodation for these compartments in one year; and

(b) the additional income that accrued to the Railway because of this overcrowding during the past year.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT.

(a) The average number of passengers travelling in third class per mile, in excess of the allotted accommodation for these compartments in the last completed year (1947-48) can be expressed by a comparison of passenger miles with the seat miles and not a mere comparison of the total number of seats available with the total number of passengers carried, as the latter comparison does not allow for the element of distance. The figures are shown below by gauges, and the excesses are with reference to an occupation ratio (i.e. percentage of passenger miles to seat miles) of 60 per cent, which is regarded as the reasonable ratio for purposes of an immediate target.

1947-48 class I Indian Railways (excluding EP and Assam Railways for which reliable figure for 1947-48 are not available).

|       | Total seat miles (in thousands). | Total passenger miles (in thousands). | Actual occupation ratio (per cent). | 60% of the seat miles (in thousands) |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|       | 2                                | 3                                     | 4                                   | 5                                    |
| B. G. | 25,413,436                       | 18,847,162                            | 74.16%                              | 15,248,062                           |
| M. G. | 10,490,409                       | 9,403,386                             | 89.63%                              | 6,294,245                            |
| N. G. | 479,566                          | 357,582                               | 74.57%                              | 287,704                              |

Column 5 shows what should have been the passenger miles in relation to the occupation ratio of 60 per cent (regarded as being reasonable), against which the actual passenger miles are those shown in column 3.

(b) The estimated additional earnings derived from third class passengers who travelled in excess of an occupation ratio of 60 per cent, during 1947-48 on Indian Government Railways is Rs. 12.42 crores computed pro rata on the basis of percentages given in (a) above.

## COMPENSATION BY RAILWAYS FOR CLAIMS DURING 1948

\*1087. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amounts of compensation paid on account of claims during the year from 1st January, 1948 ending December, 1948?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** During the period 1st January, 1948 to 31st December, 1948 a sum of approximately Rs. 1,80,60,000 was paid by the Indian Government Railways on account of claims compensation.

## COTTAGE OR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES FOR MANUFACTURING CYCLE PARTS

\*1088. **Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any cottage or small scale industries for producing cycle parts;

(b) if so, what has been the approximate value of their products and the nature of the parts produced;

(c) whether the present policy of importing cycles has in any way affected these industries; and

(d) whether the products of these industries can compete in price with the imported articles and if not, whether Government propose to give any protection to these industries?

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

(b) Mudguard, Chainguard, Handle Bar, Chain stretching screw, Cap, Carrier, Bell, etc., worth about Rs. 1,50,000 annually.

(c) Not to my knowledge.

(d) Yes, Sir. The price of the indigenous product is lower than that of the imported one, but it is not quite popular because of its inferior quality. The indigenous industry is now improving the quality of its products and in order to help the development of the industry protective duties are levied on foreign cycles imported into the country. A statement giving details of the duties levied is laid on the table of the House. The question whether the protection now given needs any modification is under examination.

## STATEMENT

*Details of Protection afforded to the bicycle industry*

| Item Number of the Indian Customs Tariff under which duty is assessable. |                                                                  |            |            |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 75 (5)                                                                   | Cycles (other than motor cycles) Imported entire or in sections. |            |            |             |
|                                                                          | (a) British Manufacture.                                         | Protective | 24 percent | ad valorem. |
|                                                                          | (b) Not of British Manufacture                                   | Protective | 36 percent | ad valorem. |
| 75 (6)                                                                   | Frames for cycles (other than motor cycles).                     |            |            |             |
|                                                                          | (a) of British Manufacture                                       | Protective | 21 percent | ad valorem. |
|                                                                          | (b) not of British Manufacture                                   | Protective | 35 percent | ad valorem. |
| 75 (7)                                                                   | Handle bars for cycles (other than motor cycles).                |            |            |             |
|                                                                          | (a) of British Manufacture                                       | Protective | 21 percent | ad valorem. |
|                                                                          | (b) not of British Manufacture                                   | Protective | 36 percent | ad valorem. |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

75(8)

All other parts and accessories of cycles (other than motor cycles) not otherwise specified excluding rubber tyres and tubes.

|                                |            |    |            |
|--------------------------------|------------|----|------------|
| (a) of British Manufacture     | Protective | 24 | percent    |
|                                | valorem.   |    |            |
| (b) not of British Manufacture | Protective | 36 | percent ad |
|                                | valorem    |    |            |

## PURCHASE OF INSECTICIDES FOR PROTECTING GRAIN

\*1089. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what quantities of insecticides were purchased during each of the last four years?

(b) How were these insecticides utilised during each year?

(c) Is there any stock now in the possession of the Ministry of Food and if so, how much?

(d) What were the rates, per ton, at which these insecticides were purchased?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The insecticides were utilised for disinfection of grain and grain godowns to prevent deterioration.

(c) Stocks now in possession of the Food Ministry are:

Gammexane—3 tons.

E.D.C.T. Mixture—2 tons.

Zinc phosphide—2.9 tons.

## STATEMENT

*Insecticides and fumigants purchased during 1945-48.*

| Year | Insecticide or fumigant                          | Quantity Purchased | Rate per ton |
|------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
|      |                                                  | T. Cwt.            | Rs.          |
| 1945 | Ethylene dichloride Carbon tetrachloride mixture | 48—10              | 1,103        |
|      | Zinc phosphide                                   | 5—0                | 5,152        |
| 1946 | E. D. C. T. mixture                              | 13—7               | 1,103        |
|      | Gammexane                                        | 0—15               | 1,680        |
|      | Zinc phosphide                                   | 5—0                | 5,152        |
| 1947 | E. D. C. T. mixture                              | 32—17              | 1,103        |
|      | Gammexane                                        | 0—4                | 1,680        |
| 1948 | E. D. C. T. mixture                              | 73—15              | 1,772        |
|      | Grain O-Cide                                     | 7—9                | 2,520        |
|      | Gammexane                                        | 38—4               | 1,680        |
|      | Cyanogas                                         | 4—0                | 3,920        |

## STOCKS IN BIJOY COTTON MILLS AT BIJAINAGAR

\*1090. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the stocks lying in Bijoy Cotton Mills at Bijainagar in Ajmer-Merwara have been checked and found to be in accordance with the schedule of prices as determined by the Mills in consultation with the Textile Department?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Ex-mill prices are stamped by the mills in accordance with the directions issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. No complaint has so far been received in regard to prices stamped by Bijoy Cotton Mills. Government will shortly appoint a Production Officer at Indore and mills will be inspected by him and a check made of production quality and pricing.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OWNED BUSES PLYING IN DELHI

88. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state the total number of Government-owned buses plying in Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The total number of Government-owned buses plying in Delhi now is 225.

## CLASS I OFFICERS IN RAILWAY BOARD.

89. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of class I officers, giving separately the number of officers in the grades of Deputy Secretary and above, working in the Railway Board as on 1st February, 1947, 1st February, 1948 and 1st February, 1949?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The information is given below:

| Date        | Total number of Class I Officers. | Number of officers of the rank of Dupty Sec-rary (to Government of India) and above. |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| On 1-2-1947 | 49                                | 16                                                                                   |
| On 1-2-1948 | 39                                | 14                                                                                   |
| On 1-2-1949 | 47                                | 15                                                                                   |

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Wednesday, 16th March 1949

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## ORAL ANSWERS

## CEYLON CITIZENSHIP ACT

\*1091. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Ceylon Government have passed the Ceylon Citizenship Act in its original form despite the Government of India's suggestion for certain modifications therein?

(b) Do Government propose to continue to press the view-point of Indians before the Ceylon Government?

(c) Have passport regulations been introduced by both the Governments?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) The Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Bill as passed by the Ceylon Parliament is slightly different from the original Bill; but the amended Bill does not on the whole embody any of the Government of India's important suggestions and does not thus meet their objections against the measure.

(b) The attention of the honourable member is drawn to the reply given by me on the 9th March 1949 to Question No. 1000 of Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava. I have nothing to add to that reply at present.

(c) Under the existing law, no passport or visa is required by Indians and Ceylonese for travel between India and Ceylon. Entry into Ceylon must, however, be through one of the authorised ports which have been notified by the Government of Ceylon. That Government have recently passed a new Act called the Immigrants and Emigrants Act, 1948. When this Act comes into force, all persons intending to proceed to Ceylon will be required to be in possession of valid passports. A similar requirement will also be insisted on by the Government of India in respect of the entry of Ceylonese into India.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Government of Ceylon's attention was drawn while this Bill was being discussed that the Indians were originally sent to Ceylon at the instance of the Ceylon Government for the development of the resources there; if so what was the reply to that representation if made by the Government of India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** All these and many other matters were brought not only once but many times to the notice of the Ceylonese Government and if my honourable friend would take the trouble of looking into the correspondence that has passed between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon and that has been published and distributed to honourable members he will see that we have insisted not once but many times on this and other matters, but unfortunately our insistence has not had much effect.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of part (c) of the question to which the Deputy Minister gave a reply that when the Act comes into force about the passports, both the Government will have to issue the passports, may I know whether the Government will be prepared to consider that those residents who want to proceed to Ceylon frequently for business purposes may be given permanent passports?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I think all passports are permanent in the sense that till the expiry of the passport it can be used. But there is no such thing as a permanent passport anywhere. You can say permit, but I have never heard of a permanent permit: it can be automatically renewed for a person who comes and goes between the two places.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is there not something like a periodical passport between India and Pakistan given to those who have business in both Dominions?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** They are permits, not passports. A passport is given for five years and it is renewable upto ten years. I do not think the question arises.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Have any instructions been sent to our High Commissioner in Ceylon to watch the working of the new Citizenship Act and report the hardships that may be experienced by Indians in registering themselves as citizens?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a suggestion for action.

#### BAN ON EXPORT OF JUTE TO SOUTH AFRICA

**\*1092. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India prohibited the export of jute to South Africa?

(b) Are Government aware that despite the ban, jute is exported to South Africa and if so, what was the quantity so exported during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(c) From what ports were the consignments booked?

(d) Have Government taken steps to see that their order is carried out in letter and spirit?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes.

(b) Government have received no reports suggesting that Jute as such has been exported to South Africa after the imposition of the ban. If, however the honourable member is referring to goods made out of jute, I would invite his attention to my reply to Starred Question No. 306 asked by Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava on the 11th February 1949.

(c) The only port in India from which any shipments of jute or jute goods take place is Calcutta.

(d) Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister wants to emphasize in stating that no shipments were sent from India through Singapore and Hongkong to South Africa?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Government have recently issued a regulation to the effect that in the event of any shipments being made to any port a certificate will have to be taken and also a security from the shippers; if that is so what is the reason for issuing that regulation?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact this is one of the many precautions that Government have taken to prevent the smuggling of jute goods to South Africa.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When the Honourable Minister stated that no jute went to South Africa.....

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** They were not consigned to South Africa from India; they were consigned from other ports.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Via Singapore and Hongkong?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is what we are trying to find out. There have been allegations to this effect. I receive one or two anonymous communications to this effect almost every week and we make enquiries to the best of our ability.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** During the enquiries was the Honourable Minister satisfied that the shipments did not go *via* Singapore and Hongkong?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is not a question of its going *via* a particular place. Shipments go to a particular place and then they are perhaps re-shipped from that particular place. It is not a question of the shipments going *via* some place or directly from India.

**Seth Govind Das:** Could Government find out who were the traders on account of whom these shipments of jute goods have been smuggled to South Africa?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is exactly what we are trying to find out. Our instructions have been issued to the various trade agents to enquire and let us know. The shippers from India say they have no knowledge as to the ultimate destination. They at least try to make out that in so far as they are concerned these represent *bona-fide* transactions under which jute goods are shipped to certain ports which are approved by us on certain conditions. Then what happens to these goods after they are landed in those ports or what happens to them if, for instance, the ship itself is diverted from the way is a matter in regard to which they say they have no responsibility.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has our Agent been enquired into from South Africa whether any jute arrived there from India and if so what was the quantity and what efforts were made to stop it?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Having regard to our relations with South Africa, I am afraid the kind of enquiry which my honourable friend has in mind cannot be made.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was there any trade agent or anybody on behalf of India there?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There is the Secretary to High Commissioner's organisation.

**Shri B. Das:** May I enquire if there are larger applications from new foreign ports for export of jute and whether in such cases Government exercises a check that their requirement is normal and not intended for export to South Africa?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact we have gone, in my opinion, to the farthest limit in regard to these precautions; and I am afraid that our legitimate trade in jute is suffering on this account. All that my honourable friend has suggested is being done, but we have not succeeded in stopping this smuggling.



**Shri R. L. Malviya:** In view of the fact that there is a shortage of jute in India may I know whether any attempt is being made to retain the jute in India and allow export only after meeting the internal requirements?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid my honourable friend's suggestion that jute is in short supply in India is not correct.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have Government received any information with respect to the smuggling of jute from the South African Indian Congress?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not remember to have received any communication from the Congress itself, but I have received reports from prominent Indians in South Africa including Mr. Manilal Gandhi when he was here on the last occasion.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Have Government received any official or reliable information that more jute is reaching South Africa than was being shipped to that place before the ban on the export of jute from India to South Africa was imposed?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No such information has reached Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask whether the Secretary of the High Commissioner's organisation was enquired into by the Government in this matter; if so will the Honourable Minister be able to place the correspondence or the information which the Secretary gave, before the House?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I will look into the papers. But as far as I recollect no formal correspondence has taken place on this particular subject.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know—Sir, this is an important question.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### DAMAGE TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY CYCLONE

**\*1093. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state to what extent damage and loss has been caused to the properties of the Government of India in the recent cyclone in Bombay?

(b) Has any barge, launch, boat or ship belonging to Government or the Port Trust, been lost or damaged and if so, how many?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) The Government of India suffered damage and loss to the extent of about Rs. 50 lakhs. Besides, 2,073 bags of food grains were damaged, out of which 1,782 bags were salvaged, 272 bags were treated as sweepings and 19 bags were completely lost.

(b) (i) Two Bangor class mine sweepers suffered major damage and a number of other ships sustained minor damages.

(ii) Two motor launches were sunk.

(iii) A schooner, *Lot's Wife*, costing Rs. 30,000 was sunk.

The Bombay Port Trust was affected as under:

(i) *S.P.V. Lady Wilson* was stranded on Butcher Island.

(ii) *S.T. Rose*—The Port Anchor and 15 fathoms of cable were lost. The Port Trust Life-boat was damaged and gear was lost overboard. The bridge and superstructure suffered superficial damage.

(iii) Barge No. 139 foundered and sank near the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's slipway.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1491

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, when notice about the cyclone was given to the public by the Meteorological Department?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have no information on the subject just now—I would like to have notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was there no timely meteorological warning to Government of the impending storm so as to enable Government to whether it successfully?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice of that, too.

#### LOSS TO REFUGEES IN BOMBAY CYCLONE

**\*1094. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether there has been any loss of life or property amongst the refugees in Bombay in the recent Cyclone?

(b) If so have Government compensated the refugees for the loss thus sustained?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But may I know what was the loss sustained and may I know if the refugees have been compensated?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If so, what is the amount of compensation?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The total expenditure incurred by the Government in this connection is Rs. 11,300.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know refugees in which camps were affected mostly?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I shall require notice of that question. But I have got information regarding the loss of lives. Thirteen lives were lost in all the camps.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many died in the Kalyan Camp?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I could not give the exact information, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was there any loss in Deolali Camp?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have not got detailed information, but the total loss in all these camps was thirteen casualties.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** What was the total loss of property?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** So far as the loss of property is concerned, the belongings of these persons were lost and for that we have given compensation.

**Lala Achint Ram:** Sir, we have not followed what the Honourable Minister has stated.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The refugees were staying in camps and there was no question of loss to their property. Some of them lost their personal belongings for which they have been compensated.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How was the compensation assessed?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** They were given Rs. 100 for male members lost and Rs. 50 for female members or children lost.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Irrespective of whatever property they lost?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** This is in regard to the loss of lives and not with regard to property.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Then what became of the loss of moveable property?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have already informed the honourable member that they were compensated for that and that the total came to Rs. 11,300.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know, Sir, why the compensation given for loss of female members was less than the amount given for loss of male members?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, this was left to the discretion of the Bombay Government. Of course, they must take into consideration the earning capacity of the male and female members.

#### IMPORT OF AUTOMOBILES IN 1948

\*1095. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many automobiles of foreign make have been imported into this country during the year 1948?

(b) What is their total cost?

(c) How many of them have been taken by the Government of India for their use?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) to (c). I lay on the table of the House a statement containing the required information.

#### STATEMENT

##### (i) Import of Automobiles into India

|                                                | January to December 1948 |                      |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
|                                                | Quantity Number          | Value (Rs. in lakhs) |
| Motor Cars (including taxi cars)               | 19,966                   | 881.2                |
| Motor Cycles (including scooters)              | 4,186                    | 43.2                 |
| Motor omnibuses, Motor Vans and Motor Lorries— |                          |                      |
| (i) Imported with bodies                       | 710                      | 35.2                 |
| (ii) Chassis                                   | 18,944                   | 802.3                |

##### (ii) Number of Automobiles taken by Government

|                                                     | Number | Value (Rupees in lakhs) |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Purchases made from private dealers and importers:— |        |                         |
| British make                                        | 2,033  | 157.1                   |
| American make                                       | 3,234  | 161.6                   |
| Imports on Government Account during 1948—Nil       |        |                         |

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the total amount of revenue derived from the import of these automobiles?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I have not got the figure before me just now.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister made any attempt to enquire whether automobiles of Russian make are cheaper for import purposes than those of American or Canadian make?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** They are also automobiles of foreign make?

**Mr. Speaker:** May be, but the figures asked for are about imports.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I am talking of imports and my question was whether automobiles of Russian make are cheaper.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can ask the question, if he likes, as to the number of Russian made automobiles imported.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** All right, Sir. Among the imports referred to in this Question, may I know how many automobiles of Russian make have been imported into this country?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As far as I know, none.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Then my question follows.....

**Mr. Speaker:** It is out of the scope of the Question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the reason for not importing?

#### DIRECT SHIPPING FACILITIES BETWEEN INDIA AND WEST INDIES

\*1096. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what shipping facilities are available for passengers going to the West Indies?

(b) Are any efforts being made to implement the recommendations of the Commonwealth Shipping Committee to have a direct link between India and the West Indies?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) The Nourse Line operate a fleet of seven cargo steamers regularly in the India/West Indies trade to meet the requirements of that trade. The only facilities now available for passengers from India to West Indies are by these steamers each of which has a limited amount of passenger accommodation.

(b) The Commonwealth Shipping Committee made its report to the U.K. Government and it is understood that they are giving serious consideration to the recommendations made in that Report relating to the provision of direct shipping facilities between India and the West Indies.

#### INDIAN STUDENTS IN CHINESE UNIVERSITIES UNDER COMMUNIST CONTROL

\*1097. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there are any Indian students in the Universities in China under the control of the Communists?

(b) What arrangements have been made to send remittances to them?

(c) Have any reports been recently received about their general welfare?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs):** (a) There are six Government of India scholars at the National Peking University.

(b) The Indian Embassy has deposited a certain amount of United States dollars to cover their expenses and to meet any emergency arising out of dislocation of communications.

(c) Yes; they are reported to be safe and well.

#### NON-COMPLIANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF FACTORIES ACT, 1948

\*1098. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether any complaints have been received by Government about the non-compliance by industries of the provisions of the Factories

Act, 1948 regarding (i) Canteens and (ii) Leave with pay and if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** No. I may add that the Factories Act, 1948, will come into force only from the 1st April, 1949.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Are the Government aware that the ten days leave, as provided for in the Factories Act, has not been granted in certain establishments ever since a provision to that effect was made?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** As my honourable friend is aware, the administration of the Factories Act is entirely in the hands of the Provincial Governments and we have not received any complaint to the effect the honourable member has been suggesting.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know if the giving effect to of the Factories Act by Provincial Governments and also by factory owners will cause a large amount of expenditure and that that is the reason why the Factories Act has not been given effect to in the Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** That is not a fact. At every stage we consult the employers wherever we effect any amendment to the existing Acts, and the employers and industrialists were parties in the tripartite labour conference when amendments to the Factories Act were considered.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** May I know how many cases were referred under the Factories Act to the industrial disputes tribunal?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** As I explained, the administration of the Factories Act is entirely in the hands of the Provincial Governments and this detailed information can be had from them.

#### MIGRATION FROM WEST BENGAL TO EAST BENGAL

**\*1099. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of people who have gone to East Bengal from West Bengal as refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No figures are available but it is known that there has been no appreciable movement of population from West Bengal to East Bengal.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Has the property of those refugees who have left from West Bengal to East Bengal been declared as evacuee property?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Why not, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Perhaps the honourable member is not aware that so far as East Bengal and West Bengal are concerned, there is no question of applying the provisions of the Evacuees Property Act.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Are refugees still coming into the Indian Union from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The latest information is that there is no exodus at present.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** When did it stop?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I think it is difficult to give the exact date; but the reports since January have been that it is reduced, and it has now practically stopped.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** How many refugees have been rehabilitated by Government from West Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** May I know whether this arises from the question?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the honourable member has the information he may give it.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have not got the information.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are some of the refugees who had come from East Bengal to West Bengal now returning to their own homes? I mean, the refugees who had come from the Eastern Pakistan side, are some of them returning home now?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Are Government satisfied that the property left behind by refugees in East Bengal is treated in the same manner as the property left behind by refugees in West Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The honourable member, I think, must be aware that as a result of the settlement arrived at in January at the Karachi Conference, Joint Minority Property Boards have been set up both in West Bengal and in East Bengal.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know whether there was some exodus of Muslim residents in West Bengal towards East Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have no information on the subject. There may have been cases where some Muslims might have gone.

**Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** May I know the total number of refugees who have come from East Bengal to West Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I think, in answer to a previous question the other day, I had given the total number as about twenty lakhs.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** The Honourable Minister has stated that there is no appreciable movement of refugees from West Bengal back towards East Bengal; and also that refugees from East Bengal who are in West Bengal are beginning to go to East Bengal. May I know which of these two statements is true?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Both of them are correct. If out of 20 lakhs, five or ten thousands have gone, I do not consider it to be an appreciable number.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is Government intending to take steps to persuade Pakistan Government to take back any portion of the refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, efforts have been made by East Bengal Government to create conditions so as to make it possible for the non-Muslims to stay there; and as a result of the legislation setting up Minority Boards and Joint Managing Boards for Minority properties, I think conditions have improved.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Is the Government satisfied with these conditions and the progress made so far?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be a matter of opinion.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** May I know if Government has the intention of resettling these refugees in the Andaman Islands?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Some of the refugees have already gone to the Andaman Islands. But it is only 123 families that have gone, and only a small number can be settled in these islands. The rest will be settled in West Bengal and the neighbouring provinces.

## EXPORT OF MONKEYS TO U.K.

\*1100. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 250 monkeys were recently exported from Calcutta to the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, on what terms, and for what purpose?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Finance. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 24th March 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Finance will answer it.

## RESTORATION OF ABDUCTED WOMEN TO PAKISTAN

\*1101. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many abducted women have been recovered from India and restored to Pakistan up to date;

(b) whether the work is still in progress; and

(c) if so, the machinery and the *modus operandi* employed in connection with the work?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (Minister of Railways and Transport): (a) Up to 31st January 1949, 9,978 women and children were recovered from India and restored to their relatives in Pakistan.

(b) Yes.

(c) According to the latest agreement with Pakistan, the recovery of abducted persons, is the responsibility of the Dominion where such persons are found to be residing. The actual recovery is done by the police of the Dominion concerned with the assistance of the social workers. About eight transit camps, in charge of social workers, are functioning in East Punjab, where the work is heaviest. Persons are sent to the nearest transit camp after recovery and from there they are brought to a base camp in Jullunder, which is under the control of Pakistan social workers. A similar camp, under the control of Indian social workers, is maintained in Lahore in the other Dominion for the same purpose. At these base camps, cases are further carefully investigated and the person concerned is ultimately restored to the original family wherever the family is traced. The assistance of a Search Service Bureau is available in tracing the families of abducted persons. If a dispute arises, the case is investigated by a tribunal consisting of two Superintendents of Police, one of each Dominion. The joint decisions of these officers, are duly implemented and the persons restored to the families concerned.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** By some error, and I do not know how it crept in, the question here asks for only one way figure. My original question was for both figures, i.e. how many were recovered by India and how many by Pakistan. Perhaps the figures are not ready.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact, according to the original version of the honourable member's question, I had the answer ready giving him the information he wanted. But the final form of the question had been changed, and therefore I had to change the answer as well. If the honourable member wishes to have the number of abducted women and children recovered from Pakistan, the figure is 5,671, up to 31st January, 1949.

**Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand:** May I know whether it is a fact that according to Government report, the number of women abducted from India, in Pakistan is about 33,000?

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That was a figure which was given to us some months ago, and later verifications have brought that figure down. It is difficult to say where we can place it at the present moment. It certainly is very much higher than 5,671 who have been recovered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the latter figure include children?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know from the Honourable Minister, of these women who have been restored to India by Pakistan, how many have been sent back to their own homes and how many are in refugee camps?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** 5,671 have been restored to their relations in India.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Is it a fact that most of the women returned by Pakistan to India are women of old or advanced age and not young women?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Certainly a very substantial number of them are old women.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know the proportion, Sir, approximately?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid, I shall require notice.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** How many of these 5,671 were children and how many were women and whether there were any children in 9,978 restored to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As to that also I would not commit myself and I would like to have notice.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Some rough idea?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I want notice.

## MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

\*1102. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what major irrigation projects are now under construction and development under the Control and management of the Central Government; and

(b) the total acreage likely to be irrigated by each project and the year in which each project will be completed?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) There are two such major projects under construction viz., (i) the Hirakud Dam Project and (ii) the Damodar Valley Project. The former is in charge of Central Water-power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission on behalf of the Government of Orissa and the latter in charge of the Damodar Valley Corporation. In addition, there are a number of other projects which are still in different stages of investigation.

(b) A statement showing the approximate readily available information is placed on the Table.

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STATEMENT

| Name of project                 | Area likely to be irrigated (in acres) | Approximate time required for completion from the commencement of construction                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hirakud Dam Project             | 1,094,953                              | The dam and irrigation systems are programmed to be completed in 7 years and power installations in 15 years. It will, however, be possible to start giving both flow and list irrigation in the fifth year. |
| Damodar Valley Project          | 9,00,000                               | 5 years.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Kosi Project                    | 18,00,000                              | 11 years.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Narbada Project                 | 22,20,000                              | 11 years                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Tapti Project                   | 4,80,000                               | (First stage in 3 years)<br>8 years                                                                                                                                                                          |
| C. P. and Baster State Projects | 8,10,000                               | (First stage in 3 years)<br>10 years                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Sabarmati Project               | 60,000                                 | 4 years                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Coorg Project                   | 6,000                                  | 3 years                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** May I know what are those projects which are still under consideration?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Apart from the Hirakud Dam and Damodar Valley Projects, the projects under consideration are the Kosi Project, Narbada Project, Tapti Project, C.P. and Baster State Projects, Sabarmati Project and Coorg Projects.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I ask whether any of them are going to be taken in hand and has any plan been made?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** This does not arise.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the headquarters of the Damodar Valley Corporation is at Calcutta and not on the scene of the valley?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Temporarily, Sir, it is in Calcutta.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How far is it from the Damodar Valley, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### STRIKES IN COAL MINES

†\*1103. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total number of strikes in the Coal Mines of the country during the last financial year?

(b) What were the demands of the strikers?

(c) What is the quantity of coal production that was lost due to these strikes?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) 137.

(b) The demands of the workers mainly related to (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Conciliation Board, (ii) Increase in wages, (iii) Recognition of Unions, (iv) Re-instatement of discharged persons, (v) Payment of wages for the strike period, (vi) Payment of bonus, (vii) Abolition of the contract system, and (viii) Supply of food-grains.

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

(c) No precise data in regard to the loss of production on account of strikes are available. It is, however, estimated that the loss in production was roughly 2½ lakhs tons.

#### KEROSENE OIL QUOTAS FOR PROVINCES

\*1104. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power, be pleased to state how the kerosene oil quotas for different Provinces are fixed?

(b) Is it done on the basis of population?

(c) Is there any all India standard for the distribution of kerosene oil per head in rural areas?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Quotas are based on the 1941 offtake and allotted as between the respective areas fed from each main port and from Digboi. Thus for example the total availability for the first quarter of 1949 being 109 per cent. of 1941 consumption, each main port area and Assam will receive 109 per cent. of its offtake in 1941.

(b) No.

(c) No.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what are the causes of the present scarcity of kerosene oil in India, especially in the rural areas?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The causes are (1) transport facilities and (ii) the shortage of tin plate in which kerosene is generally packed.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what quantity was supplied in the pre-war days and what is supplied in the present times?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** In 1941 it was 6,80,490 tons and the half-yearly figure for 1949 is 7,44,000 tons. The supply has improved at least this year by say 10 or 15 per cent.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What percentage of our present need in kerosene oil is met by local produce?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Seth Govind Das:** As this quota has been fixed according to the consumption of 1941 and as conditions have changed since then, is there any proposal to revise this quota?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** There is no such proposal before the Government, but if the honourable member is very keen, Government might consider it.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that during the month of February no kerosene oil was issued to Delhi and all the quotas were suspended?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Might be, Sir.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Does the provincial quota include supply to railway stations also?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the present position of the stock of kerosene oil in the various ports in India?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want to know whether there is any shortage about bulk supply?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister has no idea, he wants to have notice

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What is the quantity of oil supplied to the railways?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice, Sir.

#### NATIONALISATION OF BURMA OIL COMPANY IN INDIA

**\*1105. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power, be pleased to state whether Government are going to nationalise the Burma Oil Company of India and if so, what will be the sum involved in buying up the petroleum wells at Digboi and other places in Assam?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** The answer is in the negative.

#### BAN ON IMPORT OF RAW SILK

**\*1106. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the import of raw silk into India from foreign countries is banned and if so, since when and why?

(b) Is it a fact that despite this ban, a large quantity of raw silk is imported at Calcutta port and if so, what is the quantity so imported and what are the reasons for allowing such import?

(c) What are the prices of indigenous raw silk and imported raw silk?

(d) What is the annual consumption of raw silk in India?

(e) Was any import of raw silk made at the port of Okha?

(f) If so, what was the quantity and were complaints lodged that it was an illegal import?

(g) Is there any ban on import of silk piece-goods from foreign countries?

(h) If not, what are the reasons for continuing the ban on import of raw silk?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes. Imports of raw silk from countries other than U.K. British Colonies and Dominions were stopped from the 22nd January and from all other sources from the 1st July 1948, for the following reasons:

(i) the indigenous production of raw silk was more than 50 per cent. of the total demand;

(ii) Licences already issued during the preceding period were quite large; and

(iii) Government had arranged to purchase 4 lakhs lbs. of raw silk from Japan.

(b) Information so far available shows that some imports were made during 1948, but they were against (i) licences issued up to 21st January 1948 from Non-Empire countries and (ii) those issued up to 30th June 1948 for imports from Empire countries.

(c) The prices of indigenous and imported raw silk are as follows:

Indigenous—About Rs. 32 per lb.

Imported (c.i.f. values, i.e. excluding customs duty and surcharges)—

Italy About Rs. 11 per lb.

Hongkong About Rs. 15 per lb.

Japan About Rs. 15 per lb.

(d) Four million pounds.

(e) and (f). Yes. 73,896 lbs. valued at Rs. 9,82,845/-. The Government received an anonymous complaint in respect of these imports, but investigation in the matter revealed that these were made against a licence duly granted by the Import Trade Controller, Okha.

(g) and (h). No. Imports of silk piecegoods from soft currency countries are covered by Open General Licence while imports from Japan are subject to monetary ceiling. Imports from dollar and hard currency countries are prohibited. Government are considering the policy in regard to imports of raw silk and the Tariff Board Report on the claim of the Sericulture Industry for protection is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that the import of raw silk was banned but because licenses were issued, therefore they were allowed to be imported into the Calcutta Port. May I know when the ban was imposed any provision was made that for the purpose of import licences which have been granted, imports under the said licenses would be allowed?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact, the import was made on the strength of a licence that had been issued before the ban was imposed and the import from that point of view could not be called illegitimate.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In what months these imports were allowed?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have not got the months here.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, whether the Calcutta Customs held over these goods which arrived there and did not allow to pass unless penalty was paid subsequently they released shipment?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** My honourable friend has raised an issue on which I should like to make a somewhat detailed statement. There have been protests against certain shipments of raw silk that arrived at the Calcutta Port. The licences which were issued in this regard permitted the import of raw silk produced in Hongkong only. Now it was represented to us that the raw silk imported against these licences was not of Hongkong origin but was of either Japanese or Chinese origin. The point is now being enquired into as to whether the raw silk was of Hongkong origin or otherwise. It appears that Hongkong produces very little raw silk, but the silk that has been imported has been processed there, i.e., given some chemical treatment. All this is being investigated locally by our representative in the Far East. Meanwhile clearance of the goods has been allowed on the importers executing a bond that if the silk is found to be not of Hongkong origin, a penalty equal to 100 per cent. of the value of the goods would be collected from them.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the production of raw silk in Hongkong? May I also know when the Honourable Minister stated that it was processed, does it not mean that it is to be treated as yarn and why was it allowed to be imported?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The indication given on the packages was that all these were of Hongkong origin.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what profit did the importer make by this smuggling of yarn?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am not in a position to say that, but they will have to pay hundred per cent. of the value by way of penalty if it is proved that the yarn was not actually of Hongkong origin.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the importer concerned made a profit of Rs. 40 lakhs.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is not a permissible question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many bales were imported to Okha?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have already given my honourable friend the quantity, viz., 73,896 lbs.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was any penalty imposed there?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Well, Okha is an Indian State. Our control over the transactions there is not so complete as over the transactions in Indian ports.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But were not the Customs people aware of this and did they not hold this up for sometime and subsequently released it?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was not the attention of the Government drawn to this by a firm in Bombay, Tribhawandas & Co. stating that this smuggling was going on on a large scale and must be stopped?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have already stated that it was on receipt of anonymous complaint that an enquiry was made.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I am giving the names of the people who made such a representation. Was such a representation received?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The Honourable Minister said that an anonymous representation was received.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I am giving the name of the person who made the representation?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I shall look into it. But then the first complaint was an anonymous complaint.

#### AUCTION OF TREES IN M.C.A. QUARTERS

**\*1107. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trees that were cut and auctioned in 1948 from the premises of the M. C. A. Quarters by the Central Public Works Department.

(b) to whom they were auctioned; and

(c) the amount realised from the same?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Twelve.

(b) Private individuals.

(c) Rs. 580.

#### CLOSING OF BIJAI COTTON MILLS AT BIJAINAGAR IN AJMER-MERWARA

**\*1108. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Proprietors of Bijai Cotton Mills at Bijainagar in Ajmer-Merwara closed their mills for about a month when certain demands were made by the labourers?

(b) Are Government making any enquiry into the matter?

(c) Is the scale of wages for labourers in Ajmer-Merwara the same as in Delhi and Coorg?

(d) If not, what is the difference and what is the reason for the existence of such a difference?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) No. The Mills closed down on the 31st January, 1949 on account of accumulation of stocks on hand and difficulty in securing the supply of cotton. A tussle was however going on between the management and workers on the question of increase in wages and dearness allowance.

(b) Enquiries have been made and Government are informed that the dispute with the labour leaders has been amicably settled.

(c) and (d). I think comparison is sought in regard to textile workers. There are no textile mills in Coorg. As regards Delhi, the scales of wages are somewhat higher than those prevailing in Ajmer-Merwara. This probably reflects the difference in the cost of living between the two areas.

#### TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE WITH U.S.S.R.

**\*1109. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union of the Socialist Soviet Russia has approached India for a treaty of friendship and commerce;

(b) if so, what stage has the matter reached; and

(c) if not, whether such a treaty of friendship with the Union of the Socialist Soviet Russia is under Government's active consideration?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs):** (a) to (c). No formal approach has been made for a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between India and the U.S.S.R. The possibility of closer commercial relations with the U.S.S.R. has, however, been under consideration. From time to time specific agreements with regard to the exchange of commodities have been made. Negotiations are expected to start shortly for a more comprehensive trade agreement between India and the U.S.S.R.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the swift moving world events, does India seek a treaty of friendship or pact of non-aggression with the U.S.S.R.?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** A proposal for having a treaty of friendship not only with the U.S.S.R. but with other countries also has always been under the consideration of Government.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has Marshal Stalin invited our Prime Minister to Moscow, as President Truman has done?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable the Prime Minister, in pursuit of his valiant search for world peace, propose to invite President Truman and Marshal Stalin to India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No such proposal is at present under consideration.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know whether there have been serious hostile comments against India in the Soviet Press?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think I can allow that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the relation between our Ambassador and the U.S.S.R.?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is too vague to be answered.

#### ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND COMMITTEE AT KODARMA IN BIHAR.

**\*1110. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the present activities and also the achievements hitherto obtained of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Committee at Kodarma in the district of Hazaribagh in Bihar;



(b) the amount hitherto collected, the amount hitherto spent and also the objects for which the expenditure was incurred; and

(c) whether a hospital is going to be established by the Welfare Committee at Telaiya some eight or nine miles from Kodarma which is the centre of mines and if so, for whose benefit?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Two dispensaries have been opened one at Dhab and another at Dhorakola. Ten beds have been reserved at the Kodarma hospital for treatment of the mica mines labour for which an annual grant of Rs. 13,000 is given to the hospital authorities. It is proposed to provide shortly two mobile medical units to visit mica mines for treatment of workers. It is also proposed to set up a Central Hospital and Child Welfare Clinic at Karma and land required for the purpose is being acquired. A mobile shop has been started which supplies consumer goods to mica mines labour at comparatively cheaper prices. To supplement the existing source of water in the mica mines areas it is proposed to open, to start with, four wells at different places. Vegetable seeds are distributed among the workers with a view to encouraging them to grow more vegetables for their consumption. A scheme for implementing anti-malaria measures in the mica mines areas is being prepared. It is also proposed to provide a mobile cinema for the benefit of the workers.

(b) The income and expenditure of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for Bihar during 1946-47 to 1948-49 are as follows:

|                        | Income<br>Rs. | Expenditure<br>Rs. |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1946-47<br>(actuals)   | 3,22,756      | Nil                |
| 1947-48<br>(actuals)   | 9,31,746      | 9,023              |
| 1948-49<br>(estimated) | 6,95,000      | 2,03,777           |

Expenditure has hitherto been incurred towards provision of medical facilities, running of mobile shop, acquisition of lands, supply of vegetable seeds, and establishment.

(c) It is proposed to set up a Central Hospital at Karma about four miles from Kodarma and over a mile from Telaiya for the benefit of the mica mines labour. The site has been approved by the Bihar Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee and steps have been taken to acquire the land.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** As regards the proposal for hospital at a place near Telaiya, is the Honourable Minister aware that that place is far away from the mica mines and the residences of the miners?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the question. The honourable member is giving information about the distance. What is the information the honourable member wants?

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** My question is whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the distance between the mica mines and the proposed hospital.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member suggests that the hospital and the residences of the miners are very distant. But what is the information he wants now?

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** At whose instance was this hospital being proposed there?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** As I have already stated, the proposed site is only four miles from Kodarma and one mile from Telaiya, both of which are important centres of mica mines. The site was selected at the instance of

the Mica Mines Welfare Fund Advisory Committee on which both the employers and workers are represented. So the selection was made at the instance of the workers as well.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** I want to know if it is proposed to spend any part of the said funds towards the construction of houses and if so what amount and for how many houses during the next year?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** At present there is no proposal for the construction of houses for mica labour out of this fund. The income from the mica cess is very small and we do not want to spend any portion of this income on Housing. Moreover, the majority of the workers in the mica mines are from the neighbouring villages and they have got their own houses. Certain persons have not got their own houses and we are getting the employers to construct houses for them.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** The Honourable Minister stated that the proposed hospital is four miles away from Kodarma which is the mica mine centre. May I know how mica miners will benefit from that hospital?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** There are so many mines. My honourable friend is also in the know of the locality as well as myself. I can safely assure him that the site of the hospital is very convenient to the labour.

#### ABOLITION OF COMMUNAL CANTEENS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

\*1111. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the various Departments of the Government of India separate canteens and restaurants are being maintained for different communities?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of taking steps to abolish the said communal canteens and restaurants and if so, how soon, and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any canteen at all attached to any Department of the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** There are several hostels which are under the control of the Government of India, but no canteen is run by the Government of India.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether in the Secretariat there are Canteens, Hindu Refreshment Rooms and Muslim Refreshment Rooms? If that is so, may I know whether Government intend to do away with this communal element?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** There is no such canteen run on communal lines.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Minister of State aware that the Health Ministry runs a canteen?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The honourable member must ask the Health Minister.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The various Departments are mentioned here in the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not the concern of his Ministry.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any canteen at all run by any Government Department?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not aware.

## EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN BASTAR STATE

\*1112. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what mineral deposits have been found in Bastar State (merged with the Central Provinces)?

(b) How many of these minerals are found in commercial quantities?

(c) What is the plan of Government to exploit these minerals, and what will be the cost of development of industries there?

(d) How long would these industries take to start?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) The Main economic minerals are iron-ore, Bauxite and Lime stone. Mica Magnetite and several other minerals also occur in small quantities.

(b) Iron-ores, bauxite and Lime-stone.

(c) and (d). Further investigation of the iron-ore deposits in Bastar State has been taken up by the Geological Survey of India this year. The Development of industries is mainly the responsibility of the Province, and the required information is not available. The State is rather inaccessible, and before any development project can be taken in hand, the country will require to be opened up by the construction of roads and railways.

## GENERATION OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC ENERGY IN BASTAR STATE

\*1113. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government propose to erect a plant to generate hydro-electric energy in Bastar State?

(b) If so, how far have Government proceeded with the plan?

(c) Which place have Government selected for the erection of the plant?

(d) The information will be available only after the completion of the preliminary it?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Yes. A proposal is under examination to develop the Indravati and Sabri rivers in the Bastar State for purposes of irrigation and generation of electric power.

(b) Preliminary investigations have just been taken in hand.

(c) No site has been selected so far.

(d) The information will be available only after the completion of the preliminary investigations.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what time is it expected that this preliminary survey will be completed and by what time do Government expect a report on this?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Two or three years.

## EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL DEPOSITS IN SURGUJA DISTRICT IN C. P.

\*1114. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what mineral deposits have been found in the Surguja District (consisting of Surguja, Korea and Changbhakher States merged with the Central Provinces)?

(b) How many of these minerals are found in commercial quantities?

(c) What steps have Government taken or do they propose to take to exploit these minerals?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The following minerals are known to occur in the areas referred to:

**Surguja State.**—Coal, Bauxite and Mica in commercial quantities. Lime Stone, Clay, Ochre, etc., in small quantities.

**Korea State.**—Excepting coal which is already being worked, there is no other mineral of economic importance.

**Changbhakher State.**—Building stones, clays, iron ores, mineral pigments and coal, but none of them is present in workable quantity.

(c) The three areas referred to were surveyed by the Geological Survey of India in 1943, 1942-43 to 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively. The investigation of coking coal in Surguja and Korea States has been included in the current field programme. The actual exploitation of mineral resources is, however, mainly the responsibility of Provincial Governments or of private enterprise.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Did Government undertake any survey to find out the existence of mineral deposits in other C.P. States, and if so, with what results?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** So far we have no information about other States. About Bastar of course, Government is making the geological survey.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What concrete steps have been taken for the utilisation of these mineral deposits since the survey was completed in 1944-45?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Have Government any information about the existence of deposits of kerosene in Raigarh State among the C.P. States?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I think he is giving us information.

## SURVEY OF PLACES IN C.P. FOR TRANSFER OF CERTAIN CENTRAL OFFICES

\*1115. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power, be pleased to state which cities or places in the Central Provinces are under consideration of Government for transfer of certain Central Offices, if any?

(b) Has any survey been made by Government and if so, what cities and places have been surveyed and with what results?

(c) Has any representation been made to Government by Dr. Hari Singh Gour for transfer of some of the Central Offices to Saugor in the Central Provinces and if so, what are his main points of recommendation in favour of Saugor?

(d) Do Government propose to transfer some of the Central Offices to Saugor and if so, what are those offices?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Certain preliminary enquiries were made about the suitability of a number of centres in the Central India, for the purpose of location of some Central Government offices. The places in the Central Provinces about which enquiries were made, were Betul, Saugor, Chhindwara, Jabulpore and Itarsi. No detailed survey of any of these places was made.

(c) and (d). A letter on the subject was received from Sir Hari Singh Gour and his view was that from the geographical, climatic and strategical point of view, Saugor was an ideal centre. Government have not yet decided whether any and if so, what offices should be located at Saugor.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I take it that this question is still under consideration?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Saha:** May I know whether there is any electric generation plant in Saugor?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether any final decision has been taken on the location of the Federal Court and whether the proposal to have it in Allahabad has been finally abandoned?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No, it has not been.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will Government be pleased to give an opportunity to this House to express its views on the issue of the location of the capital?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Does he want a day to be allotted to discuss this matter?

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Yes, Sir. Even a day would be better.

**Mr. Speaker:** Government will consider the matter.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Were any experts or other officers deputed from here to examine the suitability of these four or five places mentioned in the answer?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I do not know what he means by "experts". Of course, when people are sent to examine the places, they are considered to be experts.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** But who were sent from here?

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know the name of the officer—can the Minister give the name of persons who were sent?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No, Sir.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know at whose instance these surveys were made?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Government, Sir.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the initiative was taken by the C.P. Government or by the Central Government?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** By both.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In locating these offices, is it only the urban areas which are taken into Government's consideration or rural areas also?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The difficulty is felt about urban areas, what to say of rural areas.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did Dr. Hari Singh Gour state in his representation in what respects Saugor excels the other places?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid he should refer to the representation of Dr. Hari Singh Gour.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It is with the Government.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have not got the letter with me, but if he is very keen about it, I would let him have it later.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is not the considered view of the Government of India that so far as the question of the capital is concerned, no change is contemplated?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes, Sir. At present.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN CAMPS

**90. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what was the total number of refugees from West Punjab received in camps (i) run by the Government of India; and (ii) run by the Provincial Governments after 15th August, 1947?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (a) of Starred Question No. 115 by Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir on the 3rd February, 1949. Further break up of figures is not immediately available.

### ASSETS OF EVACUEES IN EAST AND WEST PUNJAB

**91. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what are the total assets left in:

(a) West Punjab by non-Muslims who have migrated to India after partition; and

(b) East Punjab by Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). The information is not available.

### EXPENDITURE ON EAST BENGAL REFUGEES

**92. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount of money expended on refugees who have come to West Bengal from East Bengal by (i) the Government of India and (ii) the Government of West Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (a) of Starred Question No. 773 by Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar on the 1st March, 1949.

### IMPORT OF TRACTORS AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL MACHINES

**93. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many tractors and other agricultural machines have been imported into this country during the year 1948?

(b) What is the total cost of these machines?

(c) How many of these machines have been taken by the Government of India for their use?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) to (c). I lay on the table of the House a statement containing the required information.

### STATEMENT

#### Import of Agricultural Machinery into India

| Agricultural Machinery                        | January to December 1948 |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (Value in lakhs of rupees)                    |                          |
| (i) Agricultural tractors and parts . . . . . | 183.8                    |
| (ii) Ploughs and parts . . . . .              | 37.3                     |
| (iii) Other sorts . . . . .                   | 21.8                     |

NOTE.—The number of agricultural tractors etc. imported is not separately recorded in the sea-borne Trade Returns.

## Number of Agricultural Machinery taken over by Government

In 1948 the Ministry of Agriculture obtained the following agricultural equipment from North America. These were purchased and shipped to India by the India Supply Mission, Washington.

| Description                             | Quantity | Country of origin | Value (Approx.) (In lakhs of rupees) |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                         | Nos.     |                   |                                      |
| Tractors                                | 207      | U.S.A.            | 33.2                                 |
| Sprayers Power                          | 2        | Do.               | 0.2                                  |
| Harvester Combines                      | 25       | Do.               | 2.8                                  |
| Harvester Combines                      | 25       | Canada            | 3.0                                  |
| Agricultural implements (various types) | 15       | U. K.             | 0.9                                  |
| Do.                                     | 20       | Canada            | 0.3                                  |
| Do.                                     | 79       | U.S.A.            | 1.6                                  |

The following equipment was obtained, through the Director General, Industry and Supply, from firms in India :

| Description                            | Quantity | Country of Origin | Value (Approx.) (in lakhs of rupees) |
|----------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                        | Nos.     |                   |                                      |
| Tractors                               | 120      | U.K.              | 9.8                                  |
| Tractors                               | 42       | Canada            | 2.3                                  |
| Tractors                               | 49       | U.S.A.            | 3.6                                  |
| Agricultural implement (various types) | 220      | U.K.              | 2.3                                  |
| Agricultural implement (various types) | 50       | Canada            | 0.6                                  |

NOTE.—Of the 418 tractors obtained from the India Supply Mission and from firms in India, 248 have been taken by the Central Tractor Organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture and 170 have been supplied to the Provincial and State Governments.

## STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS DURING THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE TODAY]

Diwan Chaman Lal's Starred Question No. 35 (b) of 30th March, 1948.

COMMODITIES DE-CONTROLLED AND THEIR PRICES BEFORE AND ON 10TH JANUARY, 1948

## PRICES OF COMMODITIES

| S. No. | Commodity                       | Price before de-control | Price on 10th January, 1948 | Remarks                          |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1      |                                 | 3                       | 4                           | 5                                |
| 1      | Machine Tools—                  |                         |                             |                                  |
|        | Lathes Cone Pulley—             |                         |                             |                                  |
|        | 6½" × 4½"                       | 2,856 each              | 2,750 each.                 | Grade I Machine Tools prices     |
|        | 8" × 7"                         | 5,254 each              | 4,890 each.                 | have been quoted. They, how-     |
|        | 10½" × 10"                      | 5,520 each              | 7,000 each.                 | ever, vary with different manu-  |
|        | Lathes all geared—              |                         |                             | facturers.                       |
|        | 10½" × 6"                       | 18,100 each             | 20,790 each.                | The items furnished are a broad  |
|        | 12½" × 6"                       | 26,600 each             | 25,650 each.                | classification of machine tools. |
|        | Drilling Machine—               |                         |                             |                                  |
|        | 1½" Pillar type                 | 2,740 each              | 2,800 each.                 |                                  |
|        | Herbert 'O' type                | 1,959 each              | 2,498 each.                 |                                  |
|        | Shaping Machine—                |                         |                             |                                  |
|        | 20" Stroke                      | 4,920 each              | 5,350 each.                 |                                  |
|        | 24" Stroke                      | 5,780 each              | 6,140 each.                 |                                  |
|        | Chucks—                         |                         |                             |                                  |
|        | 6" Self-centring                | 250 each                | 150 each.                   |                                  |
|        | 9" Self-centring                | 345 each                | 200 each.                   |                                  |
|        | 8" 4-Jaw Independent            | 185 each                | 116 each.                   |                                  |
|        | 10" 4-Jaw Independent           | 220 each                | 145 each.                   |                                  |
|        | 12" 4-Jaw Independent           | 250 each                | 165 each.                   |                                  |
|        | 14" 4-Jaw Independent           | 345 each                | 210 each.                   |                                  |
|        | (Indigenous)                    |                         |                             |                                  |
|        | Herbert India 6½" Centre × 6'   | 2,184 each              | 3,613 each                  | Not current price as the firm do |
|        | Bed Lathe                       |                         |                             | not want to quote till the award |
|        | Kirloskar 6½" Centre × 6'6" Bed | 3,897 each              | 2,900 each                  | of the Government of W. Bengal   |
|        | Lathe                           |                         |                             | on labour is known.              |
|        |                                 |                         |                             | Maximum Statutory price          |

| 1                                                                               | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 4                                                                                          | 5                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                                               | Machine Tools— <i>contd.</i><br>Kirlosker 8" Centre X 8' lathe with Norton Gear box<br><br>Rapidor Hacksaws 6" X 6" .<br>Rapidor Hacksaws 8" X 8" .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Rs.<br>6,085 each<br><br>897 each<br>1,010 each                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Rs.<br>5,375 each<br><br>1,679 each<br>1,781 each                                          | The costs were said to be much higher but the firms had to accept the statutory prices. |
| 2                                                                               | Ferro Alloys—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                            | Information not available.                                                              |
| 3                                                                               | Cinematograph Films—<br><br>Negative plus X Super XX<br>Background X<br>Duplicating positive<br>Sound Recording and Duplicating positive<br>Positive B. & W.<br>Daylight loading spools 100 ft. negative                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | * 140 per roll of 1,000 ft.<br>* 72 per roll of 1,000 ft.<br>* 65 per roll of 1,000 ft.<br>* 15-12                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 140 per roll of 1,000 ft.<br>72 per roll of 1,000 ft.<br>65 per roll of 1,000 ft.<br>15-12 | * Prices in November 1946                                                               |
| 4                                                                               | Imported Engineer stores.—<br><br>Hacksaw blades Drills Twist<br><br>Milling, slotting and engraving cutters hobs.<br><br>Reamers. Metal Cutting Saws and Segments. Taps, Hand and Machine. Dies Hand, Stocks and Dyes, Screw Plates. Chasers Hand, Slide, Rest and Machine. Lathe tools and all tips, tipped tools, diamond turning tools and H. S. S. Tool Holder bits. Sheer Blades. Files. Precision and Measuring instruments. Broaches. Cutters Glass. Expenders—Tubes Measuring Tapes. | There were no fixed prices on any of the items. The control prices were based on landed cost, plus margin of profit which varied from 15 to 30%.<br><br>Landed cost plus 10 to 20% profit.<br><br>There were no fixed prices on any of the items. The control prices were based on landed cost, plus margin of profit which varied from 15 to 30%.<br><br>Landed cost plus 10 to 20% profit. |                                                                                            |                                                                                         |
| Ball and Roller Bearings—                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                            |                                                                                         |
| RLS—8<br>RLS—10<br>RLS—12<br>RLS—16<br>RLS—20<br>6304<br>6306<br>W2345<br>W2346 | Rs. 3-3 each<br>Rs. 4-8 each<br>Rs. 6-2 each<br>Rs. 8-8 each<br>Rs. 12-7 each<br>Rs. 3-4 each<br>Rs. 4-2 each<br>Rs. 8-12 each<br>Rs. 15-4 each                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Rs. 4 each<br>Rs. 5-6 each<br>Rs. 7 each<br>Rs. 10-4 each<br>Rs. 15-9 each<br>Rs. 3-9 each<br>Rs. 5-10 each<br>Rs. 10-10 each<br>Rs. 21-14 each                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | These prices are for some of the well known sizes of ball bearings.                        |                                                                                         |
| Electrodes—                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                            |                                                                                         |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Per 100 feet                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Per 100 ft.                                                                                |                                                                                         |
|                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Rs. A. P.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Rs. A. P.                                                                                  |                                                                                         |
| Class 'A' size — 6 SWG                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2 11 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 4 7 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| Class " " — 10 SWG                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2 11 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2 8 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| Class 'B' " — 6 SWG                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 6 13 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 6 8 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| 8 SWG                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 5 1 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4 6 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| 10 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 4 1 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3 6 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| 12 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 3 10 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 3 2 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| Class 'C' size — 6 SWG                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 10 15 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 13 14 0                                                                                    |                                                                                         |
| 8 SWG                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8 12 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 11 3 0                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| 10 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 6 14 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 9 3 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| 12 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 5 14 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 8 4 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| Class 'D' size — 8 SWG                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8 8 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 7 15 0                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| 10 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 6 3 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 5 13 0                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| Class 'E' size — 8 SWG                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 9 15 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 8 8 6                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| 10 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8 6 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 6 8 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| 12 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 6 14 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5 7 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| Class 'F' size — 8 SWG                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 32 2 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 28 4 0                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| 10 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 23 0 6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 19 6 0                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| Class 'G' size — 6 SWG                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 12 9 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 11 6 0                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| 8 SWG                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 9 16 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 8 8 0                                                                                      |                                                                                         |
| 10 SWG                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 6 19 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5 15 0                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| Class 'H' size — 8 SWG                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 30 2 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 26 0 0                                                                                     |                                                                                         |
| Wood Screws—                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                            |                                                                                         |
| Brass                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Rs. 3-3-0 (per inch) per gross                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Rs. 2-14-0 (per inch) per gross approx.                                                    |                                                                                         |
| Iron                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Rs. 1-10 (per inch) per gross                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Rs. 1-1 (per inch) per gross                                                               |                                                                                         |

| 1  | 2                               | 3                                                                                 | 4                                                            | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5  | Non-ferrous Metals—             |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Copper                          | Rs. 75 per cwt. (indigenous)<br>Rs. 65 per cwt. (imported)                        | Rs. 92 per cwt.                                              | Ceiling price under control: older was Rs. 75 per cwt.<br>Till the end of 1945 Govt. was the sole importer of lead, copper, zinc, tin and antimony. These metals were imported on Govt. account and issued to all the Government issue rates.    |
|    | Lead                            | Rs. 33-2.5 per cwt.<br>Rs. 663 per ton                                            | Rs. 65 per cwt.                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Zinc                            | Rs. 28-14.5 per cwt.<br>Rs. 578 per ton                                           | Rs. 50 per cwt.                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Tin                             | Still under control                                                               | Rs. 357 per cwt.                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Aluminium                       | Still controlled by pool arrangements.                                            | Rs. 101.5 per cwt.                                           | With effect from 16-1-48 the issue price is Rs. 417 per cwt. Private import is allowed since 17-1-47. Ceiling price under control order was Rs. 70 per cwt.                                                                                      |
|    | Antimony                        | Rs. 250 per cwt. (indigenous)<br>Rs. 143 per cwt. (imported)                      | Rs. 195 per cwt. (indigenous)<br>Rs. 180 per cwt. (imported) |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Brass Ingots                    | Rs. 64 (for issue against Govt. demands)<br>Rs. 70 (for issue to civil consumers) | Rs. 72.7                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Ceiling Prices—                 |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Brass Sheets                    | Rs. 110 per cwt.                                                                  | Rs. 110/175 per cwt.                                         | Prices vary according to gauge.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Copper Sheets                   | Rs. 116 per cwt.                                                                  | Rs. 150/155 per cwt.                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Aluminium sheets                | Still controlled by pool arrangement                                              | Rs. 148/160.5 per cwt.                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Gun Metal Grade I (88/10/2)     | Rs. 130 per cwt.                                                                  | Rs. 135 per cwt.                                             | General remarks—<br>Excepting for very small quantities of copper, aluminium, lead and antimony produced in India, all requirements of non-ferrous metals are met from imports. Indian prices are, therefore mostly based on foreign quotations. |
|    | Gun Metal Grade II (85/515/5)   | Rs. 111.8 per cwt.                                                                | Rs. 114 per cwt.                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Solder 50%                      | Rs. 230.8 per cwt.                                                                | Rs. 255.8 per cwt.                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Solder 40% (Hard)               | Rs. 202 per cwt.                                                                  | Rs. 224 per cwt.                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Solder 40% (Soft)               | Rs. 196 per cwt.                                                                  | Rs. 216 per cwt.                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | White Metal 90%                 | Rs. 393.8 per cwt.                                                                | Rs. 438 per cwt.                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | White Metal 85%                 | Rs. 386.12 per cwt.                                                               | Rs. 429.4 per cwt.                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | White Metal 60%                 | Rs. 304 per cwt.                                                                  | Rs. 336 per cwt.                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | White Metal 5%                  | Rs. 120.12 per cwt.                                                               | Rs. 123 per cwt.                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Solder 30%                      | Rs. 160 per cwt.                                                                  | Rs. 175.8 per cwt.                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 6  | Brass and Copper Utensils—      |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Brass Utensils                  | Rs. 1-8 to 2 per lb.                                                              | Rs. 1-14 to 2 per lb.                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Copper Utensils                 | Rs. 1-8 to 2 per lb.                                                              | Rs. 2-6 to 2-8 per lb.                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 7  | Aluminium Utensils—             |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Aluminium Utensils              | Rs. 2-2 to 2-12 per lb.                                                           | Rs. 2-12 to 3 per lb.                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 8  | Drugs and Pharmaceuticals—      |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    |                                 |                                                                                   |                                                              | After the withdrawal of the Drugs Control Order the prices of drugs and medicines had generally decreased by the 10th except that in the case of a few items the prices increased due to rise in the cost of raw materials.                      |
| 9  | Bleaching Powder and Chloride—  |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Bleaching powder                | Rs. 14 per cwt. (imported)<br>Rs. 25 per cwt. (indigenous)                        | Rs. 19/10 per cwt.                                           | There was no price control but only distribution control.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10 | Rubber—                         |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Raw Rubber                      | Please see list attached (Appendix 'E')                                           | Please see list attached (Appendix 'F').                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 11 | Cement—                         |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    |                                 | Rs. 60 per ton f.o.r. destination                                                 | Rs. 87.8 per ton f.o.r. destination                          | Since the withdrawal of D. of I. Rules on 30-9-46 cement control has been exercised informally with the co-operation of Cement Industry. The price was revised on 23-12-47 when it was Rs. 65 per ton f.o.r. destination.                        |
| 12 | Wattle Bark and Wattle Extract— |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Wattle Bark                     | Landed cost (Rs. 180 per ton) plus 10% margin allowed to importers                | Present landed cost Rs. 250 per ton. Present price Rs. 275   | Under Gentlemen's agreement between importer and Directorate General of Industries and Supplies margin of 10% on landed cost continues. Distribution is also being controlled by the D.G.I. & S.                                                 |
|    | Wattle Extract                  | Landed cost (Rs. 400 per ton) plus 20%.                                           | Rs. 605 per ton.                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 13 | Timber—                         |                                                                                   |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|    | Sal                             | Logs Rs. 2 to 2.6 per c. ft.<br>Sawn Rs. 3.4 to 3-12 per c. ft.                   | Logs Rs. 6 per c. ft.<br>Sawn Rs. 8 per c. ft.               | Timber prices vary according to species and also the size of scantlings. To indicate the trend of rise only the prices of sal have been given both for logs and                                                                                  |

## 13 Timber—contd.

sawn timber of heavy station. The prices of smaller sections and other species have increased proportionately. The present price is, however, no indication of the effect of the decontrol. During June/July 1947, the price of sal logs was about Rs. 3-4 to 3-8 per c. ft. and that of sawn about Rs. 5 per c. ft. The sudden rise since then has been due to the fact that the price of Railway sleepers offered by the Railway Board was nearly double the previous year and immediately the prices of timber for civilian consumption and other Government Departments increased considerably.

## 14 Cycle Tyres and Tubes.—

These prices are the same as those given in the Deptt. of Industries and Supplies Notification No. SS/135 dated 14-5-46, copy attached. (Appendix 'A')

Please see list attached (Appendix 'B')

We have not so far allowed any import of cycle tyres and tubes and prices given relate to those of Indian manufacture only.

15 Motor Car and Motor Cycle Tyres and Tubes  
16 Giant Tyres and Tubes

These prices are same as those given in the Deptt. of Industries and Supplies Notification No. SS/63 (14) dated 31-5-46, copy attached (Appendix 'C')

Please see list attached (Appendix 'D')

These prices relate to the tyres and tubes manufactured in India by the four tyre Coys. There are certain special types of tyres and tubes which are not manufactured in India and the demand for which is being met by imports. The prices of these tyres and tubes would depend on the landed cost in each case.

17 Essential Stores for Jute Industry—  
(Imported)

|                                          |             | Per Gross<br>Rs. A. P. | Per Gross<br>Rs. A. P. |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Built Bobbins                            | 12" x 6"    | 488 12 0               | 580 0 0                |
|                                          | 10" x 5"    | 263 8 0                | 312 12 0               |
|                                          |             |                        |                        |
| Bobbin Ends                              | 6" x 3 1/2" | 106 4 0                | 133 12 0               |
|                                          | 4" x 2 5/8" | 79 8 0                 | 95 8 0                 |
|                                          | 10" x 6"    | 110 0 0                | 137 12 0               |
|                                          | 10" x 5"    | 73 0 0                 | 91 8 0                 |
|                                          | 6" x 3 1/2" | 35 0 0                 | 44 0 0                 |
|                                          | 4"          | 26 4 0                 | 32 12 0                |
| (Indigenous)                             |             |                        |                        |
| Built Bobbins                            | 12" x 6"    | 332 11 0               | 332 11 3               |
|                                          | 10" x 5"    | 195 8 0                | 195 8 0                |
|                                          | 6" x 3 1/2" | 76 12 0                | 76 12 0                |
|                                          | 4" x 2 5/8" | 54 2 0                 | 54 2 0                 |
| Bobbin Ends                              | 10" x 6"    | 79 12 6                | 79 12 6                |
|                                          | 10" x 5"    | 52 5 3                 | 52 5 3                 |
|                                          | 6" x 3 1/2" | 25 6 0                 | 25 6 0                 |
|                                          | 4"          | 19 3 0                 | 19 3 0                 |
| Plantree Rollers (Imported)              |             | 239 5 0                | 320 0 0                |
| (Indigenous)                             |             | 191 7 6                | 199 7 3                |
| Loom Swell Wood 18" (Imported)           |             | 111 1 0                | 145 0 0                |
| Unfinished                               |             | 111 1 0                | 145 0 0                |
| (Indigenous) Unfinished                  |             | 125 2 0                | 156 0 0                |
| Loom (Imported) Finished 20"             |             | 125 2 0                | 156 0 0                |
| Loom (Indigenous) Finished 20"           |             | 53 12 0                | 67 12 0                |
| Spool Centres (Imported) 9-3/4" x 1-5/8" |             | 53 12 0                | 67 12 0                |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | 43 12 0                | 54 12 0                |
| (Imported) 9-1/4" x 1 1/4"               |             | 43 12 0                | 54 12 0                |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | 43 3 3 (per dozen)     | 43 3 3 (per dozen)     |
| Lay Box Backs (imported) "               |             | 43 3 3                 | 43 3 3                 |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | 18 0 0                 | 25 0 0                 |
| Spiral Sewing Machines needles           |             |                        |                        |
| R. & O. & D. J. M. (Imported)            |             | 18 0 0                 | 25 0 0                 |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | 85 0 0 (per pair)      | 85 0 0 (per pair)      |
| Pickers (Imported) "                     |             | 85 0 0                 | 85 0 0                 |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | 5 0 0 (per lb.)        | 5 4 0 (per lb.)        |
| Martingale Strapping (Imported)          |             | 5 0 0                  | 5 4 0                  |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | 6 2 0                  | Not quoted             |
| Picking Straps (Butt) (Imported)         |             | 6 2 0                  | Not quoted             |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | Per lb.                | Per lb.                |
| Picking Straps (Cut) (Imported)          |             | 6 8 0                  | 7 4 0                  |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | 6 8 0                  | 7 4 0                  |
| Tuggers (Imported) "                     |             | 3 0 0                  | 3 4 0                  |
| (Indigenous) "                           |             | 3 0 0                  | 3 4 0                  |



| 1  | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5                                                                 |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17 | Essential stores for gule Industry—contd.<br>Cork Covers (imported)<br>22" x 2" . . .<br>24" x 5-3/4" . . .<br>28" x 7 1/2" . . .<br>32" x 7 1/2" . . .                                                                                          | Per piece<br>Rs. 0-14-3<br>Rs. 2-13-4<br>Rs. 4-4-9<br>Rs. 4-14-9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Per piece<br>Rs. 0-14-3<br>Rs. 2-13-4<br>Rs. 4-4-9<br>Rs. 4-14-9                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                   |
|    | Silver Cans 10" x 7" (imported) (Indigenous) . . .<br>" " 12" x 10" (imported) (Indigenous) . . .<br>10" x 12" (imported) (Indigenous) . . .<br>40" x 12" (imported) (Indigenous) . . .<br>14" x 10" (imported) (Indigenous) . . .               | Each<br>Rs. 8-4-0<br>Rs. 8-4-0<br>Rs. 11-0-0<br>Rs. 15-0-0<br>Rs. 15-0-0<br>Rs. 15-8-0<br>Rs. 15-8-0<br>Rs. 16-12-0<br>Rs. 16-12-0                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Each<br>Rs. 10-14-0<br>Rs. 10-14-0<br>Rs. 15-12-0<br>Rs. 15-12-0<br>Rs. 21-0-0<br>Rs. 21-0-0<br>Rs. 15-8-0<br>Rs. 15-8-0<br>Rs. 16-12-0<br>Rs. 16-12-0                                                                  | Controlled under Essential Supplies (Emergency Powers) Act, 1947. |
| 18 | Starch—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                   |
| 19 | Miscellaneous Articles of Textile Industry—<br>Raw Silk (Filature) . . .<br>Raw Silk (Charka) . . .<br>45" Crepe of Georgette Silk, Fa. brie (White) . . .<br>36" Silk Shirting White or Cream . . .<br>27/28" Silk suiting white or cream . . . | Rs. 37-8 to 42-8 per lb.<br>Rs. 18 to 34 per lb.<br>Rs. 12 per yd. (average)<br>Rs. 10 per yd. (average)<br>Rs. 17 per yard (average)                                                                                                                                                                                               | Rs. 24 to 32 per lb.<br>Rs. 18 to 24 per lb.<br>Rs. 9-8 per yard (average)<br>Rs. 6-8 per yard (plain) average<br>Rs. 7-8 per yard (Striped) average<br>Rs. 10 per yard (average)                                       | Nil                                                               |
|    | Wool—<br>Suitsings . . .<br>Tweeds, Coat Cloth] 3 . . .                                                                                                                                                                                          | Rs. 7-8 to 8-12 per yd.<br>Rs. 3-14 to 5-14 per yd.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Rs. 12-12 to 23-6 per yd.<br>Rs. 7-5 to 12 per yd.                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                   |
|    | Trousersing Flannel . . .<br>Shirtings . . .<br>Lohies . . .<br>Rugs . . .<br>Knitting yarn . . .<br>Scarves . . .<br>Jers ys and Slipovers . . .<br>Socks, Stockings . . .<br>Balacave Caps . . .                                               | Rs. 9-5 per yard . . .<br>Rs. 1-10 to 3-7 per yd.<br>Rs. 8-4 to 16-12 each<br>Rs. 9 to 14-4 each . . .<br>Rs. 7 to 9-8 per lb. . .<br>Rs. 3 to 3-10 each . . .<br>Rs. 4 to 8-14 each . . .<br>Rs. 2-9 to 2-15 per pair<br>Rs. 1-9-6 each . . .                                                                                      | Rs. 11-5 to 13-8 per yard.<br>Rs. 3-8 to 4 per yard<br>Rs. 13-11 to 34 each<br>Rs. 14 to 44-10 each<br>Rs. 8 to 13-8 per lb.<br>Rs. 3-8 to 4-8 each<br>Rs. 5-8 to 13-1 each<br>Rs. 3-12 to 5-4 per pair<br>Rs. 4-8 each |                                                                   |
| 20 | Dyes and Chemicals for Cotton Textiles—<br>Dyes derived from Coal Tar . . .<br>Formosul or Rongalite C. . .<br>Zinc Chloride . . .<br>Bichromate of Soda . . .<br>Hydrosulphite of Soda . . .                                                    | Over all margin of 50% over landed cost.<br>Rs. 1-6 per lb. in 1 cwt. packing .<br>20% over landed cost or Rs. 8-4 per cwt. whichever was less.<br>(The actual selling price varied from Rs. 45 to 60 per cwt.)<br>Rs. 88-0-0 per cwt. ex-godown .<br>A ceiling of Rs. 1-1-0 per lb. or 10% over landed cost which ever was higher. | Same as in Col. 3<br>Rs. 0-14-6 per lb.<br>Rs. 52-8-0 per cwt.<br>Rs. 100 to 110 per cwt.<br>Same as in Col. 3                                                                                                          |                                                                   |
| 22 | Wireless sets—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Prices calculated on the basis of Rs. 7-8 to the dollar and Rs. 1-8 to the shilling of American and British price lists.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Not available.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                   |
| 23 | Cotton Foreign and Indian—<br>Indian Cotton<br>Fullygood Bengal Deshi . . .<br>Fine Omra Deshi . . .<br>Fine Jarilla 3/4" . . .<br>Fine Surat 7/8" . . .<br>Fine Broach Vijay 1/2" . . .                                                         | Floor . . .<br>Ceiling . . .<br>375 . . .<br>425 . . .<br>530 . . .<br>645 . . .<br>580 . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Rs. 354 . . .<br>Rs. 425 . . .<br>Rs. 540 BTB* . . .<br>Rs. 685 BTB* . . .<br>Rs. 660 BTB* . . .                                                                                                                        | *BTB=Better than basic qualities stated in Col (2).               |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|---|

## 23 Cotton Foreign and Indian—contd.

## Foreign Cotton—

- \*East African B.P. 52  
 \*East African AR KAMPALA.  
 \*Sudan G6L.  
 \*Sudan NG4L

\*Govt's fixed prices Rs. 920-  
 \* " " " 895-  
 \* " " " 885-  
 \* " " " 955-

Note—(i) Indian Cotton are 1947-48 crop cottons.

(ii) Foreign Cotton are 1947 crop Cottons.

(1) Indian cotton was de-controlled on 20.1.1948.

(2) With the division of the country on 15th August, 1947, Pakistan cottons have ceased to be under control as from that date. These are, therefore, not included in the statement given above.

(3) Among foreign cottons, only East African and Sudan were controlled in the sense that the Govt. itself distributed (and still distributes) such cottons at fixed prices.

The main producers, viz. Messrs. WIMCO have still retained their whole sale prices at such a level as to enable the retailer to sell a box at half anna but the ruling market price is 3/4 anna per box.

During the control period prices fixed varied from area to area.

There was no price control but distribution was under control.

Half anna per box containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 50 sticks.

|                    |                                     |                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Matches—        | Rs. 224 per ton                     | Rs. 200 to 220 per ton              |
| 25 Sulphuric Acid— |                                     |                                     |
| Contact (1-84)     | Rs. 275 per ton                     | Rs. 250 to 300 per ton.             |
| Chamber (1-84)     | Rs. 224/1 per ton                   | Rs. 190 per ton.                    |
| Sp. Gr. 1750       |                                     |                                     |
| 26 Sulphate Oxide— | Rs. 150 to 200 per ton (Indigenous) | Rs. 150 to 200 per ton (Indigenous) |

## 27 Coconut Oil—

|          |                  |                           |
|----------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Cochin   | Rs. 1300 per ton | Rs. 1390 to 1605 per ton  |
| Madras   | Rs. 1456 per ton |                           |
| Bombay   | Rs. 1462 per ton | Rs. 1400 to 1500 per ton. |
| Calcutta | Rs. 1483 per ton | Rs. 1427 to 1550 per ton. |

The prices given are of the coconut oil imported from Ceylon. During the control period, prices of the indigenous coconut oil were slightly higher than the imported oil. Presently the prices of indigenous oil are slightly lower than the imported Ceylon oil.

## 28 Copra—

|          |                 |                 |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cochin   | Rs. 884 per ton | Rs. 884 per ton |
| Madras   | Rs. 936 per ton |                 |
| Bombay   | Rs. 934 per ton | Rs. 900 per ton |
| Calcutta | Rs. 976 per ton | Rs. 932 per ton |

## 29 Various Consumer Goods—

|               |                                             |                |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Fans—Ceiling— | Maximum addition of 50% to the landed cost. | Rs. 105 0 0    |
| AC 36" Sweep  |                                             |                |
| 48" Sweep     | Ditto.                                      | Rs. 125 to 135 |
| 56" Sweep     | Ditto.                                      | Rs. 138        |
| 60" Sweep     | Ditto.                                      | Rs. 160        |

## Condenser Type—

|           |        |         |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 48" Sweep | Ditto. | Rs. 140 |
| 60" Sweep | Ditto. | Rs. 166 |

## DC Ceiling

|           |        |         |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 36" Sweep | Ditto. | Rs. 110 |
| 48" Sweep | Ditto. | Rs. 136 |
| 60" Sweep | Ditto. | Rs. 164 |

## Fans Table—

|                     |        |            |
|---------------------|--------|------------|
| AC 14" Sweep        | Ditto. | Rs. 70     |
| 16" Sweep           | Ditto. | Rs. 81-8-0 |
| 16" Oscillating     | Ditto. | Rs. 103-8  |
| DC 16" Sweep        | Ditto. | Rs. 103-8  |
| 16" Non-Oscillating | Ditto. | Rs. 81-8   |

## Cycle—

|            |                                 |                            |
|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Norman     | Wholesale selling price Rs. 115 | Information not available. |
| Phillips   | Retail selling price Rs. 125-   |                            |
| Phoenix    |                                 |                            |
| Rudgeworth |                                 |                            |

| 1  | 2                                        | 3                                        | 4                  | 5  |
|----|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------|----|
| 29 | <i>Various Consumers Goods—contd.</i>    |                                          |                    |    |
|    | <i>Knitting Wool—</i>                    |                                          |                    |    |
|    | Beehive lady Betty 2, 3 & 4 Ply.         | Rs. 18-4 per lb.                         | ..                 | .. |
|    | Clipper Baby Wool                        | Rs. 14-8 per lb.                         | ..                 | .. |
|    | Lustre wool                              | Rs. 12-5-3 per lb.                       | ..                 | .. |
|    | Pastorella                               | Rs. 18 per lb.                           | ..                 | .. |
|    | <i>Japanese artificial Silk Yarn—</i>    |                                          |                    |    |
|    | 150/1                                    | Rs. 600- per bale of 200 lbs.            | Rs. 6 to 8 per lb. | .. |
|    | 300/1                                    | ..                                       | ..                 | .. |
|    | <i>Artificial silk fabrics</i>           |                                          |                    |    |
|    | Rs. 3-12 per yard (average retail price) | Rs. 2-10 per yard (average c.i.f. price) | ..                 | .. |
|    | <i>Razor Blades—</i>                     |                                          |                    |    |
|    | Gillette Blue                            | Rs. 1 per packet of 5                    | ..                 | .. |
|    | 7 O'Clock                                | Rs. 0-11-0 per packet of 10              | ..                 | .. |
|    | Valet                                    | Rs. 1-2-0 per packet of 5                | ..                 | .. |
|    | <i>Fountain Pen—</i>                     |                                          |                    |    |
|    | Parker 51 Gold Cap                       | Rs. 63 each                              | ..                 | .. |
|    | Silver Cap                               | Rs. 53 each                              | ..                 | .. |
|    | Major Vacuum                             | Rs. 37 each                              | ..                 | .. |
|    | Sheaffers Crest Triumph                  | Rs. 62 each                              | ..                 | .. |
|    | Waterman 32B                             | Rs. 17 each                              | ..                 | .. |
|    | Conway Stewart No 286                    | Rs. 11-8 each                            | ..                 | .. |
|    | Waterman No 302                          | Rs. 14-4 each                            | ..                 | .. |
|    | Waterman No 555                          | Rs. 24-8 each                            | ..                 | .. |
|    | Waterman No 875                          | Rs. 37-12 each                           | ..                 | .. |
|    | Waterman No 1003                         | Rs. 45 each                              | ..                 | .. |
|    | <i>Toilet Articles—</i>                  |                                          |                    |    |
|    | Hazeline Snow (2 oz jars)                | Rs. 13-13 per doz.                       | ..                 | .. |
|    | Hazeline cream (2 oz jars)               | Rs. 13-13 per doz.                       | ..                 | .. |
|    | Marcolized wax (small)                   | Rs. 17-4 per doz.                        | ..                 | .. |
|    | Coty Face Powder                         | Rs. 19-11 per doz.                       | ..                 | .. |
|    | Maclean Tooth Paste                      | Rs. 8-3 per doz.                         | ..                 | .. |
|    | Tex Tooth Brush                          | Rs. 10-2 per doz.                        | ..                 | .. |
|    | <i>Time Pieces—</i>                      |                                          |                    |    |
|    | Westclox.                                | Rs. 9 each                               | ..                 | .. |
|    | Raven                                    | ..                                       | ..                 | .. |

30. *Newsprint*—

Prices of Newsprint still continue to be controlled. The ceiling prices are as follows :—

|                      | At Ports  | Price per lb. Upcountry |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
|                      | Reels     | Reels                   |
| European             | Rs. 0-6-0 | Rs. 0-6-6               |
| Of any other origin. | Rs. 0-5-0 | Rs. 0-5-6               |

31. *Cotton Cloth and Yarn*

Control on cotton cloth and yarn has been lifted with effect from the 20th January 1948. Ceilings and floors of cotton have also been abolished from this date. The question of comparative prices of these commodities on the 10th January 1948, before and after the control, therefore, does not arise

## APPENDIX 'A'

*Prices of cycle tyres and tubes before de-control.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLIES  
NOTIFICATION

*New Delhi, the 14th May 1946.*

No. SS/135.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the said rules that notice of the order shall be given to the public by publishing it in the *Gazette of India* :—

1. No person shall sell cycle tyres and tubes at prices higher than those specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. S/S/135, dated the 25th September 1945, is hereby repeated, provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this order.

3. This Order and the annexed Schedule shall be displayed prominently on the premises of all persons offering cycle tyres or tubes for sale.

SCHEDULES  
Maximum Prices for Cycle Tyres and Tubes.

| Types                      | Covers                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                              |               |                  | Tubes    |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------|
|                            | Wired on                                                                                                                                                | Beaded Edge                                                                                                                  | Wired on each | Beaded Edge Each |          |
| 1                          | 2                                                                                                                                                       | 3                                                                                                                            | 4             | 5                | 6        |
| Bates Dunlop               |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              | Rs. A. P.     | Rs. A. P.        | S. A. P. |
| Firestone Highspeed        | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 24 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 24 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$                                                       |               |                  |          |
| Firestone Sentinel         | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 24 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                            | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ | 4 4 0         | 5 1 0            | 2 5 0    |
| Goodyear H.Y. D.Y. AWT.    | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                       |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| India Super                | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                       |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| All other brands           |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| Dunlop Cambridge           |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| Dunlop Cruiser             | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                                                  |                                                                                                                              | 3 4 0         |                  |          |
| Goodyear Marathon          |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| Goodyear Pathfinder        |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| India Signal               |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| Dunlop War Grade           | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 24 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 24 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| Firestone War Grade        | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 24 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                       |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| Goodyear War Grade         | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                       |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| India War Grade            | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                       |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| All other brands War Grade | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                       |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| Royal Durbur               | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                                                  | $28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$                                                                                                    | 2 13 0        | 3 10 0           | 21 0     |
| Takat                      |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |
| Sterling                   |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                              |               |                  |          |

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                            |         |        |        |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Donnlop Fort    | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 28 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                                                                  |                                                                                                            | 5 6 0   |        | 2 3 0  |
| Donnlop Cruiser | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 12 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 14 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 16 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 18 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 20 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ |                                                                                                            | 4 15 0  |        |        |
| Dunlop Junior   | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 26 \times 2 \text{ O.S. (fits } 20 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ rim)} \\ 26 \times 2 \text{ O.S. (fits } 1755 \text{ mm rim)} \end{array} \right\}$        |                                                                                                            | 4 15 0  |        | 2 11 0 |
| Dunlop Balloon  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 26 \times 2 \text{ O.S. (fits } 20 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ rim)} \\ 26 \times 2 \text{ O.S. (fits } 1755 \text{ mm rim)} \end{array} \right\}$        |                                                                                                            | 9 7 0   |        | 4 6 0  |
| Dunlop Carrier  | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 20 \times 2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$                                     | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 26 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ 26 \times 2 \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ | 12 10 0 | 13 8 0 | 4 10 0 |

A. T. Naqvi,  
Dy. Secy.

Prices of Cycle Tyres and Tubes as on 10th January 1949.

1935 and Tubes as on 10th January 1949.

# Cycle Tyres and Tubes

Type of Tyre

Nominal Sizes.

Covers

Tubes

Wired on

Beaded Edge

Wired on

Beaded Edge

Rickshaw

28 x 1½

Rs. A.P.

6 0 0

Rs. A.P.

Rs. A.P.

Bates Dunlop

Firestone High Speed

Firestone Sentinel

Goodyear Heavy Duty A.W.T.

India Super

24 x 1½  
26 x 1½  
24 x 1½  
26 x 1½  
28 x 1½  
26 x 1½

28 x 1½

4 8 0

6 8 0

2 5 0

Tourer (R.B.S. Jain) and other Indian makes

28 x 1½

28 x 1½  
28 x 1½

28 x 1½

4 8 0

2 5 0

Dunlop Cambridge

Goodyear Marathon

India Signal

28 x 1½

3 14 0

Royal Durbar

Takat

Sterling

28 x 1½

28 x 1½

3 6 0

5 4 0

(Takat and Sterling made in 28 x 1½ W.O. only)

Dunlop Cruiser

26 x 1½

4 15 0

2 3 0

Dunlop Junior

12 x 1½  
14 x 1½  
16 x 1½  
18 x 1½  
20 x 1½

4 15 0

2 11 0

Dunlop Balloon

26 x 2  
O/Size (fits  
26 x 1½ rim)  
26 x 2.00 (fits  
1755 mm rim)

9 7 0

4 6 0

Dunlop Carrier

20 x 2 x 1½  
26 x 1½

26 x 2 x 1½

26 x 1½  
26 x 2 x 1½

12 10 0

13 8 0

4 10 0

Dunlop Carrier

12½ x 2½

14 0 0

5 5 0

## APPENDIX C

Prices Before De-Control

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st May 1946.

No. SS/63 (14).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government is pleased to make the following order and to direct with reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the said Rules, that notice of the Order shall be given to the public by publishing it in the *Gazette of India* :

1. No person shall sell pneumatic tyres or tubes at prices higher than those specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply No. SS/63(14) dated the 25th September 1945, as amended, is hereby repealed : provided that anything done under any of the provisions of that Notification shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of this Order.

3. This Order and the annexed Schedule shall be displayed prominently at the premises of all suppliers.

## • SCHEDULE

| Size         | Motor Covers        |                     | Motor Tubes                    |              |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
|              | 1. Dunlop Fort      | 1. Dunlop 'Dunlop'  | 1. Dunlop Triple Stud.         | 1. Dunlop    |
|              | 2. Firestone DeLuxe | 2. Firestone DeLuxe | 2. Firestone Dunlop Freighter. | 2. Firestone |
|              | 3. Good year EHD.   | 3. Good year DeLuxe | 3. Good year Standard.         | 3. Goodyear  |
|              | 4. India Super      | 4. India Reg. AWT.  | 4. India sterling.             | 4. India     |
|              | 5. Michelin.        | 5. Michelin.        | 5. Michelin.                   | 5. Michelin. |
| 1            | 2                   | 3                   | 4                              | 5            |
|              | Rs. AS.             | Rs. AS.             | Rs. AS.                        | Rs. AS.      |
| 4-90/4-25-15 | 59 8                | 48 12               | ..                             | 7 0          |
| 5-00-15      | 71 8                | 60 0                | ..                             | 9 0          |
| 5-50-15      | 82 0                | 69 0                | ..                             | 10 4         |
| 6-00-15      | 86 12               | 73 4                | ..                             | 10 12        |
| 6-50-15      | 91 4                | 77 4                | ..                             | 11 4         |
| 7-00-15      | 99 4                | 84 8                | ..                             | 11 4         |
| 7-50-15      | 133 8               | 111 12              | ..                             | 13 8         |
| 4-00-16      | ..                  | 48 12               | ..                             | 7 0          |
| 4-50-16      | 59 0                | 49 12               | ..                             | 8 12         |
| 4-75-16      | 61 0                | 52 0                | 43 12                          | 8 12         |
| 5-00-16      | 63 12               | 53 8                | 45 12                          | 9 0          |
| 5-25-16      | 68 4                | 57 4                | 48 12                          | 9 0          |
| 5-50-16      | 75 8                | 63 12               | 54 4                           | 9 4          |
| 5-75-16      | 81 4                | 68 12               | 58 4                           | 9 4          |
| 6-00-16      | 86 12               | 72 12               | 61 12                          | 9 12         |
| 6-25-16      | 91 8                | 77 4                | 68 0                           | 9 12         |
| 6-50-16      | 97 0                | 82 0                | 68 0                           | 10 0         |
| 7-00-16      | 108 0               | 91 0                | ..                             | 10 0         |
| 7-50-16      | 119 4               | 100 4               | ..                             | 13 0         |
| 4-00-17      | 45 12               | 38 4                | ..                             | 7 0          |
| 4-25-17      | ..                  | 39 8                | ..                             | 8 12         |
| 4-50-17      | 54 8                | 46 4                | 39 8                           | 8 12         |
| 4-75/5-00-17 | 65 8                | 55 8                | ..                             | 9 12         |

| 1                 | 2                | 3               | 4                | 5               |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 5-25/5-50-17      | Rs. AS.<br>82 12 | Rs. AS.<br>69 8 | Rs. AS.<br>59 12 | Rs. AS.<br>10 0 |
| 6-00/6-50-17      | 88 4             | ..              | ..               | 10 0            |
| 7-00-17           | 130 0            | ..              | ..               | 13 0            |
| 4-00-18           | 46 12            | 39 12           | ..               | 7 0             |
| 4-50/4-75/5-00-18 | 60 12            | 51 4            | 43 8             | 9 12            |
| 5-25/5-50-18      | 77 4             | 64 12           | 55 0             | 9 12            |
| 6-00/6-50-18      | 91 8             | ..              | ..               | 10 0            |
| 7-00-18           | 137 4            | ..              | ..               | 13 0            |
| 3-50-19           | 39 8             | 33 8            | 28 12            | 7 0             |
| 4-00-19           | 48 8             | 41 4            | 35 0             | 7 0             |
| 4-50/4-75/5-00-19 | 65 12            | 53 8            | 46 0             | 9 12            |
| 5-25/5-50-19      | 84 8             | 71 12           | 61 0             | 10 0            |
| 6-00/6-50-19      | 96 12            | ..              | ..               | 10 0            |
| 7-00-19           | 140 8            | ..              | ..               | 13 0            |
| 4-50/4-75/500-20  | 66 8             | 56 4            | 48 8             | 9 12            |
| 5-25/5-50-20      | 89 0             | 75 4            | 63 12            | 9 12            |
| 6-00/6-50-20      | 105 12           | ..              | ..               | 9 12            |
| 7-00-20           | 143 8            | ..              | ..               | 13 0            |
| 4-50-21           | 63 12            | 53 8            | 46 0             | 9 12            |
| 4-75/5-00-21      | 73 4             | 61 4            | 53 0             | 9 12            |
| 5-25-21           | 82 12            | 69 4            | 59 12            | 9 12            |
| 6-00-21           | 99 4             | ..              | ..               | 9 12            |
| 7-00-21           | 146 4            | ..              | ..               | 7 12            |
| 30 x 3 1/2 B. E.  | ..               | ..              | 48 4             | 7 12            |
| 30 x 3 1/2 S. S.  | ..               | ..              | 50 4             | 7 12            |
| 70 x 130 B.E.     | ..               | 68 0            | ..               | 11 4            |

## Motor Cycle Covers

## Motor Cycle Tubes

1. Dunlop  
Fort.  
Dunlop  
Universal.

1. Dunlop  
'Dunlop'  
2. Firestone  
High Speed  
Reg.  
3. Goodyear  
Reg.

2. Firestone  
High Speed  
H. D.  
3. Goodyear  
H.D.

Sizes

| Wired on                      | Rs. AS. | Rs. AS. | Rs. AS.       |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| 2-50-19                       | 29 0    | 25 8    | 6 4           |
| 3-00-19                       | 32 4    | 28 4    | 6 4           |
| 3-25-19                       | 37 0    | 32 4    | 6 4           |
| 2-25-21 (26 x 2-25 Motorette) | ..      | 22 12   | 5 12          |
| 2-75-21                       | 33 0    | 27 4    | 6 4           |
| Beaded edge                   | Dunlop  | Ex. Hy  | Goodyear Reg. |
| 26 x 2                        | 24 0    | ..      | 4 8           |
| 26 x 2 1/2 x 2 1/2            | 31 8    | 29 0    | 5 12          |
|                               | 31 8    | 29 12   | 6 4           |

## Giant Covers

## Giant Tubes

| 1. Dunlop<br>R.H.S.                                     | 1. Dunlop<br>Freighter<br>HD.                 | Cross Country<br>type. | 1. Dunlop.<br>2. Firestone.<br>3. Goodyear.<br>4. India.<br>5. Michelin. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Firestone<br>High speed<br>HD.                       | 2. Firestone<br>Standard<br>HD.               |                        |                                                                          |
| 3. Goodyear<br>HD, AWT<br>Goodyear<br>HD, HI-<br>Milor. | 3. Goodyear<br>HD RI<br>4. India Signal<br>HD |                        | 30                                                                       |
| 4. India Super<br>HS.                                   |                                               |                        |                                                                          |
| 5. Michelin.                                            |                                               |                        |                                                                          |

| 1               | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Higher Pressure | Rs. AS. | Rs. AS. | Rs. AS. | Rs. AS. |
| 32 x 4 1/2      | 100 8   | ..      | ..      | 13 8    |
| 33 x 4 1/2      | 104 0   | ..      | ..      | 13 8    |
| 23 x 5          | 126 0   | ..      | ..      | 13 12   |
| 30 x 5          | 122 8   | 105 0   | ..      | 14 0    |
| 33 x 5          | 129 4   | ..      | ..      | 14 8    |
| 25 x 6          | 169 8   | ..      | ..      | 16 8    |
| 27 x 6          | 176 0   | ..      | ..      | 17 12   |
| 32 x 6          | 187 4   | 158 12  | ..      | 19 4    |
| 36 x 6          | 246 8   | 209 12  | ..      | 22 12   |
| 32 x 6 1/2      | 236 8   | ..      | ..      | 23 0    |
| 18 x 7          | 102 12  | ..      | ..      | 22 0    |
| 32 x 7          | 235 12  | ..      | ..      | 23 0    |
| 34 x 7          | 236 8   | 212 12  | ..      | 23 0    |
| 38 x 7          | 290 4   | ..      | ..      | 27 12   |
| 36 x 8          | 414 0   | ..      | ..      | 34 4    |
| 40 x 8          | 464 0   | ..      | ..      | 41 12   |
| 38 x 9          | 595 4   | ..      | ..      | 51 0    |

## Low Pressure

|                   |        |        |        |       |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 8-25-10           | 242 0  | ..     | ..     | 22 4  |
| 9-00-13           | 201 8  | ..     | 211 4  | 25 4  |
| 10-50-13          | 423 12 | ..     | ..     | 41 12 |
| 9-00-16           | 323 0  | ..     | 338 12 | 29 8  |
| 9-25-16           | 238 4  | ..     | 250 4  | 41 0  |
| 10-50-16          | 446 12 | ..     | 469 0  | 81 8  |
| 13-50-16          | 955 8  | ..     | ..     | 16 8  |
| 6-00-17           | 118 8  | ..     | ..     | 16 8  |
| 7-00-17 6-Ply     | 144 0  | ..     | ..     | 16 8  |
| 7-00-17 8-Ply     | 162 12 | ..     | ..     | 16 8  |
| 7-00-17           | 208 4  | ..     | ..     | 23 0  |
| 7-00-18           | 177 4  | ..     | ..     | 29 12 |
| 7-50-18           | 216 12 | ..     | ..     | 32 0  |
| 8-25-18           | 279 8  | ..     | ..     | 42 12 |
| 9-00-18           | 297 12 | ..     | ..     | 46 0  |
| 9-75-18           | 450 8  | ..     | ..     | 14 0  |
| 10-50-18          | 514 0  | ..     | ..     | 14 0  |
| 6-00-20           | 103 4  | 88 4   | ..     | ..    |
| 6-00-20 Ex. Hy.   | 122 8  | ..     | ..     | 16 0  |
| 6-50-20           | 122 8  | ..     | ..     | 16 0  |
| 6-50-20 Ex. Hy.   | 142 4  | ..     | ..     | 16 0  |
| 7-00-20           | 158 12 | ..     | 196 8  | 23 0  |
| 7-50-20           | 187 4  | ..     | ..     | 23 0  |
| 7-50-20 Ex. Hy.   | 236 8  | ..     | ..     | 23 0  |
| 8-25-20           | 283 0  | 240 0  | ..     | 33 4  |
| 9-00-20 Ex. Hy.   | 301 8  | 257 4  | ..     | 34 4  |
| 9-75-20           | 414 0  | ..     | 434 4  | 34 4  |
| 10-50-20/11-00-20 | 468 8  | 397 12 | ..     | 46 4  |

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| 1                   | 2      | 3  | 4      | 5     |
|---------------------|--------|----|--------|-------|
| 11-25-20            | 540 12 | .. | 567 12 | 47 0  |
| 12-00-20            | 640 0  | .. | ..     | 66 12 |
| 12-75-20            | 739 4  | .. | 776 0  | 66 1  |
| 13-50-20            | 911 8  | .. | ..     | 79 8  |
| 9-00-22             | 1041 4 | .. | ..     | 97 8  |
| 9-00-24             | 321 0  | .. | ..     | 36 4  |
| 10-50-24            | 422 4  | .. | ..     | 41 12 |
|                     | 584 4  | .. | ..     | 53 12 |
| Extra Low Pressure. |        |    |        |       |
| 7-00-15             | 108 8  | .. | ..     | 14 8  |
| 7-50-15 6-Ply       | 142 0  | .. | ..     | 21 0  |
| 7-50-15 8-Ply       | 156 0  | .. | ..     | 21 0  |
| 6-00-16             | 89 4   | .. | 94 4   | 11 12 |
| 6-50-16             | 104 0  | .. | ..     | 11 12 |
| 7-00-16             | 131 12 | .. | ..     | 16 8  |
| 7-50-16             | 144 0  | .. | 151 4  | 16 8  |
| 7-50-16 Ex. Hy.     | 155 4  | .. | 163 0  | 16 8  |

W. G. LAMARQUE,  
Dy. Secy.

## APPENDIX D

Prices of Tyres and Tubes manufactured by Messrs. Dunlop, Firestone, Goodyear and India  
Tubes as on 10th January 1948.

| Size    | Motor Car Tyres |         |                     |
|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------------|
|         | Covers          |         | Heavy Service Tubes |
|         | Dunlop Fort     | Dunlop  |                     |
| 1       | 2               | 3       | 4                   |
|         | Rs. AS.         | Rs. AS. | Rs. AS.             |
| 4-00-15 | ..              | ..      | ..                  |
| 4-25-15 | 59 8            | 48 12   | 7 0                 |
| 5-00-15 | ..              | ..      | ..                  |
| 5-50-15 | 71 8            | 60 0    | 9 0                 |
| 6-00-15 | 82 0            | 69 0    | 10 4                |
| 6-50-15 | 86 12           | 73 4    | 10 12               |
| 7-00-15 | 91 4            | 77 4    | 11 4                |
| 7-50-15 | 99 4            | 84 8    | 11 4                |
|         | 133 8           | 111 12  | 13 8                |
| 4-00-16 | ..              | 48 12   | 7 0                 |
| 4-50-16 | ..              | ..      | ..                  |
| 4-75-16 | 61 0            | 52 0    | 8 12                |
| 5-00-16 | ..              | ..      | ..                  |
| 5-25-16 | 63 12           | 53 8    | 9 0                 |
| 5-50-16 | 68 4            | 57 4    | 9 0                 |
| 5-75-16 | 75 8            | 63 12   | 9 4                 |
| 6-00-16 | 81 4            | 68 12   | 9 4                 |
| 6-25-16 | 86 12           | 72 12   | 9 12                |
| 6-50-16 | 97 0            | 82 0    | 10 0                |
| 7-00-16 | 108 0           | ..      | 10 0                |
| 7-50-16 | 119 4           | ..      | 13 0                |

| 1         | 2       | 3       | 4       |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
|           | Rs. as. | Rs. as. | Rs. as. |
| 4-00-17   | 45 12   | ..      | 7 0     |
| 4-50-17   | 57 8    | 48 8    | 8 12    |
| 4-75-17   | 65 8    | 55 8    | 9 12    |
| 5-00-17   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5-25-17   | 82 12   | ..      | 10 0    |
| 5-50-17   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 6-00-17   | 88 4    | ..      | 10 0    |
| 6-50-17   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 7-00-17   | 130 0   | ..      | 13 0    |
| 4-00-18   | 46 12   | ..      | 7 0     |
| 4-50-18   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 4-75-18   | 64 8    | 54 8    | 9 12    |
| 5-00-18   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5-25-18   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5-50-18   | 77 4    | ..      | 9 12    |
| 6-00-18   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 6-50-18   | 91 8    | ..      | 10 0    |
| 7-00-18   | 137 4   | ..      | 13 0    |
| 3-50-19   | 43 8    | 36 12   | 7 0     |
| 4-00-19   | 48 8    | ..      | 7 0     |
| 4-50-19   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 4-75-19   | 66 12   | 56 4    | 9 12    |
| 5-00-19   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5-25-19   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5-50-19   | 84 8    | 71 4    | 10 0    |
| 6-00-19   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 6-50-19   | 96 12   | ..      | 10 0    |
| 7-00-19   | 140 8   | ..      | 13 0    |
| 4-50-20   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 4-75-20   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5-00-20   | 68 12   | ..      | 9 12    |
| 5-25-20   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5-50-20   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 6-00-20   | 89 0    | ..      | 9 12    |
| 6-50-20   | 105 12  | ..      | 9 12    |
| 7-00-20   | 143 8   | ..      | 13 0    |
| 4-50-21   | 63 12   | ..      | 9 12    |
| 4-75-21   | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| 5-00-21   | 73 4    | 61 4    | 9 12    |
| 5-25-21   | 82 12   | ..      | 9 12    |
| 6-00-21   | 99 4    | ..      | 9 12    |
| 7-00-21   | 146 4   | 131 12  | 13 0    |
| 130-40    | 65 8    | 55 12   | 9 0     |
| 140-40    | ..      | 68 4    | 9 0     |
| 150-40    | ..      | 76 0    | 9 12    |
| 160-40    | ..      | 91 8    | 9 12    |
| 12 x 45   | 68 4    | 57 0    | 9 0     |
| 13 x 45   | 82 4    | 69 0    | 9 0     |
| 14 x 45   | 99 8    | 84 4    | 9 0     |
| 15 x 45   | 122 12  | 109 4   | 9 12    |
| 14 x 50   | 110 0   | 93 12   | 9 12    |
| 16 x 50   | 161 0   | 135 8   | 14 12   |
| 145 x 400 | ..      | 65 8    | 9 0     |
| 165 x 400 | ..      | 91 8    | 9 12    |
| 185 x 400 | ..      | 198 0   | 10 0    |



| 1                           | 2      | 3       | 4       |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Beaded Edge                 |        |         |         |
|                             |        | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| 710 × 90                    |        | 51 4    | 8 4     |
| 765 × 105                   |        | 69 0    | 10 4    |
| 815 × 105                   |        | 74 12   | 11 0    |
| 820 × 120                   |        | 99 8    | 13 8    |
| 880 × 120                   |        | 107 0   | 13 8    |
| 895 × 35                    |        | 133 4   | 14 8    |
| 26 × 3                      |        | 35 4    | 6 8     |
| 30 × 3½                     |        | 48 4    | 7 12    |
| 720 × 120                   |        | 53 0    | 10 4    |
| 730 × 130                   |        | 68 0    | 11 4    |
| 775 × 145                   |        | 101 12  | 14 12   |
| Straight Side.              |        |         |         |
| 30 × 3½                     |        | 50 4    | 7 12    |
| 31 × 4                      | 84 4   |         | 11 0    |
| 32 × 4                      | 87 8   |         | 11 0    |
| Truck and bus Tyres (Giant) |        |         |         |
| High Pressure               |        |         |         |
| 32 × 4½                     | 100 8  |         | 13 8    |
| 33 × 4½                     | 104 0  |         | 13 8    |
| 23 × 5                      | 126 0  |         | 13 12   |
| 30 × 5                      | 122 8  |         | 14 0    |
| 33 × 5                      | 129 4  |         | 14 8    |
| 25 × 6                      | 169 8  |         | 16 8    |
| 27 × 6                      | 176 0  |         | 17 12   |
| 32 × 6*                     | 187 4  |         | 19 4    |
| 32 × 6 R. O. C.             | 196 8  |         | 19 4    |
| 36 × 6                      | 246 8  |         | 22 12   |
| 32 × 6½                     | 236 8  |         | 23 0    |
| 18 × 7                      | 182 12 |         | 22 0    |
| 32 × 7                      | 285 12 |         | 23 0    |
| 32 × 7 Ex. Hy.              | 297 0  |         | 23 0    |
| 34 × 7*                     | 226 8  |         | 23 0    |
| 34 × 7 Ex. Hy.              | 272 0  |         | 23 0    |
| 38 × 7                      | 290 4  |         | 27 12   |
| 36 × 8                      | 358 0  |         | 35 8    |
| 40 × 8                      | 464 0  |         | 41 12   |
| 38 × 9                      | 463 0  |         | 40 0    |
| Low Pressure                |        |         |         |
| 8-25-10                     | 242 0  |         | 22 4    |
| 9-60-13                     | 261 8  | 211 4   | 25 4    |
| 10-50-13                    | 423 12 |         | 41 12   |

\*C. V. available in sizes 32 × 6 and 34 × 7

| 1                                       | 2           | 3                | 4       |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|
|                                         | Rs. As.     | Rs. As.          | Rs. As. |
| 9-00-16                                 | 323 0       | 338 12           | 29 8    |
| 10-50-16                                | 413 12      | 469 0            | 44 0    |
| 13-50-16                                | 955 8       |                  | 81 8    |
| 6-00-17                                 | 118 8       |                  | 16 8    |
| 7-00-17 Ex. Hy.                         | 162 12      |                  | 16 8    |
| 7-50-17                                 | 208 4       |                  | 16 8    |
| 8-25-18                                 | 279 8       |                  | 29 12   |
| 9-00-18                                 | 297 12      |                  | 32 0    |
| 9-75-18                                 | 450 8       |                  | 42 12   |
| 6-00-20 Ex. Hy.                         | 122 8       |                  | 14 0    |
| 6-50-20 Ex. Hy.                         | 142 4       |                  | 19 4    |
| 7-00-20                                 | 153 12      |                  | 19 4    |
| 7-50-20                                 | 187 4       |                  | 23 0    |
| 7-50-20 Ex. Hy.                         | 236 8       |                  | 23 0    |
| 8-25-20 Ex. Hy.                         | 262 4       |                  | 32 4    |
| 9-00-20                                 | 301 8       |                  | 35 8    |
| 9-00-20 Ex. Hy.                         | 311 4       |                  | 35 8    |
| 9-75/10-00-20                           | 358 0       |                  | 40 0    |
| 9-75/10-00-20 Ex. Hy.                   | 402 8       |                  | 40 0    |
| 10-50/11-00-20                          | 463 0       |                  | 47 0    |
| 10-50/11-00-20 Ex. Hy.                  | 498 0       | 523 0            | 47 0    |
| 12-00-20                                | 575 12      |                  | 66 12   |
| 12-75/13-00-20                          | 620 0       | 661 8            | 79 8    |
| 13-50/14-00-20                          | 850 0       |                  | 97 8    |
| 9-00-22                                 | 324 0       |                  | 36 4    |
| Extra Low Pressure                      |             |                  |         |
|                                         | Rs. As.     | Rs. As.          | Rs. As. |
| 7-00-15                                 | 168 8       |                  | 14 8    |
| 7-00-15 Ex. Hy.                         | 119 4       |                  | 14 8    |
| 7-50-15                                 | 153 12      |                  | 21 0    |
| 7-50-15 Ex. Hy.                         | 177 0       |                  | 21 0    |
| 6-00-16                                 | 99 12       |                  | 11 12   |
| 6-00-16 Trakgrip (Mud and Snow)         | 104 12      |                  | 11 12   |
| 6-50-16                                 | 111 8       |                  | 11 12   |
| 7-00-16                                 | 124 4       |                  | 16 8    |
| 7-00-16 Ex. Hy.                         | 136 12      |                  | 16 8    |
| 7-50-16                                 | 137 4       |                  | 16 8    |
| 7-50-16 Trakgrip (Mud and Snow)         | 144 0       |                  | 16 8    |
| 7-50-16 Ex. Hy.                         | 157 12      |                  | 16 8    |
| 7-50-16 Ex. Hy. Trakgrip (Mud and Snow) | 165 12      |                  | 16 8    |
| Motor Cycle Tyres                       |             |                  |         |
|                                         | Covers      |                  | Tubes   |
| Sizes.                                  | Dunlop Fort | Dunlop Universal | Dunlop  |
| 1                                       | 2           | 3                | 4       |
|                                         | Rs. As.     | Rs. As.          | Rs. As. |
| 2-50-19                                 |             | 32 4             | 27 4    |
| 2-75-19                                 | 33 0        |                  | 27 12   |
| 3-00-19                                 | 35 12       |                  | 30 4    |
| 3-25-19                                 | 41 0        |                  | 34 8    |
| 3-50-19                                 | 43 8        |                  | 36 12   |

| 1                             | 2                | 3                | 4                | 5              |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 3-00-20                       | Rs. As.<br>38 12 | Rs. As.<br>38 12 | Rs. As.<br>32 12 | Rs. As.<br>7 0 |
| 2-25-21 (26 × 2-25) Motorette |                  |                  | 25 4             | 6 4            |
| 2-75-21                       | 36 12            | ..               | 31 0             | 7 0            |
| 3-00-21                       | 43 4             | ..               | ..               | 7 0            |

| Sizes | Covers      | Tubes |
|-------|-------------|-------|
|       | Extra Heavy |       |

| Beaded Edge high Pressure Inches | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 24 × 2                           | 25 8    | 5 0     |
| 24 × 2½ × 2½                     | 37 4    | 5 12    |
| 26 × 2½                          | 35 12   | 6 8     |
| 26 × 2½ × 2½                     | 35 0    | 6 8     |
| 26 × 3                           | 35 0    | 7 0     |

## APPENDIX E

Prices of Raw Rubber before the Control was lifted

## RAW RUBBER PRICES

| S. No.                       | Grade and quality of Rubber | Group Number | Rate per 100 lbs. F.O.R. Approved Estate or dealer nearest station |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                            | 2                           | 3            | 4                                                                  |
|                              |                             |              | Rs. As. Ps.                                                        |
| 1 R.M.A. IX                  |                             | 1            | 87 1 0                                                             |
| 2 R.M.A. I                   |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 3 R.M.A. 2                   |                             | 2            | 86 11 0                                                            |
| 4 R.M.A. 3                   |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 5 Cuttings No. 1             |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 6 R.M.A. 4                   |                             | 3            | 84 4 0                                                             |
| 7 R.M.A. 5                   |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 8 Cuttings No. 2             |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 9 Pale Latex Crepe IX X      |                             | 4            | 88 0 0                                                             |
| 10 Pale Latex Crepe 1        |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 11 Pale Latex Crepe 2        |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 12 Palisha Latex Crepe 3 FAQ |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 13 Estate Brown Crepe IX     |                             | 5            | 82 8 0                                                             |
| 14 Estate Brown Crepe 2X     |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 15 Smoked Blanket            |                             |              |                                                                    |
| 16 Remilled Crepe 2          |                             |              |                                                                    |

| 1                                                                                | 2 | 3 | 4                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 17 Estate Brown Crepe 3X                                                         |   |   | Rs. As. Ps.                                                           |
| 18 Remilled Crepe 3                                                              |   | 6 | 78 1 0                                                                |
| 19 Remilled Crepe 4                                                              |   |   |                                                                       |
| 20 Flat Bark                                                                     |   | 7 | 73 3 0                                                                |
| 21 35 Per cent Normal Latex (Excluding cost of containers)                       |   |   | 87 5 0                                                                |
|                                                                                  |   |   | Plus a premium of Rs. 17/8 based on actual D.R.C. of latex delivered. |
| 22 50 per cent to 55 per cent Concentrated Latex (Excluding cost of containers). |   |   | 87 5 0                                                                |
|                                                                                  |   |   | Plus a premium of Rs. 43 based on actual D.R.C. of latex delivered.   |

## APPENDIX F

The following are the maximum prices for various grades and qualities of rubber mentioned below as on 10th January 1948.

| Grade and quality of rubber |                                                                        | F.O.B. Cochin 100 lbs.                                 |                                                          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|                             |                                                                        | Maximum price                                          | Maximum price                                            |
|                             |                                                                        | Rs. As. Ps.                                            | Rs. As. Ps.                                              |
| Group 1                     | { R.A.M. IX                                                            | 73 8 0                                                 | 72 8 0                                                   |
|                             | { R.A.M. I                                                             | 72 8 0                                                 | 71 8 0                                                   |
| Group 2                     | { R.A.M. 2                                                             | 71 0 0                                                 | 70 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { R.A.M. 3                                                             | 69 8 0                                                 | 68 8 0                                                   |
|                             | { Cuttings No. 1                                                       | 68 8 0                                                 | 67 8 0                                                   |
| Group 3                     | { R.A.M. 4                                                             | 68 0 0                                                 | 67 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { R.A.M. 5                                                             | 66 0 0                                                 | 65 8 0                                                   |
|                             | { Cuttings No. 2                                                       | 65 8 0                                                 | 64 8 0                                                   |
| Group 4                     | { Pale Latex Crepe IX                                                  | 76 0 0                                                 | 75 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { Pale Latex Crepe 1                                                   | 74 0 0                                                 | 73 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { Pale Latex Crepe 2                                                   | 73 0 0                                                 | 72 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { Palish Latex Crepe 3 FAQ                                             | 72 0 0                                                 | 71 0 0                                                   |
| Group 5                     | { Estate Brown Crepe IX                                                | 68 0 0                                                 | 67 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { Estate Brown Crepe 2 X                                               | 66 0 0                                                 | 65 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { Smoked Blanket                                                       | 68 0 0                                                 | 67 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { Remilled Crepe 2                                                     | 66 0 0                                                 | 65 0 0                                                   |
| Group 6                     | { Estate Brown 3 X                                                     | 62 0 0                                                 | 61 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { Remilled Crepe 3                                                     | 61 0 0                                                 | 60 0 0                                                   |
|                             | { Remilled Crepe 4                                                     | 60 0 0                                                 | 59 0 0                                                   |
| Group 7                     | Flat Bark                                                              | 51 0 0                                                 | 50 0 0                                                   |
| 35                          | Normal Latex (excluding cost of containers).                           | 73 8 0 plus a premium of 17/8 per 100 lbs. of D.R.C.   | 72 8 0 plus a premium of Rs. 17/8 per 100 lbs. of D.R.C. |
|                             | 50% to 55% concentrated preserved Latex (Excluding cost of containers) | 73 8 0 plus a premium of Rs. 43 per 100 lbs. of D.R.C. | 72 8 0 plus a premium of Rs. 43 per 100 lbs. of D.R.C.   |

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 269(b) of 13th February, 1948  
and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's Supplementary thereto.

## GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARMS IN INDIA

(b) The total quantity of milk supplied to public by Government Dairy Farms in 52,22,566 lbs. a year.

Information promised in reply to supplementary question of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.—  
No preference is given to Government servants in the supply of milk from Government Dairy Farms.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Questions No. 278 of 14th February 1948.

## RECOGNISED TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS

## Trade Unions Recognised by Government

| Name                                                                              | Membership          | Number of unions affiliated                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                                                 | 2                   | 3                                                                                 |
| <i>Ministry of Railways</i>                                                       |                     |                                                                                   |
| 1. The B. A. Railway Employees' Association (Regional Committee Assam Zone)       | 17,000              | Nil.                                                                              |
| The B. A. Railway Employees' Association (Regional Committee, O. T. Ry. Zone)     | 6,000               | Nil.                                                                              |
| 2. The B. A. Rail-Road Workers' Union (Regional Committee, Assam Rly.)            | 13,000              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 3. The B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union                                          | 16,165              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 4. The B. N. Railway Workers' Welfare Association                                 | 513                 | Nil.                                                                              |
| 5. The B. N. Railway Employees' Union                                             | 7,186               | Nil.                                                                              |
| 6. The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma                            | 1,761               | 5 branches for Assam Rly., B.B. & C.I. Rly., B.N. Rly., E.I. Rly. and G.I.P. Rly. |
| 7. The Vizagapatam Harbour and Port Workers' Union                                | 1,060               | Nil.                                                                              |
| 8. The Non-Gazetted Officers Association, Vizagapatam Port                        | 79                  | Nil.                                                                              |
| 9. The B. N. Railway Workers' Association                                         | 800                 | Nil.                                                                              |
| 10. The B.B. & C.I. Rly. Employees' Union                                         | 10,307              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 11. The B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union                                            | 21,705              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 12. The B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association, Bombay                        | 7,040               | Nil.                                                                              |
| 13. The E.I. Railway Employees' Association, Calcutta                             | 55,300              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 14. The E. I. Railwaymen's Union, Lucknow                                         | 61,456              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 15. The Railway Press Workers' Union, Calcutta                                    | 1,200               | Nil.                                                                              |
| 16. The G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union                                                 | 24,228              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 17. The G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union                                       | 495                 | Nil.                                                                              |
| 18. The M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union                                       | 20,617              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 19. The O. T. Railway Employees' Association                                      | 3,566               | Nil.                                                                              |
| 20. The O.T. Railwaymen's Union                                                   | 8,617               | 5                                                                                 |
| 21. The S.I. Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock                                    | 21,468              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 22. The S.I. Railway Employees Association                                        | 15,700              | Nil.                                                                              |
| 23. The S.I. Railway Loco Transportation Association                              | 1,700               | Nil.                                                                              |
| 24. S.I. Railway Workers' Union                                                   | 8,326               | Nil.                                                                              |
| 25. The Railway Clearing Staff Association                                        | 791                 | Nil.                                                                              |
| 26. The Railway Clearing Accounts Association                                     | 42                  | Nil.                                                                              |
| <i>Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.</i>                                        |                     |                                                                                   |
| 27. Government of India Press Workers' Union, New Delhi.                          | 763                 | Nil.                                                                              |
| 28. Government of India Press Workers' Union, Simla                               | on 1-2-48 192       | Nil.                                                                              |
| 29. Government of India Press Worker's Union, Aligarh                             | on 1-11-47 459      | Nil.                                                                              |
| 30. Central Public Works Department Workers' Union, Delhi                         | on 1-1-48 4,000     | Nil.                                                                              |
| 31. Central Public Works Department Staff Union, Bombay.                          | (approximately) 75  | Nil.                                                                              |
| 32. Central Public Works Department Divisional Ministerial Staff Union, New Delhi | (Approximately) 500 | Nil.                                                                              |

| 1                                                                                                                | 2                     | 3                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Ministry of Industry and Supply</i>                                                                           |                       |                                      |
| 33. Mathematical Instrument Office Indian Ordnance Factories Workers' Union, Calcutta                            | 587                   | Nil.                                 |
| 34. Coal Workers' Union, Giridih                                                                                 | 10,892                | Nil.                                 |
|                                                                                                                  | (Approximately) 2,000 | Nil.                                 |
| 35. Nithagar Kamgar Sang, Thana District, Bombay                                                                 | (approximately)       |                                      |
| 36. Uran Petha Mithagar Kamkari Sangh, Kolaba District, Bombay                                                   | 2,000                 | Nil.                                 |
|                                                                                                                  | (Approximately)       |                                      |
| <i>Ministry of Communications.</i>                                                                               |                       |                                      |
| 37. The India Meteorological Workshop Union, New Delhi.                                                          | 100                   | Nil.                                 |
| 38. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Union, Delhi                                                                     | Probably defunct      |                                      |
| 39. Posts & Telegraphs Industrial Workers Union, Calcutta.                                                       | 5,300                 | 3                                    |
| 40. Telephone Workers Union, Bombay                                                                              | 2,633                 | 1                                    |
| 41. Telegraph Engineering Association, Delhi                                                                     | 51                    |                                      |
| 42. All India Railway Mail Service Inspectors Association, Delhi                                                 | 60                    |                                      |
| 43. Postal Officers' Association, India, Calcutta                                                                | 116                   |                                      |
|                                                                                                                  | (last years' figures) |                                      |
| 44. All India Union of Postmaster (Gazetted and in higher Selection Grade)                                       | 62                    | 12                                   |
| 45. All India Telegraph Union, Calcutta                                                                          | 6,837                 |                                      |
| 46. All India P. & T. (Including R.M.S.) Administrative Offices Association, Bombay                              | 1,326                 | 8                                    |
| 47. All India Telephone Reserve Union, Delhi                                                                     | 162                   | 1                                    |
| 48. All India Postmen & Lower Grade (including R.M.S.) Staff Union, Bombay                                       | 28,902                | 9                                    |
|                                                                                                                  | (last years' figures) |                                      |
| 49. All India Postal Accountants Association                                                                     | 293                   |                                      |
| 50. All India Postal & R.M.S. Union, Delhi                                                                       | 15,060                | 72                                   |
| 51. Tele-Communication Engineers Association, Delhi                                                              | 170                   |                                      |
| 52. All India Telegraph Workmens Union, Delhi                                                                    | 2,828                 | 23                                   |
| 53. Federation of P. & T. Unions of Delhi (composed of some of the above named Unions)                           | 27,600                | 8                                    |
| 54. Union of P. & T. Workers                                                                                     | 25,000                | 172 circle branches and local units. |
| <i>Ministry of Defence</i>                                                                                       |                       |                                      |
| 55. H.M.I. Dockyard Workers' Union, Bombay                                                                       | 3,000                 | Nil.                                 |
| 56. Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, Labour Union                                                                    | 307                   | Nil.                                 |
| 57. Labour Union, Ordnance Factory, Katni                                                                        | 700                   | Nil.                                 |
| 58. Association of Storekeepers & Storemen of the I.A.O.C. Chheoki                                               | 815                   | Nil.                                 |
| 59. All India Association of Non-gazetted Officers of Ordnance & Clothing Factories & Inspectorates, Poona       | 605                   | Nil.                                 |
| 60. Ordnance Factory, Dehra Dun, Mazdoor Sangh.                                                                  | 600                   | Nil.                                 |
| 61. 515 Command IEME Workshop Workers Union, Bangalore Cantt.                                                    | 1,150                 | Nil.                                 |
| 62. I.G.S. Employees' Union, Bangalore, Calcutta                                                                 | 327                   | Nil.                                 |
| 63. Association of IAOC Clerks, Poona                                                                            | 900                   | Nil.                                 |
| 64. The Association of the All India Air Force Units, Civilians                                                  | 270                   | Nil.                                 |
| 65. The Military Lands and Cantonments Officers Association                                                      | 34                    | Nil.                                 |
| 66. The All India Cantonment Department Ministerial Establishment Association                                    | 102                   | Nil.                                 |
| 67. Indian Ordnance Civilian Gazetted Officers Association Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore                        | 66                    | Nil.                                 |
| 68. All India Association of Clerks (Ordnance Factories) Headquarters Executive, Gun, & Shell Factory, Cossipore | 3,000                 | Nil.                                 |
| 69. Foreman's Association of India, Rifle Factory, Ishapore                                                      | 30                    | Nil.                                 |
| 70. Association of Civilian Employees of 512 Command Workshop Union, Kirkee                                      | 1,470                 | Nil.                                 |
| 71. Ordnance Depot Mathura Workers' Union                                                                        | 382                   | Nil.                                 |

## Ministry of Health.

|                                                              |                     |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------|
| 72. The Government Medical Store Employees' Union,<br>Bombay | 542<br>(in 1946-47) | Nil. |
| 73. The Government Medical Store Worker's Union              | 346<br>(in 1946-47) | Nil. |

## Ministry of Finance

|                                                          |                 |                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 74. The India Security Press Workers' Union, Nasik Road. | 2,015           | Nil.                              |
| 75. Calcutta Mint Workers' Union . . . . .               | 1,866           | Nil. Not formally recognised yet. |
| 76. Bombay Mint Workers' Union . . . . .                 | 1,000           | Nil.                              |
|                                                          | (Approximately) |                                   |

*Supplementaries to Shri R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 485 of  
26th February, 1948.*

### ROAD ACCIDENTS IN OLD AND NEW DELHI.

|                                                                                                 | New Delhi | Old Delhi |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Number of accidents caused by Military Vehicles in the Delhi Province during the year 1947. | 42        | 20        |

These figures are embodied in the 191 road accidents occurring in New Delhi and 82 in Old Delhi during the same period stated in reply to part (a) of the questions:

(b) The speed limit in Delhi City and Connaught circus area is 20 miles per hour while the speed limit for the remaining areas of Delhi is 30 miles per hour. Connaught Circus, Connaught Place and a portion of the Elgin Road to the West of Faiz Bazaar have been notified as out of bounds for military traffic. The question of placing certain other congested roads out of bounds for military traffic is under consideration.

*Shri Yudhishtir Misra's Starred Question No. 1117 (a) of 31st March, 1949.*

AMOUNT OF ASSETS LIABILITIES HANDED OVER BY ORISSA STATES TO  
GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

*Assets handed over by the Orissa States on 1st January, 1948*

| Head                                                                        | Rs.       | As. | P3. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|
| (1) Securities . . . . .                                                    | 7,21,009  | 10  | 6   |
| (2) Bank deposits . . . . .                                                 | 10,92,398 | 2   | 9   |
| (3) Postage stamps, court fees and saleable forms                           | 23,94,239 | 0   | 10½ |
| (4) Opium, Ganja and Bhang . . . . .                                        | 3,77,896  | 6   | 1   |
| (5) Defence Savings certificates . . . . .                                  | 28,010    | 0   | 0   |
| (6) National Savings Certificates . . . . .                                 | 8,28,605  | 0   | 11  |
| (7) Advances, Loans and investments . . . . .                               | 2,88,022  | 7   | 6   |
| (8) Cash balance . . . . .                                                  | 23,52,827 | 6   | 6   |
| (9) Miscellaneous funds and receipts of cash with cash dealing departments. | 1,61,160  | 6   | 6   |

### STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[illegible]

Prof. K. T. Shah's Starred Question No. 202 of 13th August, 1948.

## ARREARS OF INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX OR CORPORATION-TAX OF EVACUEES TO PAKISTAN

- (a) The demand for income-tax, super-tax and Corporation tax raised in the assessments for the years 1945-46 to 1947-48 outstanding on 1st April 1948 less amount pending settlement of double income-tax relief claims, is about Rs. 33 crores Tax for 1948-49 cannot be described as arrears.
- (b) 1351.
- (c) Rs. 83 lakhs.
- (d) All possible legal steps are being taken to recover the amount. In particular recovery certificates have been issued to the Collectors in India and the assets left behind by assessee are being attached for the realisation of the arrears. Where the assessee are reported to have any property in Pakistan certificates are being issued to the Collectors concerned in Pakistan, under section 46(9) of the Income-tax Act, for recovery of the tax. Action under the Transfer of Property Ordinance has also been taken in suitable cases.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's Starred Question No. 205 (b) of 13th August, 1948.

## PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF RULERS OF CHATTISGARH STATES

| Name of State<br>1   | List of private property.<br>2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|----------------------------------------------|------|------|------------------------------------------------|------|------|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Rajnandgaon . . . | <p>(1) The old killa, with all its grounds, buildings standing on it and all movable property inside it (but excluding the female hospital building and quarters for the lady doctor inside the killa).</p> <p>(2) The Lalbagh Palace with all its grounds, buildings standing on it and all movable property inside it.</p> <p>(3) The motor garages and the cow shed with its open plot in front.</p> <p>(4) The building of the power house will be treated as part of Lalbagh Palace.</p> <p>(5) Baldeo Bagh with all its ground and buildings standing on it is assigned to the Ranisahiba and she may build a residential house for herself whenever she likes.</p> <p>(6) Certain motor cars.</p> <p>(7) The house occupied by Babi Bai treated as private property.</p> <p>(8) Civil List Reserve Fund Rs. 4/- lakhs.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2. Surguja . . .     | <p>(1) The following property has been declared as the Maharaja's private property:</p> <table><tr><th>Plot No.</th><th>Area in<br/>acres</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>2809</td><td>0.02</td><td>This house is situated on the south of the garage building.</td></tr><tr><td>2810</td><td>0.04</td><td>This is a house situated on the south of the garage building.</td></tr><tr><td>2811</td><td>0.20</td><td>This building is situated on the east of power house.</td></tr><tr><td>2824</td><td>0.59</td><td>This plot will be Maharaja's private property.</td></tr><tr><td>2834</td><td>0.07</td><td>This house is situated on the Kharsia Road.</td></tr><tr><td>2836</td><td>0.07</td><td>The house is situated on the turning of Kharsia Road.</td></tr><tr><td>3468</td><td>0.02</td><td>This is a small house on the bank of the Mani Banch.</td></tr><tr><td>843</td><td>0.10</td><td>This house is situated on the Deviganj road.</td></tr><tr><td>3237</td><td>0.13</td><td>This house is situated on the Brahmastan Road.</td></tr><tr><td>2859</td><td>0.23</td><td>This is a house on the Jail Road.</td></tr><tr><td>3460</td><td>0.53</td><td>The building in front of the Palace which is occupied by the Police guards at present shall remain the property of the Maharaja but it shall remain in occupation of the Police guards of the Palace and shall be</td></tr></table> | Plot No.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Area in<br>acres | Description | 2809 | 0.02 | This house is situated on the south of the garage building. | 2810 | 0.04 | This is a house situated on the south of the garage building. | 2811 | 0.20 | This building is situated on the east of power house. | 2824 | 0.59 | This plot will be Maharaja's private property. | 2834 | 0.07 | This house is situated on the Kharsia Road. | 2836 | 0.07 | The house is situated on the turning of Kharsia Road. | 3468 | 0.02 | This is a small house on the bank of the Mani Banch. | 843 | 0.10 | This house is situated on the Deviganj road. | 3237 | 0.13 | This house is situated on the Brahmastan Road. | 2859 | 0.23 | This is a house on the Jail Road. | 3460 | 0.53 | The building in front of the Palace which is occupied by the Police guards at present shall remain the property of the Maharaja but it shall remain in occupation of the Police guards of the Palace and shall be |
| Plot No.             | Area in<br>acres                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2809                 | 0.02                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This house is situated on the south of the garage building.                                                                                                                                                       |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2810                 | 0.04                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This is a house situated on the south of the garage building.                                                                                                                                                     |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2811                 | 0.20                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This building is situated on the east of power house.                                                                                                                                                             |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2824                 | 0.59                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This plot will be Maharaja's private property.                                                                                                                                                                    |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2834                 | 0.07                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This house is situated on the Kharsia Road.                                                                                                                                                                       |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2836                 | 0.07                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | The house is situated on the turning of Kharsia Road.                                                                                                                                                             |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 3468                 | 0.02                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This is a small house on the bank of the Mani Banch.                                                                                                                                                              |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 843                  | 0.10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This house is situated on the Deviganj road.                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 3237                 | 0.13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This house is situated on the Brahmastan Road.                                                                                                                                                                    |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2859                 | 0.23                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | This is a house on the Jail Road.                                                                                                                                                                                 |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 3460                 | 0.53                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | The building in front of the Palace which is occupied by the Police guards at present shall remain the property of the Maharaja but it shall remain in occupation of the Police guards of the Palace and shall be |                  |             |      |      |                                                             |      |      |                                                               |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                             |      |      |                                                       |      |      |                                                      |     |      |                                              |      |      |                                                |      |      |                                   |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| 1        | 2             | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Plot No. | Area in acres | Description                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 3196     |               | used for this purpose or for purposes ancillary thereto. No rent will be charged.                                                                                                                       |
| 4821     |               | The upper or the lower portion of the guest house (which has been recognised as Maharaja's private property) will be used by Government as Circuit House so long as the new Circuit House is not built. |
| 2640     | 0.20          | This will in due course be given by the Maharaja as a gift in favour of the Girls' School on certain conditions.                                                                                        |
| 4017     | 0.72          | This building is situated on the Post Office Road.                                                                                                                                                      |
| 4132     | 0.39          | The Shikar Quarters in Post office mohalla.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 2577     | 0.18          | Sanskrit Pathshala building.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 3196     | 26.01         | Palace.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 3196     | 0.87          | Hata and garden on the Palace Road.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 4817     | 0.72          | Plot of land standing in the name of Shri Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo.                                                                                                                                  |
| 1177     | 1.60          | Temple with compound.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2313     | 0.78          | Temple with compound.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2398     | 0.09          | Samadhi.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 4539     | 0.02          | Samadhi.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 4540     | 0.01          | Samadhi.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 4541     |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3196     | 1.65          | Temple.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 4820     |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3196     | 1.16          | Temple.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 4824     |               |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

The tanks will be the private property of the Maharaja, subject to the nistar rights of the Public, as at present.

(3) The Goshala Cattle will graze free of any charge in the land adjacent to the Goshala.

(4) Half the number of garages at present in the State will be the private property of the Maharaja.

(5) Four horses. Half of the compound and building behind the front building shall be Maharaja's private property.

(6) Free supply of electricity from the power plant up to a fixed limit, shooting rights wherever he likes in the forest of the State, reservation of a portion of the forests for fodder of animals, fuel free of charge for his own use and of Palace.

The following property situated in Ambikapur has been treated as the Maharaja's private property:

| S. No. | Plot No. | Kind of land  | Area of Land |
|--------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| 1.     | 1893     | Gaushala Hata | 6.28 dec.    |
| 2.     | 2027     | "             | 63.62        |
| 3.     | 1178     | Phulwadi      | 5.00         |
| 4.     | 2822     | Badi          | 0.36         |
| 5.     | 2837     | Phulwadi      | 0.14         |
| 6.     | 3323     | "             | 2.48         |
| 7.     | 3531     | "             | 4.9          |
| 8.     | 3533     | Bagicha       | 2.78         |
| 9.     | 4011     | "             | 0.86         |
| 10.    | 4018     | "             | 3.31         |
| 11.    | 4531     | "             | 2.11         |
| 12.    | 3196     | "             | 1.35         |
|        | 4822     |               |              |
| 13.    | 844      | Badi          | 0.17         |
| 14.    | 570      | "             | 0.10         |
| 15.    | 2487     | "             | 0.21         |

| 1      | 2                                  |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| S. No. | Plot No. Kind of Land Area of land |
| 16.    | 4525 Badi 3.05                     |
| 17.    | 4534 " 1.05                        |
| 18.    | 2485 " 1.72                        |
| 19.    | 2484 " 2.84                        |
| 20.    | 2818 " 0.40                        |
| 21.    | 2772 " 0.17                        |
| 22.    | 2844 " 0.51                        |
| 23.    | 3535 Bandh Ar. 0.36                |
| 24.    | 3536 Bandh 0.62                    |
| 25.    | 3867 Badi 0.4                      |
| 26.    | 4025 " 0.3                         |
| 27.    | 1912 Chanwar Doam. 0.16            |
|        | 1893                               |
| 28.    | 4777 " 1.62                        |
|        | 2805                               |
| 29.    | 4828 " 0.15                        |
| 30.    | 2807 Talab Ar.                     |
| 31.    | 2812 Badi 0.86                     |
|        | 2602 0.40                          |
| 32.    | 10 Talab 7.51                      |
| 33.    | 2815 Badi 0.10                     |
| 34.    | 2827 " 0.92                        |
| 35.    | 2829 " 1.39                        |
| 36.    | 2835 " 0.3                         |
| 37.    | 4537 Talab Ar. 2.67                |
| 38.    | 4538 Talab 5.50                    |
|        | 3196                               |
| 39.    | 4813 Hata 4.83                     |
|        | 3196                               |
| 40.    | 4818 Badi 0.57                     |
| 41.    | 2823 " 1.60                        |
| 42.    | 2825 " 0.43                        |
| 43.    | 3385 Talab Ar. 2.14                |
| 44.    | 3455 " 1.0                         |
| 45.    | 3466 Talab 6.68                    |
| 46.    | 3469 Talab Ar. 6.24                |
| 47.    | 3467 Talab 52.06                   |
| 48.    | 2567 Badi 0.12                     |
| 49.    | 2641 " 0.8                         |
| 50.    | 2604 Hata 0.13                     |
| 51.    | 2634 Badi 0.15                     |
| 52.    | 847 " 0.9                          |
| 53.    | 2540 Bahra awal 10.8               |
| 54.    | 2541 " 1.26                        |
| 55.    | 2803 Chanwar awal 0.70             |
| 56.    | 2783 Bahra awal 0.95               |
| 57.    | 2784 " 2.17                        |
| 58.    | 2805 Chanwar doam 1.61             |
| 59.    | 4441 Bahra awal 2.17               |
| 60.    | 4453 Chanwar doam 1.78             |
| 61.    | 4430 " awal 0.36                   |
| 62.    | 4454 Bahra awal 2.8                |
| 63.    | 2217 Chanwar awal 0.20             |
| 64.    | 2218 Chanwar doam 0.54             |
| 65.    | 4564 Bahra doam 1.01               |
| 66.    | 4565 Bahra awal 2.01               |
| 67.    | 4569 Bahra doam 0.28               |
| 68.    | 4570 Bahra awal 1.98               |
| 69.    | 2542 Chanwar awal 0.58             |
| 70.    | 2025 Bhatha awal 0.8               |
| 71.    | 2024 Dand Doam 0.6                 |
| 72.    | 4621 Bhatha doam 0.22              |

| 1                                                          | 2                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S. No.                                                     | Plot No. Kind of Land Area of land                                                                                                                                                   |
| 73.                                                        | 4622 Bhatha awal 0.30                                                                                                                                                                |
| 74.                                                        | 4624 Chanwar doam. 0.70                                                                                                                                                              |
| 75.                                                        | 4625 Bhatha awal 1.59                                                                                                                                                                |
| 76.                                                        | 4543 Bhatha doam 0.63                                                                                                                                                                |
| 77.                                                        | 4544 Dand doam 0.15                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 78.                                                        | 4545 Bhatha doam 0.11                                                                                                                                                                |
| 79.                                                        | 4546 Dand awal 0.43                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 80.                                                        | 2543 Dand doam 0.27                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 81.                                                        | 2544 Bahra awal 0.10                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 82.                                                        | 2266 Chanwar doam 0.78                                                                                                                                                               |
| 83.                                                        | 2278 " 0.55                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 84.                                                        | 4571 Bahara awal. 1.23                                                                                                                                                               |
| 85.                                                        | 4577 " 0.14                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 86.                                                        | 4578 Chanwar awal 0.98                                                                                                                                                               |
| 87.                                                        | 2304 Dand doam 0.26                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1.                                                         | 179 Badi 15.65                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 2.                                                         | 180 Makan 0.01                                                                                                                                                                       |
| recorded in the name of Yuvrani Shahiba w/o Heir apparent. |                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| (7)                                                        | 117 Villages in Pilkha Tappa are held by Shrimati Rani Krishnakumari Devi, wife of Heir apparent.                                                                                    |
| (8)                                                        | Villages Katkalo, Sur and Sontarai in the name of Shrimati Dowager Bade Maharani Mai Sahiba as jagir grant for her lifetime only.                                                    |
| (9)                                                        | Villages Boda, Sarmana and Bilaspur in the name of Chhote Dowager Maharani Mai Sahiba as jagir grant for her lifetime only.                                                          |
| (10)                                                       | Ramanujganj guest house will be the private property of the Maharaja but State officials will be allowed to stay in it free of charge.                                               |
| (11)                                                       | The Maharaja will have the first priority to use the camping grounds.                                                                                                                |
| 3.                                                         | Jashpur                                                                                                                                                                              |
| (1)                                                        | New temporary palace at Jashpurnagar.                                                                                                                                                |
| (2)                                                        | Old Palace and attached sheds and buildings.                                                                                                                                         |
| (3)                                                        | Panchakki Upper Bangalow.                                                                                                                                                            |
| (4)                                                        | Panchakki Lower Bangalow.                                                                                                                                                            |
| (5)                                                        | Konjara bangalow old.                                                                                                                                                                |
| (6)                                                        | Elephants' shed in Jashpurnagar.                                                                                                                                                     |
| (7)                                                        | Pony shed at Jashpurnagar.                                                                                                                                                           |
| (8)                                                        | Cow shed at Jashpurnagar (at Bankitoli).                                                                                                                                             |
| (9)                                                        | Motor garage near old palace.                                                                                                                                                        |
| (10)                                                       | Koti.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| (11)                                                       | Old power house.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| (12)                                                       | Old Palace servants' quarters.                                                                                                                                                       |
| (13)                                                       | Bhandar houses of all private bhandars.                                                                                                                                              |
| (14)                                                       | Old quarters of the Private Secretary of the Ruler.                                                                                                                                  |
| (15)                                                       | Courts and offices located in the old palace.                                                                                                                                        |
| (16)                                                       | Elephants, ponies, cows, bulls etc.                                                                                                                                                  |
| (17)                                                       | All gardens (except the new Jail garden and the nursery managed by the Jail).                                                                                                        |
| (18)                                                       | 4 golden charis, 1 easy chair, 1 gilden table, 2 silver bowdars and 1 golden tamjam.                                                                                                 |
| (19)                                                       | 5 shamianas, 5 tents, 5 servants' pals, 5 necessary tents, 3 kalins and as many durries out of the 37 as are required for tents and shamianas, tiger skins and the Ruler's trophies. |
| (20)                                                       | Motor cars, income from the Raniwas Estate villages (was given to the Rani as 'stridhan'.)                                                                                           |
| 4.                                                         | Kanker                                                                                                                                                                               |
| (1)                                                        | Old palace opposite the old Bhandar and Nazarbarg.                                                                                                                                   |
| (2)                                                        | Old Bhandar and Nazarbarg and lands attached to the Bhandar but situated on the other side of the River Dudh.                                                                        |
| (3)                                                        | Old palace, and another old palace which was occupied by the late junior Rajmata Sahiba.                                                                                             |
| (4)                                                        | The old guest house which is at present the residence of the Ruler including grounds, the whole garden compound and out houses, adjacent farm behind the compound.                   |

| 1              | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|---------|----------|--|------|--|----------|--|--------|--|------|--|------|--|------|--|-----|--|-------|--|---------|--|-----|--|-------|--|----|--|----|--|----|--|----|--|-------|--|-------|--------|----|--|----|
|                | (5) the Dhamtari Bada with adjacent land.<br>(6) Motor garages and stables.<br>(7) 8 Villages which are held as muafi by the Ruler.<br>(8) Civil List Reserve Fund of Rs. 4,50,000.<br>(9) Cows which are in the dairy with their calves, tongas, and baggis, motor vehicles and three typewriters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
| 5. Kawardha    | (1) The Palace with its fixtures, together with its lands, compound, out houses, stables etc.<br>(2) The Baoli Garden with its fixtures e.g., Steam Engine and the buildings there.<br>(3) Dar-ba Bungalow on the North near the Palace.<br>(4) The Gaddi with its paraphernalia.<br>(5) One jeep car No. 12 with trailer and spare parts. One generator machine complete.<br>(6) Live-stock consisting of elephants and horses, one tonga and one Tamtum.<br>(7) Tents and Chholdaries (four in number).<br>(8) The site in the old Basti and its ruined buildings.<br>(9) Rs. 1 lakh Civil List Reserve Fund.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
| 6. Khairagarah | (1) Muafi rights in the following villages held by the Ruler along with village Varas, Baur gardens etc :<br>(i) Mandla.<br>(ii) Khairagarh.<br>(iii) Udaipur.<br>(iv) Ranbirpur.<br>(v) Umraonagar.<br>(vi) Kacggba.<br>(vii) Pendri Chhapar.<br>(2) Buildings and Parks :<br>(1) Kamal Vilas Palace and annexes including other buildings.<br>(2) Drupad Bhawan.<br>(3) Bungalow occupied by the Private Secy. at Khairagarh.<br>(4) Lal Niwas, Dongargarha.<br>(5) Bada and stables etc. at Dongargarha.<br>(6) Lachna Shikar Rest House.<br>(7) House opposite to Khairagarh Hospital.<br>(8) Khamaria guest house.<br>(9) Cemetery.<br>(10) Temples.<br>(11) Gardens viz. Maharaj Bagh, Ranibagh, Ramanujbagh, plots opposite Jail with poultry farm, and other vacant plots of Khairagarh town except nazul held by the Ruler as Gaonti of Khairagarh.<br>(12) The following fields and plots : <table> <tr> <th>Name</th><th>Khasra No.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Piparia</td><td>Khirabai</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>1264</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>1267/1/1</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>1267/2</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>1268</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>1285</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>1283</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>107</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>110/1</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>131/141</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>165</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>114/1</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>17</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>21</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>124/1</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>124/2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mongra</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>64</td></tr> </table> | Name | Khasra No. | Piparia | Khirabai |  | 1264 |  | 1267/1/1 |  | 1267/2 |  | 1268 |  | 1285 |  | 1283 |  | 107 |  | 110/1 |  | 131/141 |  | 165 |  | 114/1 |  | 15 |  | 17 |  | 20 |  | 21 |  | 124/1 |  | 124/2 | Mongra | 63 |  | 64 |
| Name           | Khasra No.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
| Piparia        | Khirabai                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 1264                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 1267/1/1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 1267/2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 1268                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 1285                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 1283                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 107                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 110/1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 131/141                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 165                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 114/1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 17                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 20                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 21                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 124/1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 124/2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
| Mongra         | 63                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |
|                | 64                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |            |         |          |  |      |  |          |  |        |  |      |  |      |  |      |  |     |  |       |  |         |  |     |  |       |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |       |  |       |        |    |  |    |

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| Name                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Khasra No. |
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| Akarjan Chande-<br>linbai. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 490        |
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|                            | Near Amlipara                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 10         |
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|                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 324        |
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| Dunda . . . . .            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 115        |
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| Dongargarh . . . . .       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 77         |
| Kharakatola . . . . .      | in Raiyati rights                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 255        |
| Sonu Sarar . . . . .       | in Raiyati rights                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |
|                            | (13) Pasture Banjar lands in Bikranpur 183.42 acres only                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |            |
|                            | (14) The Khamaria Khd. Tahsil buildings will remain the State property so long it is needed for the tahsil building and station house. It will be restored to the Ruler without claiming any compensation when it is not required for the tahsil offices and station house. |            |
|                            | (3) Other items :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |            |
|                            | (i) Gold ground, Khamaria (Khairagarh Tahsil).                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |            |
|                            | (ii) 100 Preferential shares of the Bharat Bank Ltd.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |            |
|                            | The claim of the Ruler to recover from the Gaontias the profits of the following villages as the superior holder is admitted :                                                                                                                                              |            |
|                            | (i) Madoda.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |            |
|                            | (ii) Baherbhata.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |            |
|                            | (4) Civil List Reserve Fund :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |            |
|                            | (a) Fixed deposit—Rs. 1 Lakh in the Bank at Dongargarh.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |            |
|                            | (b) Post Office National Savings Certificates worth Rs. 50,000.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |            |
|                            | (c) Cash with the Imperial Bank of India, Raipur Rs. 15,000.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |            |
|                            | (d) Cash with the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Raipur Rs. 15,000.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            |
|                            | (NOTE.—These sums are subject to withdrawals already made by the Ruler).                                                                                                                                                                                                    |            |
|                            | (e) All life insurance policies held in the name of the Raja, all endowment policies created by him in the name of his wife, sons and daughters for their education and marriage.                                                                                           |            |
| 7. Udaipur.                | Land. No. 3—Khamgada raiyati land—area 198.70                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |            |
|                            | (a) Vijaynagar, consisting of old villages of Sur, Kom and Kandraja, and                                                                                                                                                                                                    |            |



1

2

(b) Puranga.

(c) 259.72 acres of land near Kodwaripara in Dharmjayagh on Pathalgaon road.

(1) Old palace occupied by Senior Rajmata, including, attached quarters, compound, garden mango grove, etc. and all space on the left side of the road.

(2) Houses including compound and gardens etc. occupied by the four Rajmatas.

(3) Quarters at present occupied by the private Secretary to the Senior Rajmata, including compound and garden.

(4) Building near Kanjinalla used as summer residence of the Senior Rajmata.

(5) A house named "Auchindoon," at Ootacamund.

(6) Building of Kumar Vijay Singh (Old Guest House) with surrounding Buildings and plots Area 76.6 acres.

(7) House and adjoining site formerly known as the house of Mr. Varjang Mavji. Area 1.27 acres.

(8) Store House and servants' quarters of Badi (Senior) Rajmata behind the house occupied by her Secretary.

Civil List Reserve Fund Rs. 5 lakhs

Securities.

(1) 3% Loan 1949-52 . . . Rs. 50,000/.

Rs. 5,000/.

3% Defence Bonds 1946 . . . Rs. 50,000/.

3% Loan 1953-55 . . . Rs. 25,000/.

3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . . Rs. 25,000/.

National Savings Certificates Rs. 20,000/.

Post Office Savings

Certificates . . . Rs. 5,000/.

1 lakhs of rupees worth of bonds in name of second son.

Tents and motor cars.

2 tents, 4 chholdaris.

All motor vehicles except truck No. b and jeep No f 2 elephants.

## 8. Sakri

(1) Palace with its appurtenances, premises and out houses.

(2) Old palace in Khasra No. 118.

(3) New palace over 2.10 acres.

(4) Servants' quarters in Khasra Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 1084.

Stable on Khasra No. 77.

Store Room on Khasra No. 73.

(5) Building where School is situated—Khasra No. 68/2.

(6) Servants' quarters on Khasra Nos. 78, 88, 83 to 86, 93 and 321.

(7) Building where the Chief Medical Officer resides—Khasra No. 714/1.

(8) Nurses Quarter—Khasra No. 298/3.

(9) House at Turri.

(10) Rajamandir at Sakri.

(11) Orange garden, Khasra Nos. 929, 930 and 931; total area 0.15 acres.

(12) (a) Khata No. 50, area 1.12 acres, in village Khandanara.

(b) Mouza Sonthi—Khata No. 5, area 7.27 acres.

(c) Mouza Birdibi—Khata No. 3, area 2.97 acres.

(d) Mouza Sipahaimuda—Khata No. 32, area 0.14 acres.

(e) Mouza Borda—Khata No. 3, area 21.71 acres.

(f) Mouza Nandei, Khata No. 2, area 7.76 acres.

(g) Chamarbah—Khata No. 40, area 2.99 acres.

(h) Mouza Salihabhata—Khata No. 19, area 5.95 acres.

(i) Mouza Nagarda—Khata No. 117, area 0.25 acres.

(j) Mouza Sakreli Khurda—Khata No. 66, area 0.52 acres.

(k) Mouza Sakri—Khata No. 4, area 132.35 acres.

(13) Plots.—

(1) Plaaco and its compodnd Nos. 107 to 126.

Nos. 273 to 278.

Nos. 289 to 280/1.

Nos. 296/3, 298 to 311, 312/1, 313, 314, 315/1, 816, 317, and 318/1.

(2) Plot marked 'A' in map Nos. 49 and 51.

1

2

(3) Plot marked 'B' in map Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56/1, 58/1 and 59/1

(4) Plot marked 'C' Servants' quarters, Nos. 62, 63, 64/a and 1084.

(5) Plot marked 'D' and 'H' Servants' quarters Nos. 68/1, 68/2, 73/2, 76, 77, 78 and 79.

(6) Plot marked 'G' No. 88.

(7) Plot marked 'N' No. 93.

(8) Plot marked 'E' servants' quarter Nos. 83 to 86.

(9) Plot marked 'L' Nos. 281, 282, 283, 284, 285/1, 286/1 and 287/1.

(10) Plot marked 'W' Nos. 298/3, area 0.07 acres.

(11) Plot marked 'F' Nos. 321, 322/1, 323/3, 324/1.

(12) Plot marked 'R' Nos. 714/1 and 1081.

(13) A part of old palace garden near Bazar, No. 159/1.

(14) A part of old palace garden on Bazar road, No. 401.

(15) Plot for which land is given in exchange in old garden on Bazar road, No. 484/1.

(16) Plot Nos. 179, 1022, and

(17) Plot Nos. 715/1, 715/2.

(14) House site plot at Narsinghpur near Jhima.

(15) Raj family mortuary.

(16) Muafi lands in possession of personal servants.

(17) The shares of Western India Tanneries.

(18) Civil List Reserve Fund:—Rs. 1,02,000/.

(19) Securities: 3% Promissory Notes worth Rs. 8,000/-

3% War loans worth Rs. 25,000/.

3% War loan worth Rs. 30,000/.

3% Victory loan worth Rs. 8,000/.

Share to the extent of Rs. 20,000 in State Co-operative Bank.

## 9. Changbhabhar

(1) The house under construction at Shahdol.

(2) Personal deposit of Rs. 6,000/.

(3) One elephant Dashrathgaj, and, horses.

(4) One jeep car.

(5) The house in which the Ruler lives.

(6) Zakhiras (Home farms).

(7) Guns with ruler, darbar saman, petromaxes, tents, godowns of Janakpur and Bharatpur, furniture in Ruler's house and tanks No. 96 at Bharatpur and 274 at Kanauj.

(8) Bhumka granary, electric machine with equipment, water pump.

(9) Rs. 22,500/ for the construction of his place and Muafi rights in 12 villages.

(1) Muafi rights in the following 6 villages:

(i) Sarangarh, (ii) Ranisagar Sarangarh, (iii) Amethi, (iv) Donsara, (v) Andola, and (vi) Bhakurra.

(2) Following securities:

3% Victory Loan 1957 Agg. Rs. 1,00,000/-.

3% Loan 1953-55 Agg. Rs. 60,000/-.

3% Victory Loan 1957 Agg. Rs. 50,000/-.

3% Second Victory Loan 1959-61 Rs. 1,50,000/-.

(3) Civil List Reserve Fund of Rs. 3 lakhs.

(4) The Girivilas Palace at Sarangarh with all its annexes, garages, stables, gardens, furniture etc.

(5) Deoghara temple.

(6) Cinema Projector.

(7) Life Insurance policy for Rs. 50,000/.

## 10. Sarangarh

(1) Rs. 2,70,548 12/- as Civil List Reserve Fund.

(2) The following buildings:

(1) Motimahal.

(2) Old palaces adjoining Motimahal.

(3) Badal Mahal.

(4) Motor Garage building.

(5) Servants' quarters near Badal Mahal.

(6) Old Servants' quarters near Sarai.

(7) Thakur Sahib Wala quarter.

(8) Pila Lal's quarter and palace garden.

## 11. Raigarh

- (9) Stables and stable gardens.  
 (10) Two staff quarters in Dhobipara.  
 (11) One house in the Jaisingh Talao.  
 (12) One house in Madhuban para.  
 (13) One house adjoining motor garage.  
 (14) Boirddadar bungalow (3 miles from Raigarh).  
 (15) Lailunga palace and annexes.  
 (16) All the Rajkiya articles except the tents and shamianas.  
 (17) Four motor vehicles.  
 (18) All elephants and horses.
12. Korea
- (1) Rs. 5 lakhs securities and Rs. 50,000 Civil List Reserve Fund  
 (2) 1 ton coal per month from Charcha mines free of royalty.  
 (3) Khamar lands at—  
     (i) Baikunthpur, (ii) Salka (Bhandarpara), (iii) Targawan,  
     (iv) Sonhat, (v) Kailashpur, (vi) Sagarpur, and (vii) Basti,  
     including lands let on to Shikmi tenants.  
 (4) Farm houses (Bhandars), out houses, cattle sheds and fuel  
     godowns, etc. belonging to the above estates.  
 (5) Tanks and Bandhis (embankments) belonging to the above  
     Khamar lands, subject to the nistar rights etc.  
 (6) Mango groves and fruit bearing and other trees belonging to  
     the lands known as khamar lands.  
 (7) Palace, its out-houses including the Palace Garage and Palace  
     cattle-shed etc., palace guest house, palace gardens; the Dur-  
     barground, the Palace Tennis Court and the Old Palace.  
 (8) Tanks (Ramasagar, Jehal Tala, Koreasagar) subject to nistar  
     rights.  
 (9) Palace temple at Baikunthpur and Quarters near the Palace  
     at present occupied by the private staff, i.e. by the Private  
     Secy.  
 (10) Shikar bungalows and their out-houses.  
 (11) Shooting blocks (baidis) at Mendra (near Khilhari) and Ram-  
     garh.  
 (12) Muafi rights of certain villages.  
 (13) House at Ootacamund known as 'BONESIOR' with its out-  
     houses and lands.  
 (14) House at Delhi.  
 (15) Following securities and cash balances of the Ruler:  
     (a) Current deposits . . . . . Rs. 10,083  
     (b) Fixed deposits . . . . . Rs. 1,50,000  
     (c) Aggregate value of stocks and shares . . . . . Rs. 1,19,800
12. Chhuikhadan
- (1) Palace and garden.  
 (2) Gardens at villages Kondka, Chhuikhadan, Gopalpur,  
     Lachhmanpur, Amgaon, Sitadbari, and Bidora.  
 (3) Tahsildar's quarter in the capital.  
 (4) Chhuikhadan House at Raipur.  
 (5) Rs. 50,000 for Ruler's marriage expenses and Rs. 30,000  
     for building a palace.  
 (6) Civil List Reserve Fund Rs. 21,000  
 (7) Rs. 20,000 as shares invested in two companies.
14. Bastar
- (1) The Guest house.  
 (2) Rest house at Anravati.  
 (3) New palace site situated at the Sargpal reserve.  
 (4) Two sheds giving shelter to the aborigines on the Dasheria.  
 (5) Three trucks and the Ford Mercury car from the State garage.  
 (6) Malba-Koto Mango Tope.  
 (7) Brindaban Mango Tope.  
 (8) Khadakghat coconut garden.  
 (9) Hikmipara Orange Garden.  
 (10) Hikmipara Mango Tope.  
 (11) Pan garden near the power house.  
 (12) Rest House at Bailadila.  
 (13) The shed in the Kaumhdakote village.  
 (14) The lands below the Samundar tank bund.  
 (15) The Bastar houses situated in Dhamtari, Raipur and Ootaca-  
     mund.  
 (16) Certain Muafi villages.  
 (17) Civil List Reserve Fund Rs. 1,50,000

Seth Govind Das' Unstarred Question No of 4 of 30th August 1948  
 ALL-INDIA LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

[Statement not printed in the day's Debate. A Copy placed in the Library of the House]

Shri K. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 630 and 631(a) and (c) of  
 31st August, 1948.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

No. 630.—As already announced on the 11th February, 1949, a Committee is being appointed to enquire into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Provinces to see how far it can be modified or whether time has come for its repeal. This Committee will no doubt consider the question of reclassification of the Criminal Tribes in Chief Commissioners' Provinces as well. At present so far as Chief Commissioners' Provinces are concerned the position is that there are no criminal tribes in Coorg and Andamands. In the remaining provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara the following steps are, however, taken to reclaim them:

Delhi.—(a) Education.—All the children between the ages of six and twelve are given compulsory education in a Primary School run by Municipal Committee, Delhi within the Colony. The adults who are illiterate are given free education in a Night School which is run by the Delhi Students Literacy League. The number of pupils is 22.

(b) Employment and work for Elders.—Efforts have been made to procure employment for those who stand in need of it. As a result of these efforts 81 adults are at present employed in different capacities in Delhi and New Delhi and are earning their livelihood by honest means.

(c) Co-Operative Movements.—A Co-operative Store and a Co-operative Credit and Thrift Society are successfully functioning for the benefit of criminal tribes.

(d) Sanitation.—Special care is being taken for encouraging cleanliness among the inmates of the colony.

(e) Religious Performances.—Daily prayers morning and evening both with weekly 'Hawans' are performed by criminal tribes in the Colony ground regularly.

Ajmer-Merwara.—All Possible Efforts are being made to reform the criminal tribes. They mostly live on cultivation. Those who show signs of reform are being given facilities and assistance to enter Government and private service as well as to cultivate land by improved methods. Panchayats have also been formed amongst them and through the Panchayat-system, the importance of improving their standard of living and of reforming themselves is being brought home to them.

RESETTLEMENT OF RETRENCHED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

No. 631.—(a) 16,387 temporary employees have been retrenched from the Government service since partition of the country. This does not include information relating to the Armed Forces or Civilian employees under the Defence Ministry in the lower formations.

(c) Information relating to the number of persons resettled through the efforts of Government agencies is not complete as the Employment Exchanges which have so far formed the main agency for resettlement of retrenched personnel do not maintain separate statistics for Central Government employees. As far as the offices from which retrenchment has taken place are aware, over 6300 persons have been re-employed in Government of India offices through the efforts of Government agencies.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana's Starred Question No. 911 of 4th September 1948.

EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

(a) The information asked for is given below :

|                                          | 1939  | 1943  | 1947  |
|------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                          | Rs.   | Rs.   | Rs.   |
| (i) General Administration.              | 1,792 | 1,640 | 1,821 |
| (ii) Engineering and Technical personnel | 438   | 501   | 563   |
| (iii) Traffic Department                 | 558   | 610   | 833   |

(b) The average number of men employed for every 100 miles of track during the years 1939-1943 and 1947 was 1,350, 1,600 and 2,030 respectively.

*Shri Biswanath Das Starred Question No. 7 (d) to (h) of 1st February 1949.*

**CENTRE'S AID TO MEET BUDGET DEFICIT IN ORISSA STATES AND DISBURSEMENT OF LARGE SUMS BY EH-RULERS.**

(d) Several schemes on a three years plan beginning from the year 1949-50 for development of the merged States of Orissa are under consideration. Also the approved Grow More Food Schemes of the province have been extended to these States.

(e) and (f). A statement showing the reserve fund on 15th November 1947, kept in Banks and amounts drawn by Rulers before handing over the administration of the State to Orissa Government on the 1st January 1948 is attached.

(g) Some of the Advisory Committees and some members of the States Assembly drew the attention of the Provincial Government to this matter.

(h) No final decisions have been taken so far, because the Provincial Government have been awaiting the result of the audit which is in progress. The monetary transactions entered and other commitments made by the Rulers before the merger are also being examined by the Adviser for States.

*Statement*

| Serial No. | Name of States | Reserve fund if any kept in the Reserve Bank of India or in Imperial Bank or any Scheduled Bank by the previous Admn. before the 15th Nov. 1947 either in the name of a State or in the name of the Ruler. | The amount drawn by before handing over the admn. of the State to Orissa Govt. on the 1st January, 1948. |
|------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2              | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4                                                                                                        |
|            |                | Rs. AS. PS.                                                                                                                                                                                                | Rs. AS. PS.                                                                                              |
| 1          | Keonjhar       | 7,84,600 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                               | Nil                                                                                                      |
| 2          | Hindol         | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Nil                                                                                                      |
| 3          | Boud           | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Nil                                                                                                      |
| 4          | Dhenkanal      | 5,48,815 10 0                                                                                                                                                                                              | 8,27,449 15 4                                                                                            |
| 5          | Rampur         | 30,000 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 24,000 0 0                                                                                               |
| 6          | Banra          | 2,00,000 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                               | Nil                                                                                                      |
| 7          | Nilgiri        | 1,95,626 9 9                                                                                                                                                                                               | Nil                                                                                                      |
| 8          | Nayagarh       | 1,32,400 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                               | 4,28,226 6 3                                                                                             |
| 9          | Sonepur        | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 5,98,673 0 0                                                                                             |
| 10         | Bonai          | 3,12,000 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1,68,000 0 0                                                                                             |
| 11         | Daspalla       | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                        | No.                                                                                                      |
| 12         | Talcher        | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1,79,635 12 2                                                                                            |
|            |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | in cash and 1,25,000 0 0                                                                                 |
|            |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | in form of Defence Bond.                                                                                 |
| 13         | Khandpara      | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1,06,778 6 0                                                                                             |
| 14         | Athmallik      | 2,79,037 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                               | No.                                                                                                      |
| 15         | Narsingpur     | 46,500 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 2,41,199 6 0                                                                                             |
| 16         | Sundargarh     | 15,41,200 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1,27,217 13 0                                                                                            |
| 17         | Tigiria        | 74,000 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 10,300 0 0                                                                                               |
| 18         | Athgarh        | 2,40,000 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                               | 3,005 0 0                                                                                                |
| 19         | Pallahara      | 59,000 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1,16,880 0 0                                                                                             |
| 20         | Kalabandi      | 11,00,000 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                              | Large sums were drawn and disbursed. Note: less than Rs. 12 lacs.                                        |
| 21         | Rairakhol      | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 14,399 12 0                                                                                              |
| 22         | Balangir-Patna | 31,25,600 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                              | 3,94,734 15 3                                                                                            |
| 23         | Baramba.       | 23,000 0 0                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Nil                                                                                                      |
| Total      |                | 85,94,579 3 9                                                                                                                                                                                              | 33,65,500 6 0                                                                                            |

*Srijut Rohini Kumar Chowdhuri's Starred Question No. 152 of 4th February 1949.*

**LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS:**

| Total number of persons of unsound mind who are confined or are undergoing treatment in different lunatic asylums and mental hospitals in India | Number of patients declared to be persons of unsound mind by competent courts. | Total number of Government and Government aided Institutions.  | Percentage of the total No. of persons of unsound mind who are looked after or are treated in asylums and hospitals. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10,750                                                                                                                                          | 9,859                                                                          | Government Institutions .. 14<br>Govt. aided Institutions .. 4 | Not known as the total number of persons of unsound mind in India is not available.                                  |

*Supplementary to Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's Starred Question No. 158 of 4th February, 1949.*

**COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO WORKING OF CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT**

**Views of the Provincial Governments regarding the proposal to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924**

In the year 1946, the Government of India had called for the views of the Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners regarding the proposed repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924. Central Provinces and Berar and Coorg had no comments to offer as they have no criminal tribes. Madras was in favour of the repeal of the Act. The Punjab, Bombay, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi were opposed to the repeal of the Act. The United Provinces, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar did not furnish their views.

2. On a very recent enquiry made by us of the Provincial Governments whether they promoted or passed any legislation modifying or repealing the Act during 1947 and 1948 it appears that with the exception of Madras and Bombay no other province has promoted or passed legislation modifying or repealing the Act. Replies from the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Berar are still awaited. Madras have repealed the Act in its application to that province in the year 1947. Bombay have passed the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act in December 1947 which contains provision for the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act not later than two years from the date of coming into operation of the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. Thus, with the exception of Madras and Bombay (who have either repealed or made provision for the repeal of the Act) and the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Berar (whose replies are still awaited), all the other provinces are obviously still in favour of retaining the Criminal Tribes Act.

*Supplementaries to Shri R. K. Sidhu's Starred Question No. 221 of 9th February, 1949.*

**HOUSES OF RULERS OF STATES IN DELHI AND BOMBAY.**

|                                            |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Bikaner House                           |                                                                                                     | Government have no information whether these are Rulers' private property or State property. |
| 2. Hyderabad House                         |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 3. Travancore House                        |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 4. Baroda House                            |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 5. Jaisalmer House                         |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 6. Jaipur House                            |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 7. Kashmir House                           |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 8. Bahawalpur House                        |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 9. Telari House                            |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 10. Cochin House                           |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 11. 3, Metcalf Road (Belonging to Sikar)   |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 12. Houses Nos. 1020 to 1076, 7374 to 7386 | Stand in the name of the son of Nawab of Bahawalpur                                                 |                                                                                              |
| 13. 37, Rajpur Road                        | Gwalior State.                                                                                      |                                                                                              |
| 14. Jind House                             | The question whether these are State property or Rulers' private property has not yet been settled. |                                                                                              |
| 15. Patiala House                          |                                                                                                     |                                                                                              |
| 16. House Nos. 1336, 1005 and 1006         | His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.                                                               |                                                                                              |
| 17. 15, Rajpur Road                        | His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur.                                                               |                                                                                              |

Three statements giving the required information are laid on the table of the House.

Statement I

Showing the consumption of Bhang, Charas and Ganja in the Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg during the year 1947-48

|               | Bhang |      | Charas |      | Ganja |      |
|---------------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|------|
|               | Mds.  | Srs. | Mds.   | Srs. | Mds.  | Srs. |
| Delhi         | 205   | 35   | Nil    |      | Nil   |      |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 123   | 15   | Nil    |      | 13    | 32   |
| Coorg         | Nil   |      | Nil    |      | 21    | 0    |

Statement II

Showing the average per capita consumption of Bhang, Charas, and Ganja in the Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg during the year 1947-48

|               | Bhang<br>(in tolas) | Charas<br>(in tolas) | Ganja<br>(in tolas) |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Delhi         | 7                   | Nil                  | Nil                 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 7                   | Nil                  | 0.8                 |
| Coorg         | Nil                 | Nil                  | 0.4                 |

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement III  
 Showing the consumption of Bhang, Charas and Ganja for the years 1938-39 to 1947-48 in the Provinces of India

| No. | Province         | 1938-39 |        | 1939-40 |        | 1940-41 |        | 1941-42 |        | 1942-43 |         | 1943-44 |        | 1944-45 |        | 1945-46 |         | 1946-47 |         | 1947-48 |         |
|-----|------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|     |                  | Bhang   | Charas | Bhang   | Charas | Bhang   | Charas | Bhang   | Charas | Bhang   | Charas  | Bhang   | Charas | Bhang   | Charas | Bhang   | Charas  | Bhang   | Charas  | Bhang   | Charas  |
| 1.  | Madras           | 72-12   | Nil    | 819-25  | 31-27  | 721-10  | 42-33  | 711-14  | 32-11  | 758-24  | 48-11   | 760-3   | Nil    | 701-24  | 52-11  | 731-24  | 127-1   | 731-24  | 127-1   | 731-24  | 127-1   |
| 2.  | Bombay           | 130-16  | 149-17 | 555-34  | 31-31  | 419-3   | 118-1  | 522-17  | 134-9  | 684-24  | 140-27  | 844-5   | Nil    | 1158-10 | 52-24  | 1158-10 | 52-24   | 1158-10 | 52-24   | 1158-10 | 52-24   |
| 3.  | West Bengal      | 298-0   | 14-32  | 521-36  | 106-11 | 510-39  | 201-2  | 565-33  | 205-27 | 596-38  | 223-22  | 691-10  | Nil    | 709-25  | 292-16 | 709-25  | 292-16  | 709-25  | 292-16  | 709-25  | 292-16  |
| 4.  | United Provinces | 2598-12 | 445-37 | 201-10  | 210-22 | 333-30  | 294-23 | 2260-4  | 281-3  | 157-39  | 2398-22 | 297-10  | 180-29 | 2542-27 | 102-50 | 1007-1  | 3312-20 | 1007-1  | 3312-20 | 1007-1  | 3312-20 |
| 5.  | East Punjab      | 737-23  | 1124-2 | Nil     | 711-12 | 681-3   | Nil    | 1106-18 | 563-16 | Nil     | 2873-4  | 510-28  | Nil    | 309-33  | 70-25  | Nil     | 147-31  | Nil     | 147-31  | Nil     | 147-31  |
| 6.  | O.P. and Berar   | 84-23   | 30-36  | 305-16  | 103-11 | Nil     | 298-8  | 305-24  | 70-25  | Nil     | 223-39  | 476-11  | 247-6  | Nil     | 380-5  | 197-36  | Nil     | 380-5   | 197-36  | Nil     | 380-5   |
| 7.  | Bihar            | 219-1   | Nil    | 812-26  | 257-39 | Nil     | 719-16 | 296-20  | Nil    | 467-14  | 194-16  | 98-33   | Nil    | 114-31  | 1-2    | Nil     | 408-30  | Nil     | 408-30  | Nil     | 408-30  |
| 8.  | Orissa           | 98-18   | Nil    | 224-36  | 104-29 | Nil     | 213-29 | 87-39   | Nil    | 316-11  | 1-5     | Nil     | 92-15  | 55-29   | Nil    | 94-50   | 19-20   | Nil     | 94-50   | 19-20   | Nil     |
| 9.  | Assam            | 1-4     | Nil    | 303-10  | 0-35   | Nil     | 100-4  | 44-35   | 16-31  | Nil     | 130     | 4-0     | Nil    | 3-21    | Nil    | 0-20    | Nil     | 0-20    | Nil     | 0-20    | Nil     |
| 10. | Delhi            | 125-25  | 56-8   | Nil     | 1-15   | 73-13   | Nil    | 4-15    | Nil    | 1-0     | 0-15    | 1-0     | 0-15   | 1-0     | 0-15   | 1-0     | 0-15    | 1-0     | 0-15    | 1-0     | 0-15    |
| 11. | Ajmer-Merwara    | 63-36   | 20-10  | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     |
| 12. | Coorg            | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     |
| 13. | Parvathi-Piploda | 0-10    | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil    | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     |

Figures relating to the C. P. and Berar are for the calendar years 1938-1947.

*Shri R. M. Nalavade's Starred Question No. 687 (b) of 3rd March 1949.*

CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER AND COMPANY.

The last Contract on the G. I. P. Railway was entered into on 1st January, 1946.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

TRANSFER FROM PAKISTAN OF KASHMIRI HARIJANS AND OTHER NON-MUSLIMS

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news, published in the *Hindustan Times*, dated 1st March, 1949, on page 8, column 5, to the effect that "a large number of Harijans, belonging to Kashmir State are in Murree and Rawalpindi. The Government of India has been urged to make arrangements for their transfer"?

(b) If so, how far is it correct?

(c) What have Government done or propose to do in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is known that a number of non-Muslims belonging to Kashmir State are in Murree and Rawalpindi. Some of them are Harijans.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know when we may get the correct information about the matter? After how many days?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is difficult to give any idea as to how long it will take, but I can inform the honourable member that about twenty Harijans have been already evacuated and the matter may be taken up at the next Inter-Dominion Conference.

## THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 17th March, 1949.

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### SALE OF LAND IN CANTONMENTS WITHOUT AUCTION

**\*1116. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any lands have been given during the year 1948 to private persons in Indian Cantonments without auction and if so, what area and what premiums have been charged?

(b) Were the grants made for business or private purposes?

(c) Is the sanction of Government obtained when rules regarding sales of land by auction are waived?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes. The area of land leased out in this manner during 1948 is 1,497 acres and the premia charged amount to Rs. 21,682.

(b) Both.

(c) Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know why this departure has been made by selling these lands without auctioning and against the land sale rules?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** This is not a new departure. Provision exists and land has always been given. It is the normal practice that has been followed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that under the land sale rules this right is given on extraordinary occasions and for public purposes and it is not for private lands or business lands that this right has been vested in the authorities? Am I correct? If so, why has this right been exercised in all such cases?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** If the honourable members would like to have some more information, I can state that this power has been given to the G.O.C.-in-Cs. of the three Commands and this lease for private purpose has been given by the three Commands, Eastern Command, Southern Command and Western Command.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what would have been the price if this land had been sold by auction as against the premium of Rs. 21,682?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid it is hypothetical.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Government approve of this policy of selling these lands by private arrangement?

**Mr. Speaker:** In other words, he wants to know whether Government propose to reconsider the policy.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** We have strictly followed the rules. We are not in favour of giving lands by private arrangement. We have done so only in exceptional cases where the necessary for such a private lease has been recognised.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** This total land that has been given by private arrangement, 1,497 acres, may I know the number of individuals to whom it has been given?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I require notice.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are the exceptional cases just referred to by the Honourable Minister?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I can give a complete list of these people who have got this land. I have not got it here, but I can supply the honourable members.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Yes, Sir. I would like to have that information.

#### AMENDMENT OF CANTONMENT ACT

\*1117. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have received the resolutions passed at the All India Cantonment Conference held in August, 1948 in Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that one of the resolutions related to the appointment of a Committee for amending the Cantonment Act?

(c) If so, what steps have Government taken in that direction?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A committee of which the honourable member himself is a member, and another member of this House the Chairman, has already been set up to examine this and certain other questions relating to cantonments.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have certain zonal committees also been set up in this connection?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the powers and functions of this Central Committee vis-a-vis the powers and functions of the zonal committees?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The Central committee is the Central body. They have got these zonal committees, which have been set up to assist the Central Committee.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have Committees been appointed for all zones or there are still certain zones which are left and the committees have to be appointed?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I made this point quite clear in the discussion on the Defence expenditure. What we call "primary" committees have been appointed for each of the cantonments. Then over and above them, three zonal committees, one each in Eastern Command, Southern Command and Western Command have been set up, and above them is the Central Committee vis-a-vis the powers and functions of the zonal committees? that they like.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** I want to know how the personnel of these regional committees are composed. Who are the people, official and non-official?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I think there is one elected member of the cantonment board and one nominee of the provincial government, but I am not definite about that and would like to verify.

#### PREVENTION AND CURE OF LEPROSY

\*1118. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government have taken for the treatment and control of leprosy in the country?

(b) What expenses have been incurred by Government for this purpose?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) The matter is primarily the concern of the Provincial Governments. The Government of India have, however, appointed a Committee to report on the establishment of a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute in India. The report is awaited.

(b) The Central Government make overall grants to Provinces for Development Schemes and it is for the Provincial Governments to allocate the funds as between their various schemes including Medical and Public Health schemes. Government have no information about the expenditure incurred by Provincial Governments on leprosy relief.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know how many indoor hospitals and outdoor dispensaries there are in the country for treatment of leprosy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I could furnish that information to the member.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is there any leprosy colony in this country?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** There are some leprosy colonies.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the subject being provincial, details may not be available just at this moment.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the plans, if any, of the provincial Governments and if so, what are they?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I could give some rough estimate about what the provinces do wish to do for leprosy during the next five years. If they are able to get the money they have got quite extensive schemes for leprosy work which would amount to about Rs. 2 crores of expenditure during the next five years.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Has Government taken any steps to stop door to door begging of the lepers in the towns specially?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not know how that question arises from this exactly, but I do not think that any special legislation has been undertaken in regard to beggars that happen to be suffering from leprosy.

**Seth Govind Das:** The Honourable Minister stated "if the provincial governments get sufficient money for this work"—may I know whether any specific grant to the provincial governments is going to be given in the next five years by the Central Government and is there any plan for it?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That question does not arise, because, as I have already said in answer to (b) of the question, the Central Government makes overall development grants to the provinces and it is up to the provinces to allocate them according to the schemes which they wish to encourage.

**Seth Govind Das:** No, Sir. I wanted to ask whether among the grants which the Central Government gives to provinces there is any specific grant for leprosy.

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No, Sir.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What are the provinces most infected with this disease?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Madras and Orissa.

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**Shri H. V. Kamath:** As revealed by statistics during the last five years, is leprosy on the increase or decrease in our country?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I could not give that information.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Does the Government know that poor and insufficient food is the main contributory cause...

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Have Government any intention of trying naturopathy on leprosy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not think that question arises.

# LOANS SANCTIONED BY INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

\*1119. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of loans, together with the names of the borrowers, granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation since its inception?

(b) How many of these are individual concerns, Corporate bodies, limited or otherwise, and Co-operative Societies?

(c) How many of them come under the category of new industries and how many are existing industries?

(d) What are the names of the industries for which loans have been given?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India since its inception is Rs. 2.25 crores. The borrowing concerns are entitled to the secrecy, which is customary between banker and customer, with regard to their financial transactions and it would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the borrowers. Secrecy is also enjoyed by section 39 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act.

(b) Under Section 2(c) of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, only Public Limited Companies and Co-operative Societies are eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation. No advances have, therefore, been granted to individuals, partnership firms and private limited companies, and advances have been sanctioned only to public limited companies. Co-operative Societies have taken very little interest in the facilities offered by the Corporation and so far only one formal application has been received from a Co-operative Society, which is at present under investigation.

(c) Of the twelve loans sanctioned, six are for the purpose of assisting newly established concerns and six for assisting existing industries.

(d) The names of industries which have been assisted so far are—

- (i) Machinery manufacturing —
- (ii) Electrical engineering
- (iii) Ceramics
- (iv) Iron and Steel foundaries
- (v) Glass Works
- (vi) Lead Acid batteries
- (vii) Non-ferrous metals and metallurgical industry
- (viii) Electric supply undertaking
- (ix) Chemicals including light as well as heavy chemicals
- (x) Textile mills.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister has stated that six loans have been sanctioned for assisting newly established concerns and six to supplement the existing industries. Do these industries relate to old ones or to new ones?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Both.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What are the new industries?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I could get out a list for the honourable member. I have not the information ready.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** In the case of public limited companies, are the advances given to them distinguishable in any way from advances which would be made by banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not quite follow the drift of the honourable member's question. What does he mean by principle?

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Is the Industrial Finance Corporation going in for ordinary banking?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** What the Industrial Finance Corporation does it to give loans for assisting the financing of industries. Whether that is a different kind of operation from banking or the same kind of operation is for the honourable member to judge.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Has this Corporation made it an invariable rule that no loan shall be granted to private limited companies; and have they fixed any minimum amount below which no loan will be granted?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** So far as I can remember, there is no minimum limit fixed. But there is a maximum limit fixed.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What percentage of the demand for advances have the Government been able to meet so far?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Does the honourable member mean what proportion of the applications made so far?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Yes.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not the information but I could collect it for him.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Are these loans granted in lump sum, or by instalments according to the progress made by the industries concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That depends on the circumstances of each case and according to requirements.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of question (b) the Honourable Minister said that one Co-operative Society had made an application. May I know for what industry has the Co-operative Society applied?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is of co-operative industrial undertaking I do not have the details.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What is the machinery that the Government has set up to see that these loans are properly utilised for the development of industry?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. They have an Executive Committee which deals with these matters, and I understand the procedure followed is that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, consults the particular Ministry of Government concerned with the undertaking and gets their assistance and advice, and in some cases they also consult outside experts.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Has this Industrial Corporation got its branch offices in several provinces?



**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** At present they have three offices. There is the head office in Delhi; there is an office in Calcutta and there is an office in Bombay. I believe there is a proposal under investigation for setting up an office in Madras. Once the office in Madras is set up, I think the next in order on the list would be Kanpur. I am not aware of any proposals for other offices.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Have the Government prepared any plan for starting new industries to be financed by this Corporation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No. The Government have no such plan, but the Industrial Finance Corporation is expected to use its own judgment in regard to these matters.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Was any loan given to cottage industries?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not likely that cottage industries would come within the sphere of public limited companies, unless they come in as co-operative societies.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Government satisfied with the progress which this Industrial Corporation is making?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Quite so.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Is the loan open for limited concerns and co-operative societies in the merged States of the Union?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes. I think the scope of the Act extends to the provinces of India and to acceding States which have acceded for this purpose.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the total number of companies which have taken advantage of this loan of Rs. 2.25 crores?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Twelve altogether.

#### STANDARDISATION OF SALARIES OF TEACHERS

**\*1120. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any action was taken in increasing the salaries of teachers as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education?

(b) Is there any proposal before Government to standardise the salaries of teachers engaged in primary, secondary and college institutions throughout the Indian Dominion?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Yes. The Provincial Governments have been requested to bring the salaries up to the minimum level recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education and most of them have revised the scales. Government of India have also approved several Development Schemes of Provinces which aim at the raising of salaries of teachers and sanctioned grants for the purpose.

Statement showing the scales of salaries prescribed in the Provinces is laid on the table.

(b) No. There is no proposal under consideration for standardisation of salaries of teachers throughout India. It is not possible to do so in view of varying local circumstances and financial conditions of the Provinces. A minimum of Rs. 40, however, in case of Primary School Teachers (trained) and a scale of Rs. 150-300 for trained graduates in Secondary Schools have been recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means of Financing Education, set up by the Government of India.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### STATEMENT

##### Provincial Scales for Primary and Secondary School Teachers with Qualifications.

| Provinces   | Salaries of teachers.                                     |                                                                                             |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Assam       | Trained teachers in Primary Schools                       | Rs. 25.                                                                                     |
|             | (i) Trained Matrics (in Primary Schools)                  | Rs. 30—55.                                                                                  |
|             | (ii) Matriculates (in girls Middle Schools to be opened). | Rs. 50—75.                                                                                  |
|             | (iii) In Government High Schools for girls.               | Rs. 85—125.                                                                                 |
| Bihar       | Trained Primary teachers                                  | Rs. 40—1—50—1½—65—2½—90.                                                                    |
|             | Untrained Primary teachers                                | Selection* grade for 15% of cadre. Rs. 35—1—40 with a pause of 2 years on the starting pay. |
| Bombay      | Secondary Schools: Graduates                              | Rs. 75—5—130—EB—6—160—8—200                                                                 |
|             | Under-graduates                                           | Rs. 61—3—85—EB—4—125—5—140                                                                  |
|             | Junior Basic Schools                                      | Rs. 30—2—40—1—50.                                                                           |
|             | Senior Basic Schools: (i) Head Master                     | C.C.L.A. as prescribed for Government servants.                                             |
| C.P.        | (iii) Assistant Master.                                   | Rs. 40—2—50—1—60                                                                            |
|             | J. V.'s.                                                  | *Rs. 30—2—40—1—50                                                                           |
|             | S. V.'s.                                                  | Rs. 30—75.                                                                                  |
|             | Trained Graduates.                                        | Rs. 40—90.                                                                                  |
| East Punjab | Government Schools.                                       | Rs. 80—150.                                                                                 |
|             | Schools under Local bodies.                               |                                                                                             |
|             | Schools under Panchayat and Private Managements.          |                                                                                             |
|             | Elementary Schools.                                       |                                                                                             |
| Madras      | Lower Elementary grade                                    | 23—1—35                                                                                     |
|             | Higher Elementary grade                                   | 30—1—45                                                                                     |
|             | Secondary Elementary grade                                | 45—3—60—2—90                                                                                |
|             | Secondary Schools (Government)                            |                                                                                             |
|             | School Assistants Grade I                                 | Rs. 165—5—205—10—245.                                                                       |
|             | Grade II                                                  | Rs. 85—5—125—10—175.                                                                        |
|             | Other teachers                                            | Rs. 45—3—60—2—90                                                                            |
|             | High Schools.                                             |                                                                                             |
|             | Grade I.                                                  | Rs. 85—5—125—10—175.                                                                        |
|             | Grade II                                                  | Rs. 45—3—60—2—90                                                                            |

\* In addition C.C.L.A. will be given at the rate prescribed for Government servants.

† Managements have been asked to supplement the pay by Rs. 2 from their resources.

‡ Managements have been asked to supplement the pay by Rs. 5 from their resources.

Orissa

(i) Basic Trained Teachers for Junior Basic Schools. Rs. 45-3-60-E B -3-75 (Government Schools.)

Ditto. Rs. 40-3-70 (Aided Schools.)

(ii) Graduate teachers in High Schools :  
Males Rs. 65-105

Females (trained). Rs. 70-120.

United Provinces

Trained Matric Rs. 30-50.

Hindustani Middle trained Rs. 20-1-25 with D. A. of Rs. 5.

Untrained teachers Rs. 25-1-30-1-40-1-45 (with D. A. of 25% of pay).

Trained Graduates Rs. 45-175.

West Bengal

Trained Matrics Rs. 27.

Untrained Matrics Rs. 19.

and trained Non-matrics Rs. 19.

Untrained Non-Matrics. Rs. 15.

(These are exclusive of dearness allowance).

## CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS:

Ajmer-Merwara

Teachers in Primary Schools (if untrained) } Various scales Rs. 35-1-40-2-60.

Trained (Non-Matric) Rs. 50-2-60-3-90

Trained (Matric) Rs. 68-4-120-5-170.

Graduate teachers in High Schools (Various scales). Rs. 80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220.

Selection grade Rs. 150-15-300.

Graduate teachers in High Schools with qualifications similar to those of College Lecturers who are expected to teach in higher classes. Rs. 250-15-400-20-500

Coorg

Teachers in Primary Schools (if untrained) Various Scales Rs. 35-1-40-2-60. Scales.

Trained (Non-Matric) Rs. 50-2-60-3-90

Trained (Matric) Rs. 68-4-120-5-170.

Graduate teachers in high Schools (Various scales) Rs. 80-5-120-8-200-10/2-220.

Selection grade Rs. 150-15-300.

Delhi

Same as for Ajmer-Merwara.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Has the Government received any representation from the teachers of the Centrally administered areas about their inadequate salary?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No, Sir.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is the Government giving increments or fixing the salary of refugee teachers in accordance with their previous salaries and experience?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that at present in some provinces primary school teachers are paid far less than peons and chaprasis in Government offices?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It may be. But we have no information.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a provincial matter. Next question.

## ABSORPTION OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS INTO PERMANENT CADRES

\*1121. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have arrived at a decision on the question of absorption of the following classes of Government servants into permanent cadres:

(i) temporary staff; and

(ii) refugees?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The attention of the honourable member is invited to the 'Instructions for the Initial Constitution of the grade of Assistants in the Reorganised Central Secretariat Service' which have been placed in the Library of this House. The question of issuing similar instructions in respect of other grades in the Secretariat is under consideration.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know the number that has been confirmed from among the people recently appointed or appointed after 1947?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I would require notice of that question.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the maximum period for which an employee has been put on the temporary list?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There are several employees on a temporary basis serving for many years. This has been a legacy of the past administration.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Is there any proposal before the Government to limit the period of temporary employment of Government servants?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have stated the whole thing is being examined.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** In view of the fact that a good number of these temporary incumbents have put in more than five years' service, is there any security for them, or can they be turned out with 24 hours' notice?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No, no. They are not being dispensed with on 24 hours' notice. The whole question has been regularised on certain fixed principles. There is no danger of any temporary man being dismissed straightaway except on proved misconduct.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Has it come to the notice of the Honourable Minister that some of the temporary employees in Information and Broadcasting have been dismissed with 24 hours' notice and yet they have put in more than five years service?

**Mr. Speaker:** The attention of the Honourable Minister will be invited to those cases.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF STADIUM IN DELHI

**\*1122. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are contributing for the construction of a Stadium in Delhi?

(b) If so, what is the amount promised and on what conditions will the contribution be made?

(c) When is the construction of the proposed stadium likely to commence?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) I have no information.

#### REPORT ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

**\*1123. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state why the report on the Ayurvedic system of medicine has not been published so far?

(b) When will this report be published and when will its recommendations be given effect to?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). I presume the honourable member is referring to the report of the Indigenous Systems of Medicine Committee. It was published on the 20th February, 1949. The recommendations of the Committee are now under the consideration of Government.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know at what stage is the whole thing at present after the publication of the report?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The report has been circulated to the provinces and the Central Government is also considering it.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has the report been circulated to the various institutions which are interested in indigenous systems of medicine?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have once before replied to this question. Any organisation that wishes can have a copy of the report.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** By what date does the Honourable Minister expect to conclude the examination of this report?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It is not possible for me to say but as soon as the provincial governments have replied the report will be considered by the Government of India.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has any time been given to the provinces by which they should give their opinions on that report?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The provinces have been asked to reply as quickly as possible.

**Seth Govind Das:** I wanted to know whether any specific time has been given to the provinces?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No, Sir.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is it a fact that almost all the provincial governments have recognised the indigenous systems of medicine and have also started some institutions to teach the systems?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Some of the provinces have given certain recognition to indigenous systems of medicine.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the sort of information sought for by circulating the report to the provincial governments?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** According to rules every report has to be sent for information to the provincial governments for their remarks on the recommendations contained in the report.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have many provincial governments so far approved of the recommendations made by this Committee?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No reply has yet been received.

#### REQUISITIONING OF HOUSES IN DARYAGANJ, DELHI

**\*1124. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has requisitioned some houses in Daryaganj belonging to the families of some Communist detenus or convicts; if so, how many and for what purpose; and

(b) what arrangement, if any, has been made for the housing of the families thus evicted?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### NATIONAL CADET CORPS

**\*1125. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the National Cadet Corps, Senior and Junior Divisions, province-wise; and

(b) when it is proposed to raise the Girls' Division?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to my answer to Starred Question No. 239 asked by Shri Kesava Rao on the 9th February 1949 and to the press-note issued by the Ministry of Defence on the 12th February 1949.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the delay in raising the Girls' Division due to the fear in the Honourable Minister's mind that women if trained in the art of war, might neglect the home and the cradle?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### RE-EMPLOYMENT AND EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE TO SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS.

**\*1126. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers, in each of the Ministries of the Government of India separately, have been given an extension beyond the age of retirement, and how many re-employed after having been placed on the retired list.

(b) the reasons for adopting such a policy; and

(c) the extra expenditure thereby incurred?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) A statement showing the number of gazetted officers who have been granted extensions of service or who have been re-employed after retirement in the various Ministries of the Government of India, as it stood on the 31st March 1948, is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The general policy of Government in the matter is not to re-employ retired officers or to grant extensions of service to superannuated ones. A departure from this general policy is made only when the re-employment or extension of service of a superannuated officer is considered essential in the public interest owing to the non-availability of experienced and suitably qualified persons.

(c) No extra cost is necessarily involved in the grant of extensions of service to, or re-employment of, superannuated personnel.

| Name of the Ministry                        | STATEMENT                                        |                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                             | Number of officers granted extension of service. | Number of officers re-employed. |
| Communications                              | ..                                               | 1                               |
| External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations | 1                                                | ..                              |
| Finance                                     | 2                                                | 9                               |
| Food                                        | ..                                               | 5                               |
| Law                                         | ..                                               | 1                               |
| Labour                                      | ..                                               | 2                               |
| Railways                                    | 1                                                | ..                              |
| Relief and Rehabilitation                   | ..                                               | 2                               |
| Transport                                   | ..                                               | 2                               |
| Works, Mines and Power                      | 2                                                | 1                               |
| Cabinet Secretariat                         | 1                                                | ..                              |
| TOTAL                                       | 7                                                | 23                              |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister reached any decision as regards the age of retirement for government officers? Is it 55 or 58?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is a rule about retirement: the decision is already there and no change has been made in it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the age of retirement now—55 or 58?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** 55. No change has been made.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Have the Government rejected the Pay Commission's recommendation that the age of superannuation should be raised to 58?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That is being examined.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that in many Ministries 58 has been actually adopted as the superannuation age whereas some officers on the railways have not been granted extension? May I know why is there this distinction in the various Ministries?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not think so.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think the railways have accepted 58 as the superannuation age.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** For ministerial posts is the age of retirement 60 or 55?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is sixty.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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## FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING INDIAN CULTURE IN INDIA

**\*1127. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to invite students from foreign countries to study Indian culture in India;

(b) whether any facilities are offered to these students; and

(c) if there are any students already in India what is their number, nationality, the centres at which they are studying, the facilities offered to them and their courses and terms of stay?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) In order to promote cultural relations between the foreign countries and India, Government as a first step in this connection propose to award the following fellowships and scholarships during 1949-50:

(i) Nine Fellowships to the nationals of France.

(ii) Thirty scholarships to Indians domiciled in the neighbouring Asian and African countries and forty scholarships to the Nationals of these countries for studies in India.

(b) The Government of India will arrange for their admission and accommodation in suitable Indian Institutions and Universities and give them stipends.

(c) At present five East African and six Indonesian students are studying in India: particulars asked for in respect of these are given in the statement, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House.

All these students have been given a stipend of Rs. 200 per month each in addition to tuition and other fees.

| STATEMENT          |             |                                                               |                           |                         |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Number of students | Country     | Institution where studying                                    | Terms of Stay             | Courses                 |
| One                | East Africa | Allahabad University.                                         | Upto, June 1949           | Arts.                   |
| One                | Do.         | St. Stephen's College.                                        | Up to April, 1950         | Arts.                   |
| One                | Do          | Aligarh University, Aligarh                                   | Upto April 1951           | Arts.                   |
| One                | Do.         | Benaras University, Benaras.                                  | Upto April 1951           | Arts.                   |
| One                | Do          | Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.                                     | Upto July, 1952           | Pro-Engineering Course. |
| One                | Indonesia   | College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Calcutta.    | Upto maximum of 4 years.  | Mechanical Engineering. |
| One                | Do.         | Ditto.                                                        | Ditto                     | Chemical Engineering.   |
| One                | Do.         | Bengal Engineering College Howrah.                            | Ditto                     | Mechanical Engineering. |
| One                | Do.         | Government Engineering College, Guindy, Madras.               | Upto a Maximum of 4 years | Mechanical Engineering. |
| One                | Do.         | University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay.         | Ditto.                    | Agricultural Economics. |
| One                | Do.         | Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Technical Institute, Bangalore. | Ditto                     | Textile Technology.     |

**Seth Govind Das:** Are these students selected for scholarships or are recommended by the various governments or by any other agency?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** By the various governments.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the scheme on an exchange basis?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes: in case of some countries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are our students too sent to foreign countries in like manner?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Oh, yes: there are other schemes on a reciprocal basis.

**Shri Moturi-Satyanarayana:** Have Government prepared any list of the institutions wherein these foreign students have been admitted? If so, on what basis have those institutions been selected?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have got a list a copy of which has been laid on the table. If the honourable member looks into it he will get all the information.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that some of the students who are sons of Indians abroad, when they came to be selected, were selected on the recommendation of the Indians Overseas Associations in the respective countries?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have no information on that point.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the information which the Honourable Minister has given *viz.*, that our students are also sent to institutions abroad in foreign countries on a reciprocal basis, may I know what culture they are studying and in which countries and what is the number of such students?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Our students have gone to Australia and Egypt and other countries and of course while there they will be studying the culture of those countries.

**Shri Maturi Satyanarayana:** What is the basis on which the list of these institutions has been prepared?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I am sorry I cannot give the information.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** What is the nature of the courses prescribed for students coming from abroad?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I regret I cannot give the information offhand.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS TO FOREIGN STUDENTS FOR STUDIES IN INDIA

†\*1128. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of scholarships that were awarded to foreign students to study in India?

(b) What expenditure has been incurred in this regard?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Forty-eight scholarships have been awarded by the Government of India since 1943 to foreign students for studies in India.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 2,29,599 has been incurred since 1943 on these scholarships.

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

#### CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION

†\*1129. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total value of currency in circulation at present:

- (i) in the shape of currency notes; and
- (ii) in the shape of coins?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (i) The total notes in circulation on the 4th March 1949 amounted to Rs. 1172.38 crores. The detailed information is contained in the weekly accounts of the Reserve Bank which are published in the *Gazette of India*.

(ii) The exact amount of coins is not known but the value of coins put into circulation since 1914-15 to end of 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 211.86 crores, the details of which are given in Statement XLII of the Report on Currency and Finance for the year 1947-48, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

#### INSTITUTIONS FOR GURUKUL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

†\*1130. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions where the Gurukula system of education is in vogue;

(b) whether any subsidy or aid is given to any such institutions and if so, what its amount is; and

(c) if no financial aid is at present given, whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of giving such aid?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Institutions of the type mentioned by the honourable member are known to be functioning in Hardwar and other places, but no complete list of such institutions is available with Government.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are considering the question of giving a grant to the Gurukul Vishvavidyalaya, Kangri, Hardwar.

#### RESEARCH FOR EVOLUTION OF BASIC HINDUSTANI

†\*1131. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any linguistic research or survey has been carried out with a view to the evolution of basic Hindustani; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of taking steps to have such a research or survey carried out?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) and (b). Though linguistic surveys have been held in the past, as *e.g.*, during census operations, this has not been done with a view to the evolution of a basic Hindustani. It may be added that experts do not agree as to whether such a survey can help in the evolution of a language. In view of the importance of the issue, Government will, however, examine the feasibility of such a survey.

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

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [17TH MARCH 1949]

## DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN NAVY

**\*1132. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what the present strength of the Indian Navy is and whether it is fully equipped on modern lines?

(b) Have the Government of India prepared any scheme for the development of the Indian Navy on modern lines?

(c) If so, what is the target fixed and by which date is it likely to be reached and what is the estimated cost for the same?

(d) Have Government entered into any arrangement with any foreign country for the training of Indian Navy personnel, and if so, are there any Indians already receiving such training in any foreign countries?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) The R.I.N. at present consists of one Cruiser, six Frigates and other vessels like Minesweepers, Survey vessel, etc. which generally speaking are equipped on modern lines.

(b) Yes.

(c) It would not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

(d) Yes. A number of Officers and ratings are undergoing higher technical training in the U. K.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** With reference to part (d) of the question may I know what is the amount expended on the training of these officers and ratings who are undergoing higher technical training in U. K.?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I do not think I can give the exact amount just now, but I can supply this information to the honourable member if he so desires.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the maximum and minimum age of the ships in the Navy?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It depends on the type of the vessel and it is not possible for me to say offhand what is the life of each vessel.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is it a fact that all the ships are of old model and they have got practically no value in modern naval fighting?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** That is not a correct statement. Some of these ships are new and some are old. Before they are purchased we verify whether it is desirable to purchase them or not. No ship which is of no value to us is purchased.

## DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN AIR FORCE

**\*1133. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what the present strength of the Indian Air Force is and whether it is fully equipped on modern lines?

(b) Have the Government of India prepared any scheme for the development of the Indian Air Force on modern lines?

(c) If so, what is the target fixed and by which date is it likely to be reached and what is the estimated cost for the same?

(d) Have Government entered into any arrangement with any foreign country to give training to Indians in Aeronautical course, and are there any Indians already receiving such training in any foreign country?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Our Air Force is equipped on modern lines, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose its present strength or the equipment it holds.

(b) Yes.

(c) It would not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

(d) Yes. A number of Air Force personnel are at present undergoing training abroad.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it not a fact that the Air Force is below the strength contemplated several years ago?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I do not exactly follow the honourable member's question. But it is a fact that the Air Force is under strength and we have already taken steps to bring it up to strength.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR MILITARY TRAINING

**\*1134. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there are any colleges in India imparting military training to Indian students?

(b) If so, at which places and are they being maintained wholly or partly by the Government of India?

(c) What amount is being spent every year on this by the Government of India?

(d) Are the students who undergo training in these institutions necessarily to be absorbed in Government service on the completion of their academic career?

(e) Is there any institution for giving regular training to Military staff in the technique of modern warfare?

(f) If so, what expenditure is being incurred by the Government of India on the same?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No, there is no college under the control of the Central Government where military training is given to the students. I presume, that the honourable member is not referring to the National Cadet Corps Organisation through which military training is given to students who join the National Cadet Corps units formed in various institutions throughout the country.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) Yes, there are a number of training schools within the Armed Forces.

(f) The annual recurring expenditure is of the order of rupees two crores.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal to give military training to civilians by starting rifle clubs and things of that kind?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** That is not covered by this question: it is quite a separate question.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Would the Honourable Minister be prepared to examine the question whether Government would subsidise or give grants to any private institution which will undertake to give military training?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** This question has not been examined. The policy so far has been to have only government institutions, but the question of giving grants to private institutions may be examined later on. But at present we are not giving any such aid.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know whether Government will, if found necessary, start a Government Military College?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I really do not understand what the honourable member means by "College". Even some of these Training Institutions are called Colleges. But we do not have any college to impart education in this field like the ordinary colleges.

#### EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL CADET CORPS

**\*1135. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state in what places in India Divisions of the National Cadet Corps have been organised?

(b) What is the total non-recurring expenditure so far incurred thereon and what is the recurring expenditure therefor?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the press-note issued by the Ministry of Defence on the 12th February 1949.

(b) Non-recurring: Rs. 78,00,000.

Recurring: Rs. 39,82,000.

The figures are approximate.

#### ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

**\*1136. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what progress has been made in the organisation of the Indian Territorial Force in India since its announcement was made on the floor of the House?

(b) What is its present strength and in which places in India has it been organised?

(c) What is the total non-recurring expenditure so far incurred thereon and what is the recurring expenditure therefor?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) to (c). I would refer the honourable member to my statement made in the House in the course of the debate on the Defence Services Estimates on the 7th March 1949.

#### ADMISSION OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

**\*1137. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arrangements for the admission of Indian students in American Universities are not made in advance;

(b) whether it is a fact that students have to take permission of our Education Office before they can shift from one University or Institution to another;

(c) whether Government are aware that this permission is not quickly obtained and the students often lose the chance of getting admission in a proper college even when it is available; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to look into the matter and take steps to remove the complaints of the students?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) No Government student is sent abroad until it has been confirmed that admission arrangements for him have been finalised.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(b) Yes, under the Immigration Regulations that obtain in the United States of America. In the case of Government scholars sponsoring authorities have to be consulted by our Education Office through this Ministry.

(c) All reasonable help in respect of the desired transfers is given by the Indian Embassy in the United States of America.

(d) Does not arise.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I now with regard to the reply given to part (c) of the question whether it is a fact that our Education Office in Washington sometimes takes months to reply to the letters of the students?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No complaint of this nature has been brought to Government's notice. As far as information is available the Embassy and the persons connected with it give all necessary help without any delay.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that there is no person in our Education Office in Washington who has received education in U.S.A. and who has got any contacts with the Universities there?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I should like to have notice of that question.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of a complaint that this organisation which is intended to assist the students has been found actually to obstruct the admission of the students into those Universities?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Government is not aware of any such complaint.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** With reference to part (a) of the question may I know whether Government are making any efforts at all to find admission for private students as distinct from government scholars?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there any Universities in the United States where admission is barred to Indian students?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No. None.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What steps are Government taking to secure adequate recognition in foreign countries of Indian degrees and qualifications?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** All that is possible.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** With regard to the reply to part (a), may I know when were these instructions issued—whether this arrangement that accommodation is booked in colleges beforehand has been recently introduced or it has been the old practice?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Instructions were issued many years back.

#### OVERSEAS SCHOLARS RETURNED DURING 1948-49

**\*1138. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholars who have returned to India after completing their studies overseas during the year 1948-49 and how many out of them have been employed by Government;



(b) the total amount of money spent by Government on them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of these scholars have to wait as long as six months before getting employment, and if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of asking the Overseas Division of the Ministry of Education to find suitable employments for these scholars soon after their return from overseas?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) 320 namely 200 Central Scholars and 120 Provincial Scholars. Out of these 109 Central and 63 Provincial Scholars have been employed or offered employment.

(b) Rs. 61,76,000 (Rupees Sixty-one lakhs and seventy-six thousand only) approximately.

(c) Some of the returned scholars who were sent abroad against the anticipated posts which did not materialise due to postponement of the Development plans concerned, had to wait till a suitable alternative employment could be found for them. Every effort is made by Government to provide them with suitable employment as early as possible. If a scholar is not secured employment within a maximum period of five months from the date of report of return, he is released from the Bond.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Are these government scholars on their return employed directly by the Government or have they got to come through the Federal Public Service Commission?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: They are employed directly by the Government in the first instance on a temporary basis.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta**: How many scholars are there who returned from U.S.A. and who could not be provided with employment within the time-limit of five months and have been released from the obligations under the Bond?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: I would require notice.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta**: Is it a fact that those who have been employed have not been employed suitably or have been employed in other works and not in the posts for which they were trained?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: Firstly we try to employ them in the Ministry against whose requirements they were selected, then other Ministries of the Government of India, and then Universities, Provincial Governments, technical institutions and so on and so forth.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao**: May I know whether all the scholars who have returned have been employed by the Government or by private firms also?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: Some have been employed by Government, some by private firms and some are still unemployed.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao**: How many were appointed by private firms?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: I should like to have notice of that question.

**Seth Govind Das**: Is any effort made by the Government in the case of those students who are not employed by the Government so that they may get jobs somewhere else?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: Yes, Sir, Government see to that.

**Mr. Homi Mody**: Are Government aware that the number of students sent abroad at public expense is already in excess of the number that can be absorbed by Government or by private industry?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: I cannot say.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta**: Is it a fact that those students who are employed have also to appear before the Public Service Commission?

**Mr. Speaker**: That has been replied to.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao**: May I know, Sir, whether there is any demand from the industry for such candidates?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: Yes, Sir.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF SPA RESORTS

**\*1139. Dr. V. Subramaniam**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the arrangements made by the Government of India for the establishment in India of organised spa resorts on the model obtaining in European countries?

(b) Has any geological survey of India been made with a view to ascertaining the mineral springs in India and the properties of such spring waters?

(c) Have the properties of water in rivers like the Ganga and the Godavari been examined and if so, what are the results?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: (a) No arrangements have been made but the question is under consideration, in consultation with Provincial Governments.

(b) A survey of the mineral springs in India was made by the Geological Survey of India during 1939-41. Dr. P. K. Ghosh, incharge of this work, gave particulars of 123 springs located in Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Punjab. An examination of these waters suggests that they are comparable in their properties with well-known springs in Europe and elsewhere.

(c) Chemical and other tests were carried out on the waters of the Ganga and the Sone in 1917 and 1923 by the Bihar Public Health Department, but they did not substantiate the popular belief that these waters had any curative value.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Has the Honourable Minister got any information as to how many of our countrymen and women on an average resort annually to foreign countries for this Spa treatment?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: No, Sir, I have no information.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta**: With regard to the reply given to part (b), may I know whether the Honourable Minister's attention has been drawn to a mineral spring situated about forty miles away from Delhi, in Gurgaon District, and whether she is aware that no proper use is made of that spring?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: No, Sir.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao**: Have any efforts been made to make a commercial use of these mineral waters?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: I have already said that we are consulting Provincial Governments about this matter.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai**: May I know whether any survey has been undertaken to assess the value of the waters of the Godavari?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: I have already answered that in part (b) of my answer to the Question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga**: Sir, there was no answer on that.

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: I have said that a survey of the mineral springs was made by the Geological Survey of India in 1939-41.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga**: But that was in regard to the Ganga and the Sone?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: The Godavari is not included amongst the rivers.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I ask whether in the report of that survey, which is before the Honourable Minister, there is mention of a fine sulphur spring at Vajreshwari near Bombay?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### IMPORT DUTY ON EDUCATIONAL FILM-STRIPS

**\*1140. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether educational film-strips are permitted to be imported into India free of import duty?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No. The question of their exemption from duty is under consideration.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How long has this been under consideration?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It has been under consideration for some time but the decision I think is expected to be made quite soon.

#### DEVALUATION OF CURRENCY IN EUROPEAN MARSHALL AID COUNTRIES

**\*1141. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of the United States of America Treasury Secretary to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, published in the Delhi newspapers of the 18th February, 1949 suggesting the devaluation of currency in European Marshall Aid countries; and

(b) whether Government have considered the effect of such devaluation on our sterling balances and our trade balances in soft currency areas?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) I have seen a press report of the statement.

(b) Such matters are constantly under review.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether Government have also considered its effect on our trade with Britain and also with other countries which have got customs Union with Britain in this regard?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have seen so far only the very brief press reports that have appeared in the Indian papers, of the statement made by the Secretary to the United States Treasury, and frankly I am unable to follow, from the press statement that I have seen, what really is the intention behind the Secretary's statement.

#### INDIAN EXPORTS TO U.S.A.

**\*1142. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the current year's Indian exports to the United States of America is expected to reach a level of 300 million dollars;

(b) the dollar resources we had to our credit as a result of our sterling agreement with Britain and also as a result of trade balance as at the end of the year 1947-48, giving separate figures for both;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in Delhi newspapers of the 18th February, 1949 and the statement of

Mr. Snyder, United States of America Treasury Secretary, that rise of prices in the United States of America since 1946 has reduced the buying power of the United States of America dollar; and

(d) whether this was brought in due time to the notice of Indian merchants engaged in export and import trade as also Government delegations going to United States of America and other dollar areas for making purchases?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) I presume the honourable member is referring to exports during the current financial year. According to the Sea Borne Trade Accounts the value of Indian exports to the U.S.A. for the 9 months April to December, 1948 amounts to Rs. 54.19 crores = \$163 million. It is not likely, therefore, that the honourable member's estimate for the whole year will be correct.

(b) India's hard currency deficit during 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 75.62 crores = \$227 million. Upto December, 1947, there was no quantitative restriction on the convertibility of our Sterling Balances. For the period January-June, 1948, such convertibility was limited to £10 million and for the period July 1948-June, 1949 to £15 million.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Government of India and Indian merchants engaged in export and import trade became aware of the rise of prices in the United States concurrently with such rise.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Arising out of reply to part (c) of my Question, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to move the Government of England regarding our share of the dollar pool so as to conserve our dollar resources?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That matter, of course, would come up for review at a very near date in the future.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are huge dollar balances standing in the names of certain Indian firms and individuals?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Well, that matter has been brought to my notice and I am having very active investigations undertaken.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the honourable the Finance Minister is aware of the fact that there are blackmarket dollar assets available in this country?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is precisely the point which I think the honourable member had raised.

#### TONGA RATES IN DELHI

**\*1143. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the scheduled rates of tonga-hire in Delhi and New Delhi?

(b) Who fixes the tonga rates?

(c) When were they last reviewed?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) A copy of the schedule containing the rates of tonga-hire applicable in the Delhi urban area is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Committee, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner.

(c) In 1944.

## STATEMENT

## DELHI MUNICIPALITY

War Time Hackney Carriage Schedule sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, vide Notification No. F.2(17)/44-L.S.G., dated the 17th November, 1944.

Journeys within the limits of the Delhi Urban Area (i.e. the area comprised in Delhi Municipality, the New Delhi Municipality, the Civil Station, Notified Area and the Fort Notified Area).

## SCHEDULE I

For 1st hour—

## Hiring Time

|                                                                                           | Rate      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                                                                           | Rs. A. P. |
| If the hackney carriage has been driven for a continuous journey of more than five miles. | 2 0 0     |
| Otherwise                                                                                 | 1 4 0     |
| For each subsequent hour or part of an hour                                               | 1 0 0     |
| For a journey not exceeding 2½ miles completed within half an hour                        | 0 12 0    |

## SCHEDULE II

Journeys extending outside the Delhi Urban Area, including return journey, if the return journey is completed within time mentioned in last column.

| From                       | To                               | Rate<br>Rs. | Time within which journey<br>must be completed. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Delhi Main Ry. Station ... | Delhi Cantonment                 | 7           | 6 hours                                         |
| Do                         | Okhla or Kalkaji                 | 6           | 6 "                                             |
| Do                         | Humayun's Tomb and<br>Nizamuddin | 5           | 5 "                                             |
| Do                         | Qutab                            | 8           | 8 "                                             |
| Do                         | Shadhara                         | 3           | 3 "                                             |
| New Delhi                  | Qutab                            | 6           | 6 "                                             |
| New Delhi                  | Okhla or Kalkaji                 | 5           | 5 "                                             |

General Note.—1. For journeys outside the Delhi Urban Area not covered by the entries in Schedule II the hirer must settle terms with the owner or driver of the hackney carriage.

2. The above rates are of II<sup>nd</sup> Class tongas. Fares for IV<sup>th</sup> Class tongas shall be three quarters of the above rates.

3. The hirer is at liberty to make a private agreement with the owner or driver of the hackney carriage for a lesser charge.

4. Should any driver charge more than the scheduled fare a complaint should be made to the Secretary of the Delhi Municipal Committee.

By order,

M. C. GAGERNA, B.A., LL.B.,  
Secretary, Municipal Committee, Delhi

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that the rates fixed for tongas are not really the rates charged by them?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the question is of such a minor importance that we need not spend any time on it.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know who is actually in charge of the arrangements regarding transport in this Metropolitan City of Delhi? Who is responsible for the way in which the transport arrangements are made?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** May I know how this arises from this Question?

## ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITY FOR NATUROPATHY AND NATURE CURE CLINICS

**\*1144. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state if Government are aware that it was the wish of Mahatma Gandhi to establish a University for education of Naturopathy and clinics throughout the country for promotion of nature cure?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken so far in this direction?

(c) If not, do Government propose to take any steps in the matter?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Gandhiji believed in Nature Cure but there was never any intention in his mind of establishing a University for Naturopathy.

(b) and (c). Government have no proposals for the development of the study and practice of "Nature Cure."

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the reasons for not having any proposals, Sir?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No proposals have been sent to Government by naturopaths in this country.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do Government intend to initiate anything at their own instance?

## MILITARY TRAINING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**\*1145. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have got any scheme for giving military or semi-military training to students of secondary schools, both for the boys and girls?

(b) If so, what is that scheme?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) I would refer the honourable member to two book-lets recently published by the Ministry of Defence, one entitled "Objects and Organisation of the National Cadet Corps" and the other "The National Cadet Corps, What It Is And Why", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

## OPENING OF CENTRES FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE

**\*1146. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken to start centres for physical training and what is Government's scheme for promotion of physical culture?

- (b) Will Government consider the desirability of such training and take early steps to draft a plan and bring it into operation?
- (c) While considering the plan will Government keep in view the introduction of Akharas and the Yogic system of physical culture?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The Government of India set up in May, 1948, a Committee on Physical Education to draw up a comprehensive plan of Physical Education for the whole country. Its recommendations are being examined in consultation with the Provinces. Due to financial stringency, the Government of India have been compelled to reduce its programme for 1949-50, but in view of the importance of physical education, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for helping Physical Education Centres in the Provinces and a sum of Rs. 25,000 for setting up a Central Board of Physical Education and Recreation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister, Sir, any knowledge of the splendid value of Yogic culture for the all-round development of human personality?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I am thankful for the information given by the honourable member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I did not catch the reply, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** He said the honourable member has given him information for which he is thankful.

#### COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

\*1147. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the advisability of introducing physical training as a compulsory subject for secondary education both for boys and girls in the Centrally Administered Areas?

(b) If the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative, do Government propose to consider the inclusion of Akharas and Yogic system of Physical Culture in the courses and how long would it take to bring it into operation?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Government appointed a Committee on Physical Education which has recommended such a course. Government now propose to set up a Central Board of Physical Education, and the matter raised by the honourable member will be referred to this Board.

#### ACQUISITION OF LAND ON NAJAFGARH ROAD, DELHI FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENTARY AREA SCHEME

\*1148. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the supplementary question by Shri Deshbandhu Gupta raised on Starred Question No. 581 asked on the 22nd February, 1949 and state how many representations from the people protesting against the proposed acquisition of their land for the Industrial Supplementary Area Scheme on Najafgarh Road, Delhi, have been received?

(b) What action has been taken on each of the representations and what orders have been passed, if any?

(c) Are Government aware that some of the persons are keen to put up small factories on their own land? If so, will Government please see that no hardship is done to them and they are allowed to retain their land on the same conditions on which the Delhi Cloth and General Mills is being permitted by the Delhi Improvement Trust?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Five.

(b) Two representations have been rejected and action on two others is held up as it is understood that one of the petitioners is taking legal action in the matter, while with regard to the fifth representation the Delhi Improvement Trust has been asked to give due consideration to the requirements of the objector in the plan of allotment.

(c) One case has come to the notice of Government where the petitioner wants to set up his own factory. The possibility of allowing such persons to retain their land will be examined.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that there are large areas which have been notified by the Improvement Trust for the last ten years, and the Improvement Trust has not yet acquired those areas? Will Government please consider the desirability of allowing these areas also to be made use of by the owners?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** If the honourable member will let me have the detailed lists of these lands, I will certainly recommend the consideration of the suggestion.

#### COMPENSATION BY DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST FOR LAND ACQUIRED FOR DELHI CLOTH AND GENERAL MILLS LTD.

\*1149. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state if Government are aware that the price paid by the Delhi Improvement Trust for the land which has quite recently been acquired for giving to the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Limited, is that which prevailed in 1939 or so?

(b) Are Government aware that the Agriculturists and other small land owners who have to part with their possessions at a rate which prevailed about five to ten years before, are put to very heavy losses which adds to their miseries in these hard days?

(c) Is the Trust or the party concerned prepared to pay to the Agriculturists and other land owners the prevailing rates at the time of actual acquisition?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Compensation has been paid with reference to the date on which notice under Section 36 of the Trust Law was issued as required by Law. The date in this case was the 18th July, 1942.

(b) As the value of property has gone up since then some hardship is inevitable.

(c) This is not possible under the Law as it stands.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why is it, Sir, that prices commensurate with present-day prices are not being paid to the peasants? Why are they paid only the 1942 prices?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think that is a matter of law. Under the Land Acquisition Act, the price payable is with reference to the date on which the notification issued. That is the law.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Have Government any proposal to make available alternative pieces of agricultural lands to those agriculturists who are deprived of their land?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not think this question arises.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it does not arise.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How does the Government propose to compensate those people who are forced out of their lands to sustain this loss?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are going into a wider question which would be the subject matter of a debate.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that in many cases the Improvement Trust has given developed land in exchange of the land acquired by them?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid we are going into arguments. That may not be possible always.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What action have Government taken to compensate these poor peasants because of the losses they have suffered on account of Government's laws?

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Do Government propose to rehabilitate the people whose land has been acquired?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not see how this can arise from this question. Government has to acquire land for its purposes, and it has to acquire it under the existing law, and until that law is changed, we cannot acquire it in any other way.

#### SEARCH OF MASTER TARA SINGH AT NARELA

\*1150. **Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the person and the luggage of Master Tara Singh were searched on his arrest at Narela Railway Station; and

(b) if so, what articles were found in the search?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) One licensed six-chambered revolver, some cartridges were found.

#### RULES RE USE OF STATE PROPERTY BY RULERS

\*1151. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any rules have been framed governing the question of the Rulers of States keeping property for their own use out of State properties?

(b) If so, on what basis have they been framed?

(c) Are all the princes governed by the same rules?

(d) If not, why not?

(e) Have the Rulers given any undertaking not to dispose of the property so acquired in future and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No.

(b), (c) and (e). Do not arise.

(d) Government do not contemplate any case in which such claim can be successfully made.

#### EDUCATION OF ABORIGINALS

\*1152. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what special measures have been taken so far by the Government of India to educate or wipe out illiteracy in Adivasi areas?

(b) Do Government intend to send a deputation to foreign countries to study the ways where such problems have been tackled?

(c) Do Government consider that the ordinary measures will be suited for their educational uplift?

(d) If not, what measures are they adopting and when will they be implemented?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Under the Central Aborigines and Hill Tribes Scholarships Scheme the Government of India have granted 85 Scholarships to the Aborigines and Hill Tribes during 1948-49 at a cost of Rs. 50,000 for studies beyond the Matriculation stage. The question of the continuation of the Scheme during 1949-50 and subsequent years is under consideration.

A five year Educational Development Plan has been prepared for the backward communities living in the Tribal Areas on the North-East Frontier of Assam which is administered by the Centre. The salient features of the Plan are given in the statement laid on the table.

The Provinces have also included Schemes in their Educational Development Plans for the educational uplift of the aborigines, for which purpose they are receiving partial grants from the Centre. The statement on the table shows the provisions made by them.

(b) Not at present.

(c) Yes. The Government of India consider that the Scheme of Basic Education modified with a view to suit special local circumstances will be suitable for the educational uplift of the Adivasis.

(d) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT.

*Special provision made for the Education of Aborigines in the Five-Year Plans and the Schemes which have already been implemented.*

#### PROVINCIAL PLANS

##### 1. Assam—

(i) Opening of at least 50 Primary Schools annually in all the Excluded Areas viz. Lushai, Naga and North Cachar Hills etc.

The scheme has been implemented in 1947-48 and since is in progress.

(ii) Opening 3 High Schools—one each in Lushai Hills, North Cachar Hills and the Sadiya Frontier Tract, and Opening 5 Middle Schools annually in the excluded Areas and providing necessary inspectorate.

##### 2. Bihar—

(i) Award of scholarships to Aborigines of Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas for their education and cultural development.

(ii) Construction of hostels for Aboriginal students.

Both the schemes have been Approved for implementation in the year 1948-49.

##### 3. Bombay—

Grants-in-aid to local authorities and voluntary agencies to encourage them to open special Primary Schools and Hostels for aboriginal tribes.

## 4. C. P. and Berar—

(i) Award of scholarships to Students in aboriginal areas.

(ii) Opening of 500-Primary Schools in villages in partially excluded areas.

The former scheme was approved for implementation in 1946-47 and the latter in 1946-47 and 1947-48.

*Orissa*

(i) Starting of Basic Schools of residential type and Day Schools etc. with a view to spreading literacy among the aboriginals and Semi-Aboriginals and the partially excluded areas.

(ii) Providing more scholarships and slates to the students of hill tribes and backward communities among others.

The latter scheme was implemented in 1946-47 and was in progress in 1947-48 and the former one was implemented in 1947-48.

*Central Plans*

The five-year Educational Plan has been prepared for the backward communities living in the Tribal Areas on the North-west Frontier of Assam. It aims at evolving a type of educated man, who is willing and is able to assist in the progress of these areas. It is also proposed to evolve a curriculum for the schools which will be closely linked with Agriculture. An important feature of the teachers' training will be for each man to spend a fixed period in the village of the tribe with which he is to work, to enable him to learn his language and ways of thought. As an experiment it is also intended to start a school of the type known in America as Joan's School. This will be located at one of the experimental farms and will be in the nature of a small model village where a few entire families will learn improved methods of agriculture, simple hygiene and so forth. In all 55 Primary Schools are proposed to be opened in the first five-year period.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** At present, Sir, what is the percentage of illiteracy in Adivasi areas?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

## GRANTS-IN-AID TO SCHOOLS IN STATES

\*1153. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any grants-in-aid are being given to any private or public schools in States?

(b) If so, which institutions are receiving and how much?

(c) What is the criterion for obtaining Central Government grant?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). No grants have been made till now to any school, whether public or private, in any of the Indian States. This year, however, an exception has been made in favour of Banasthali Vidyapith in Jaipur, as this institution is of a special type and cannot be classed with ordinary private or public schools. The amount paid to Banasthali Vidyapith is Rs. 25,000 for the year 1948-49.

(c) Education is primarily the concern of the Governments of the Provinces or States and the Centre does not ordinarily give any grants to institutions within their areas. In the case of certain institutions, which are recognised to be of an all-India character, a definite procedure for grants-in-aid by the Central Government has been laid. A copy of the rules governing such grants is laid on the table.

## STATEMENT

*Procedure to be observed in considering applications from Educational Institutions, (technical and cultural) for grant-in-aid from Central Government.*

(1) The institution should be of an all-India character.

(2) Grant should be made subject to satisfactory reports by the Governments of the areas in which the institutions are located and the receipt of a grant from the Government of the area.

(3) At least 25% per cent of the students of an Educational Institution must be from Provinces and States outside the Provinces or States in which the institution is located. This percentage need not, however, be rigid and might be allowed to depend upon the amount required from the Government of India. Amongst these 25% students, those other Provinces and States should have a fair distribution.

(4) There should be equal opportunity of employment of men and women of all provinces in the staff.

(5) In the distribution of any aids, scholarships or free ships given by the Institutions to students, the same principle should be observed.

(6) The institution should fulfil a real all-India need; for instance, it may be the only institution of its kind, dealing with a subject or class of students with which no other institution is concerned or a case is made out that although other institutions of the type exist, there is need for additional institutions.

(7) The institution is required in the general plan of development—educational (scientific, humanistic etc.) or cultural.

(8) Scale of salaries of the staff of the Institution should be on basis approved by the Central Government.

(9) The institution should be open to inspection by Central Government.

(10) Annual Reports and Audited Accounts should be submitted regularly to the Government of India.

(11) Except in very special cases, our grants, should be for projects considered essential by the Government of India.

(12) The constitution of Managing Body should be approved by Central Government which should have the right to nominate its representative on it.

*N.B.*—In making the grants it should be borne in mind that the institution should not, as far as possible deviate from standards or principles laid down for institutions of similar kinds by the Central Government.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is the character of Banasthali Vidyapith all-India?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** All-India in the sense that the girls education imparted there is of a unique character in the whole of India.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it due to the fact that girls from all parts of the country come and study there?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes and other factors.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are the special circumstances attached to the Banasthali Vidyapith for which a grant has been made to it?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have explained that girls education imparted there is of a unique character in the whole country.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In what respects is that institution unique?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** If the honourable member pays a visit to that institution, he will be fully impressed by its unique character.

## OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM STATES

\*1154. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how many overseas scholarships have so far been awarded to students from States?

(b) What are the names of the States to which the students belong and what was the number of students sent abroad?

(c) How are these students selected for such scholarships?

(d) How many of the students have so far been absorbed in service or in business after they returned from foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) 94 Government scholarships under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme; and 469 States Overseas Scholarships awarded by States Governments themselves.

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) In the case of Government scholarships these are advertised, applications invited and selections made on merit by a special Board appointed for this purpose.

Selection for the Indian States scholarships is the responsibility of the States concerned.

(d) Out of 47 Government Scholarship holders who have since returned, 29 have been employed or offered posts. The placement of the returned Indian States Scholarship-holders is the responsibility of the States concerned.

## STATEMENT

*Names etc. of Indian States Students awarded Overseas Scholarships.*

| S. No.                              | Names of Scholar.                           | State.     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1                                   | 2                                           | 3          |
| <b>(A) GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.</b> |                                             |            |
| 1                                   | Mr. M.V. Mathur                             | Alwar.     |
| 2                                   | Mr. U.K. Patvardhan                         | Broda.     |
| 3                                   | Mr. Bala Shankar Tuljaram Suther Khadkiwala | Do.        |
| 4                                   | Mr. F.S. Mehta                              | Do.        |
| 5                                   | Mr. B.B. Misra                              | Baudhraj.  |
| 6                                   | Mr. K.B. Menon                              | Cochin.    |
| 7                                   | Mr. M.G.R. Menon                            | Do.        |
| 8                                   | Mr. P.V. Krishna Iyer                       | Do.        |
| 9                                   | Mr. N.N. Pai                                | Do.        |
| 10                                  | Mr. S. Murtaza Hussain                      | Hyderabad. |
| 11                                  | Mr. D. Hanmant Rao                          | Do.        |
| 12                                  | Miss. Sultana Zulfiqar Ali                  | Do.        |
| 13                                  | Miss Subhadra Anant Chitale                 | Indore.    |
| 14                                  | Mr. B.G. Gokhole                            | Do.        |
| 15                                  | Mr. R.L.H.L. Acharya                        | Jam Nagar. |
| 16                                  | Mr. R.S. Kachwoha                           | Jodhpur.   |
| 17                                  | Mr. R.M. Mehta                              | Do.        |
| 18                                  | Mr. M.L. Sethi                              | Jaipur.    |
| 19                                  | Mr. S. Dhawan                               | Kashmir.   |
| 20                                  | Mr. Prem Nath Ganju                         | Do.        |
| 21                                  | Mr. P.C. Gupta                              | Karauli.   |
| 22                                  | Mr. B. Padhi                                | Keonjhar.  |
| 23                                  | Mr. B.S. Nagraj                             | Mysore.    |
| 24                                  | Mr. K.R. Ramchandrarani                     | Do.        |
| 25                                  | Mr. M.J. Thrinmelacharu                     | Do.        |
| 26                                  | Mr. R. Venkatarania                         | Do.        |
| 27                                  | Mr. N.K. Gopalan                            | Do.        |
| 28                                  | Mr. T.J. Manikam                            | Do.        |
| 29                                  | Mr. K.R. Naraina Row                        | Do.        |
| 30                                  | Mr. K.N.S. Sastri                           | Do.        |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

| 1   | 2                             | 3            |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 31. | Mr. P.K. Charlu               | Mysore       |
| 32. | Mr. B.S. Srinivas Vijayan     | Do.          |
| 33. | Mr. A.R.N. Ayar               | Do.          |
| 34. | Mr. G.N.S. Rao                | Do.          |
| 35. | Mr. G. Shishappa              | Do.          |
| 36. | Mr. S.L.P. Sastri             | Do.          |
| 37. | Mr. T.G. Krishnamacharlu      | Do.          |
| 38. | Mr. S.R. Savur                | Do.          |
| 39. | Mr. B.N.S. Murthy             | Do.          |
| 40. | Mr. R. Norris                 | Do.          |
| 41. | Mr. K.R. Krishnaswamy Ayangar | Do.          |
| 42. | Mr. V. Narain Rao             | Do.          |
| 43. | Mr. K.V. Krishna Prasad       | Do.          |
| 44. | Mr. N. Krishna Murthy         | Do.          |
| 45. | Mr. K.S. Krishnaswamy         | Do.          |
| 46. | Mr. B.V. Ayangar              | Do.          |
| 47. | Mr. C.S. Chandra Sakara       | Do.          |
| 48. | Miss Rajeshwari               | Do.          |
| 49. | Mr. Y.S. Lewis                | Do.          |
| 50. | Mr. B.G.L. Swamy              | Do.          |
| 51. | Mr. M.S. Sadashivaia          | Do.          |
| 52. | Mr. M.V.N. Murthy             | Do.          |
| 53. | Mr. S.V. Parthasarthy Ayangar | Do.          |
| 54. | Mr. B.R. Chinmayanandam       | Do.          |
| 55. | Mr. M. Raja Rao               | Do.          |
| 56. | Mr. P.R. Desikachar           | Do.          |
| 57. | Mr. R.A. Parthasarthy Ayangar | Do.          |
| 58. | Mr. N.V. Krishnamurthy        | Do.          |
| 59. | Mr. T.V. Srinivasan           | Do.          |
| 60. | Mr. S.S. Iyer                 | Do.          |
| 61. | Mr. M. Anantaswami Raw        | Do.          |
| 62. | Mr. Y. Krishna Murthy         | Do.          |
| 63. | Mr. H.S.N. Rajamdiel          | Do.          |
| 64. | Mr. R.S.J. Rau                | Do.          |
| 65. | Mr. Sant Ram                  | Do.          |
| 66. | Mr. E. Rajaratnam             | Modak.       |
| 67. | Mr. J.P. Kopur                | Nabha.       |
| 68. | Mr. Y.R. Tripathi             | Narsingarh.  |
| 69. | Mr. Rana Krishna Ratananjani  | Pudukottah.  |
| 70. | Mr. S.M. Patol                | Rajpipla.    |
| 71. | Mr. L.N. Sageira              | Rajnandgaon. |
| 72. | Mr. H. Patnaik                | Ranpur.      |
| 73. | Mr. H.K. Mohanty              | Seraikella.  |
| 74. | Mr. A. Abraham                | Travancore.  |
| 75. | Mr. B.S. Krishnan             | Do.          |
| 76. | Mr. K.C. Thomas               | Do.          |
| 77. | Mr. H.G. Hrikikesan           | Do.          |
| 78. | Mr. J. Symon                  | Do.          |



| 1                                | 2 | 3          |
|----------------------------------|---|------------|
| 79. Mr. V-J. Joseph              |   | Travancore |
| 80. Mr. M.T. Philipose           |   | Do.        |
| 81. Mr. M.R. Subramanyam         |   | Do.        |
| 82. Mr. G.T. Varghese            |   | Do.        |
| 83. Miss A.M. Mani               |   | Do.        |
| 84. Mr. K.R. Nayar               |   | Do.        |
| 85. Mr. R.R. Prasad              |   | Do.        |
| 86. Mr. V. Mahadevan             |   | Do.        |
| 87. Mr. V. Subramanyam           |   | Do.        |
| 88. Mr. A.G. John                |   | Do.        |
| 89. Mr. Joseph George            |   | Do.        |
| 90. Mr. A.G. Menon               |   | Do.        |
| 91. Mr. T.K. George              |   | Do.        |
| 92. Mr. Philipose Alexander      |   | Do.        |
| 93. Mr. George Alexander         |   | Do.        |
| 94. Mr. P. C. Varghese           |   | Do.        |
| <b>(B) STATES SCHOLARSHIPS</b>   |   |            |
| 1. Jathal, M. N.                 |   | Baroda     |
| 2. Patel, N.M.                   |   | Do.        |
| 3. Shah, L.B.                    |   | Do.        |
| 4. Vayas, A.S.                   |   | Do.        |
| 5. Bhat, N.M.                    |   | Do.        |
| 6. V.S. Nadakarni                |   | Do.        |
| 7. C.B. Patil                    |   | Do.        |
| 8. Kadam, S.D.                   |   | Do.        |
| 9. Parikh J.D.                   |   | Do.        |
| 10. Shah V.V.                    |   | Do.        |
| 11. Chandrachud, M.R.            |   | Do.        |
| 12. M.B. Patkar                  |   | Do.        |
| 13. Miss I.R. Trevedi            |   | Do.        |
| 14. Ravindra Chandrakant Divanji |   | Do.        |
| 15. Ambalal, Mohanlal Gandhi     |   | Do.        |
| 16. Dinubhai Muljibhai Patel     |   | Do.        |
| 17. Ochhavilal Himatlal Patel    |   | Do.        |
| 18. J.C. Patel                   |   | Do.        |
| 19. K.C. Dector                  |   | Do.        |
| 20. M.B. Bhat                    |   | Do.        |
| 21. Kantilal Hirabhai Patel      |   | Do.        |
| 22. Ambalal Hiralal Nanavati     |   | Do.        |
| 23. Madhav Balchandra Lela       |   | Do.        |
| 24. D.K. Patel                   |   | Do.        |
| 25. D.C. Kalkar                  |   | Do.        |
| 26. Singh, Mr. Puan              |   | Do.        |
| 27. Harish Chandra Bijawat       |   | Bharatpur. |
| 28. Oza, Mr. H.P.                |   | Do.        |
| 29. Ranbir Singh                 |   | Bhavnagar. |
| 30. Mr. Prabhu Dayal Mathur      |   | Bikaner.   |
| 31. P.D. Swami                   |   | Do.        |
| 32. Kanwar Prithvi Singh         |   | Do.        |

| 1                                 | 2 | 3           |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 33. Kunji Lal Gahlot              |   | Bikaner     |
| 34. Gouri Shankar Sarda           |   | Do.         |
| 35. Kabir Chand Baid Mehta        |   | Do.         |
| 36. Bahadur Singh Buka            |   | Do.         |
| 37. Dr. (Miss) Shiv Kumari Sharma |   | Do.         |
| 38. Bhumindra Dev Bhardwaj        |   | Do.         |
| 39. Satya Prakash Agarwal         |   | Do.         |
| 40. Nath Mal Vyas                 |   | Bhopal.     |
| 41. Satya Narain Garg             |   | Cochin.     |
| 42. Menon, T. Madhusudhana        |   | Do.         |
| 43. Menon, T. Madhava             |   | Do.         |
| 44. Peter, C.J.                   |   | Do.         |
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| 413. R. E. Nath Bhargava          |   | Do.        |
| 414. Kalla Nalakantadas           |   | Do.        |
| 415. S. M. N. Murthi              |   | Do.        |
| 416. G. H. S. Stewart             |   | Do.        |
| 417. R. S. Marthandam             |   | Do.        |
| 418. S. Srinivas Acharya          |   | Do.        |
| 419. Akhtar Husain                |   | Do.        |
| 420. Rafat Mirza                  |   | Do.        |
| 421. Mohammed Abdul Wahieb        |   | Do.        |
| 422. S. V. Subramanyan            |   | Do.        |
| 423. B. Venkatraman               |   | Do.        |
| 424. Miss Afzal Ahsan Yar Jung    |   | Do.        |

| 1                                 | 2 | 3          |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|
|                                   |   | Hyderabad: |
| 425. Mallineth Jain               |   | Do.        |
| 426. Syed M. Shahbuddin Alvi      |   | Do.        |
| 427. Syed Sikandar Azam           |   | Do.        |
| 428. Syed Abdul Qadeer            |   | Do.        |
| 429. Syed Abbas Hasan Razvi       |   | Do.        |
| 430. Dr. A. Saleem Khan           |   | Do.        |
| 431. Mrs. Annamma Nathan          |   | Do.        |
| 432. Mr. Kashi Rao Doshpanto      |   | Do.        |
| 433. Mrs. Indra J. Krishnaswamy   |   | Do.        |
| 434. Mrs. Gayoor Un-Nisa Noorulla |   | Do.        |
| 435. Mrs. Olivia Sebastian        |   | Do.        |
| 436. Dr. G. P. Ramayya            |   | Do.        |
| 437. Sher Banu Begum Naqvi        |   | Do.        |
| 438. Mr. Mohiuddin Ali Khan       |   | Do.        |
| 439. Captain Mohd. Hamid Mirza    |   | Do.        |
| 440. Dr. Qazi Abdul Bari          |   | Do.        |
| 441. Dr. Syed Chaudhuddin         |   | Do.        |
| 442. Dr. Mohd. Samiullah          |   | Do.        |
| 443. Dr. Syed Abdul Mannan        |   | Do.        |
| 444. Dr. Mohd. Samiullah Khan     |   | Do.        |
| 445. Mr. V. Gopal Rao             |   | Do.        |
| 446. Dr. Mir Ahma I Ali           |   | Do.        |
| 447. Dr. Qaim Ali                 |   | Do.        |
| 448. Dr. Abdul Kalam Siddiqi      |   | Do.        |
| 449. Mr. Ghulam Jeelani           |   | Do.        |
| 450. Mr. Ghaffoor Ahmed Mujaddidi |   | Do.        |
| 451. Mr. Mohd. Ghulam Ali         |   | Do.        |
| 452. Mr. A. F. Salahuddin         |   | Do.        |
| 453. Mr. S. Shamsuddin Qadri      |   | Do.        |
| 454. Mahendra Raj Saxena          |   | Do.        |
| 455. Qazi Mohd. Jan Siddiqi       |   | Do.        |
| 456. S. M. Taqi Hashmi            |   | Do.        |
| 457. M. Habibullah                |   | Do.        |
| 458. M. R. Rahim                  |   | Do.        |
| 459. C. Krishnamurthy             |   | Do.        |
| 460. Shri Krishna Rao Bhogle      |   | Do.        |
| 461. Saifuddin                    |   | Do.        |
| 462. Sadiq Husain Cowher          |   | Do.        |
| 463. M. Madan Mohan               |   | Do.        |
| 464. Syed Mohd. Mahmood Jaffari   |   | Do.        |
| 465. Narayan Bhavnani             |   | Do.        |
| 466. J. S. Narasimhan             |   | Do.        |
| 467. Krishnananth Ch.             |   | Do.        |
| 468. B. G. Mulajven               |   | Do.        |
| 469. Syed Khatilullah Hussain     |   | Do.        |

## REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES OF AMBALA CANTONMENT BOARD

\*1155. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board, Ambala, revised the grades of its employees from 1st October, 1948?

(b) Is it a fact that the recommendations of the Board were not accepted by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, *in toto*?

(c) Is it a fact that the Director of Military Lands and Cantonments during his last visit to Ambala Cantonment assured the Cantonment Board Employees that Government would not stand in their way if the Cantonment Board revised their grades according to the recommendations of the Pay Commission and did not ask for any grant in aid?

(d) If the answer to the above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons which prompted the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief to turn down the Cantonment Board's recommendations in various cases?

(e) Is it a fact that the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief made distinction in accepting the grades of a few while ignoring the cases of others in the same grades?

(f) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter of *Probono-Publico* published in the *Tribune*, dated 27th February, 1949?

(g) What action do Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a), (b), (f) and (e) The Cantonment Board Ambala, made certain recommendations for the revision of the scales of pay admissible to their employees. As in some cases the Cantonment Board had recommended higher scales than those suggested by the Central Pay Commission for corresponding grades of Government servants, the G.O.C.-in-C. has referred the matter back to the Cantonment Board with alternative suggestions. The matter is therefore still under consideration.

(c) No.

(f) Yes.

(g) I would refer the honourable member to my answer to part (b) of Starred Question No. 28 asked by Shri B. N. Munavalli on the 1st February 1949.

## (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

## GOVERNMENT SERVANTS TAKING PART IN ACTIVITIES OF AKALI PARTY

\*1156. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Akali party are treated as prejudicial to the interests of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that a great percentage of the Government Servants of the Sikh community take part or are interested in the activities of the Akali party; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Some of the activities of the Akali Party are considered Prejudicial.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

## BAN ON USE OF LOUD SPEAKERS IN DELHI

\*1157. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the religious places in Old and New Delhi where loud speakers have been installed;

(b) whether Government are aware that the broadcasts from the loud speakers referred to in part (a) above, disturb the peace of the area, especially the student community; and

(c) whether Government propose to ban permanently the use of loud speakers both at religious places and by advertising agents without the specific permission of the District Magistrate?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Gurdwara Sis Ganj near Kotwali, Old Delhi, and Parbandhak Committee Gurdwara Karol Bagh, Old Delhi. No loud speaker has been installed in any religious premises in New Delhi.

(b) As far as Government are aware no such disturbance is caused.

(c) Government do not propose to ban permanently the use of loud speakers at religious places. As regards the use of loud speakers by advertising agents, action has already been taken under the Madras Towns Nuisance Act which is applicable to the Delhi Province.

## DISSOLUTION OF UNDIVIDED JOINT HINDU FAMILY FOR INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT

\*1158. **Shrijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether his predecessor gave an assurance to the House in the course of a speech delivered in the last Budget Session that dissolution of Undivided Joint Hindu Family will be allowed for purposes of Income-Tax assessment whenever asked for?

(b) Is it a fact that the general trend of the Income-Tax Department is against grant of applications under section 25A of the Indian Income-Tax Act regarding dissolution of Hindu Undivided Families?

(c) Is it a fact that the Income-Tax Department has rejected such applications even when decrees of High Courts are produced as evidence of dissolution?

(d) Are the Department acting on any departmental instructions in the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The assurance given by my predecessor was to the effect that if partition of property in a Hindu family is established by a registered deed or other evidence acceptable to a court of law, separate assessments should be made on the members, without further question. Instructions were accordingly issued with the approval of my predecessor in April and June 1948.

(b) No.

(c) I am not aware of any application having been rejected. If any specific case is brought to the notice of Government it will be enquired into. I should, however, add for the information of the honourable member that what is required is proof of partition of property, and not of dissolution of the family.

(d) Yes.

## FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN KUTCH

\*1159. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state for how long the famine relief works have been going on in Kutch?

(b) How many men, women and working children have been engaged thereon as per last available return?

(c) What are the rates of wages given to them per working day?

(d) Is it a fact that recently a large number of them have been thrown out of employment on account of large relief works having been closed suddenly?

(e) If so, for what reason were they closed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Famine relief works were started in Kutch in the first week of October, 1948.

(b) The total number is 13,387.

(c) Wages are not paid per working day but on the basis of work done by each individual. Average earnings amount to As. -/7/- per head per day.

(d) and (e) It is the policy of Government to employ labour as far as possible in productive work. In accordance with this policy the number of labourers employed on non-productive works has been reduced though they have not been closed.

#### DEATH OF A REFUGEE GIRL INJURED BY CAR

**\*1160. Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a refugee girl of the age of 6 or 7 years was injured by a car driven by one Shri Kumar of the Pusa College on the Punchkuin Road on the evening of the 16th February 1949;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Station House Officer, Reading Road Police Station, New Delhi, had the girl admitted in the Lady Hardinge Hospital instead of in the Irwin Hospital;

(c) whether it is a fact that the girl died in the Hospital on the 17th February 1949;

(d) whether it is a fact that no post mortem was performed of the dead body and the body was cremated;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Police failed to register the case; and

(f) whether the Station House Officer is in anyway related to the said Shri Kumar?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes. A refugee girl Darshan Kumari, daughter of Harbans Lal was run over by the car of one Shri Hans Kumar Mechanical Engineer, Pusa Institute on the 16th February 1949.

(b) No. Shri Hans Kumar had the girl admitted to the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) No.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### INSTITUTIONS FOR MEDICAL STUDIES

**94. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the total number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Medical Colleges (teaching institutions of Indigenous Medicine) in the provinces and States of India?

(b) How many students are admitted in each school or college every year?

(c) What is the number of colleges teaching Allopathic Medicine in the Union of India including the States?

(d) What is the number of institutions in India for teaching dentistry, ophthalmology and pharmacy?

**The Honourable Rajkumar Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (d). A statement containing the information in respect of Provinces and Local Administrations is laid on the table of the House. Information regarding States and Union of States is not available.

#### STATEMENT

| Serial No. | Province         | Number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Colleges (teaching institutions of Indigenous Systems in Provinces) | Number of Students admitted in each college or School every year | Number of Colleges teaching Allopathic Medicine in provinces | Number of Institutions for teaching |               | Remarks                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            |                  |                                                                                                         |                                                                  |                                                              | Dentistry                           | Ophthalmology |                                                                                                                                                             |
| 1          | Ajmer-Merwara    | Nil.                                                                                                    | Nil.                                                             | Nil.                                                         | ..                                  | ..            | ..                                                                                                                                                          |
| 2          | Coorg            | "                                                                                                       | "                                                                | "                                                            | ..                                  | ..            | ..                                                                                                                                                          |
| 3          | Himachal Pradesh | "                                                                                                       | "                                                                | "                                                            | ..                                  | ..            | ..                                                                                                                                                          |
| 4          | Kutch            | "                                                                                                       | 80                                                               | *1                                                           | ..                                  | ..            | *For girl students only.                                                                                                                                    |
| 5          | Delhi            | 1                                                                                                       | 227                                                              | 6 (including 1 Medical school)                               | 2                                   | 1             | ..                                                                                                                                                          |
| 6          | Bombay           | 8                                                                                                       | 170                                                              | 5                                                            | ..                                  | ..            | Ophthalmology & Pharmacy are taught in the Ophthalmic Hospital with the Medical College Madras and in the King George Hospital with Andhra Medical College. |
| 7          | Madras           | 9                                                                                                       | in five colleges Information for remaining 4 not available       | ..                                                           | ..                                  | ..            | ..                                                                                                                                                          |
| 8          | United Provinces | 21                                                                                                      | 501                                                              | 2                                                            | ..                                  | ..            | A grant of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned to the Lucknow University for starting Dentistry class. There are separate Ophthalmology Departments.             |



| Serial No. | Province | Number of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Colleges (teaching institutions of indigenous Systems in Provinces. | Number of Students admitted in each college or School every year | Number of Colleges teaching Allopathic Medicine in provinces | Number of Institutions for teaching |               | Remarks. |
|------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------|
|            |          |                                                                                                         |                                                                  |                                                              | Dentistry                           | Ophthalmology |          |

attached to the two medical colleges. There is one Institution for higher training in Pharmacy attached to the Banaras Hindu University. Preliminary training in Pharmacy (compounders training is also imparted in 9 districts under part time teachers.

|    |                 |      |                                                                                   |   |    |    |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----|-----------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | C. P. and Berar | Nil. | Nil.                                                                              | 1 | .. | .. |                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 10 | Bihar           | 4    | 80.<br>in two Govt. colleges.<br>No. of students in 2 private colleges not known. | 2 | .. | .. | Ophthalmology and Pharmacy are taught in the 2 Allopathic medical colleges and training in Pharmacy is given in all District Headquarters and sub-divisional hospitals. |

|    |             |      |      |   |    |    |                                                                                                                                                       |
|----|-------------|------|------|---|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | Orissa      | Nil. | Nil. | 1 | .. | .. | There is a proposal to start a school of Ayurvedic Medicine at Puri. It will take 30 students annually.                                               |
| 12 | West Bengal | 5    | 42   | 5 | 1  | .. | There is a proposal to open a college of Pharmacy at Jalpaiguri and some training centres for the training of Pharmacists during next financial year. |

|    |              |   |                       |                                 |    |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----|--------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 | East Punjab. | 1 | Figures not available | 2 (including 2 medical schools) | .. | .. | There are no separate institutions teaching Ophthalmology and Pharmacy. Training for a diploma in Ophthalmology is given in the Glancy Medical College. Training in Pharmacy is given in Glancy Medical College and also in the East Punjab University. |
| 14 | Azamgarh     | 1 | 46                    | 1                               | .. | .. | There is a Pharmacy class at the Allopathic Medical College.                                                                                                                                                                                            |

## LOANS GRANTED BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

95. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for loans received by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration and the number disposed of by granting loans or otherwise;

(b) the amounts granted to different individuals and co-operative organisations or any other concerns formed by groups of persons; and

(c) the amounts granted to refugees from the Western and Eastern Pakistan separately?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) 4,936 applications were received up to the 26th February 1949, out of which 980 were disposed of, 575 were sanctioned and the remaining 405 were rejected.

(b) A sum of Rs. 80,24,500 was granted as loans, the details of which are given below:

| Number of Applicants. | Particulars.           | Amount Sanctioned.   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 310                   | Individuals            | Rs. 37,57,000        |
| 155                   | Joint Hindu Families   | 20,46,500            |
| 92                    | Partnership concerns   | 15,04,000            |
| 14                    | Private Ltd. Companies | 4,15,000             |
| 2                     | Joint Stock Companies  | 1,42,000             |
| 2                     | Co-operative Societies | 1,60,000             |
| <b>575</b>            |                        | <b>Rs. 80,24,500</b> |

(c) The amounts granted to refugees from the Western and Eastern Pakistan are indicated below:

|                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| I. Eastern Pakistan  | 107 Applicants for<br>Rs. 12,27,500 |
| II. Western Pakistan | 468 Applicants for<br>Rs. 67,97,000 |

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 18th March, 1949

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## (a) ORAL ANSWERS

## CONTRIBUTION TO COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

\*1161. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the contribution paid by India to the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau during the years 1946, 1947 and thereafter?

(b) Is it a fact that a demand for an increase in the contribution has been made and if so, why?

(c) What are the functions of this Bureau and to what extent has the Agricultural Ministry benefited through this Bureau?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) During 1945-46, £6,443 5s. and during 1947-48, £8,568. No payment has yet been made for 1948-49.

(b) Yes. On account of post war change in the level of cost and additional establishment required to cope with the work.

(c) The functions of the Bureaux are: (i) to keep the scientists in touch with the progress of research throughout the world (ii) to collect, collate and disseminate information on research in different branches of Agricultural Science and generally to assist research workers in the Commonwealth with information relevant to their subjects.

In return for the contributions made, India, like other contributing countries,—

(i) takes advantage of the services rendered by the Bureaux in obtaining advice on important scientific problems with which the Bureaux deal;

(ii) gets, free of cost, abstracts, papers and periodicals reviews of the Sections of the Bureaux and the attached Institutes of Entomology and Mycology, giving complete and latest technical information of importance to Scientific Workers in India.

(iii) derives considerable benefit from and, in fact, depends on the Bureaux for identification of cultural specimens. If India is to duplicate all that the Bureaux are doing in this line, it would mean not only considerable expenditure but also the harnessing of many premier scientists, whose number is few, to that work; and

(iv) through its connections with the Bureaux, places her results of research and problems on the international map.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what the practical results or benefits are from this Bureaux to our Ministry?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The practical results are these, that where we come across any new type of insect or fungi, then we send those specimens to England for this reason that as a result of research work over a long course of years they have discovered certain remedies to deal with them. When we find we are not sure that this fungi is the fungi which is detailed in their literature against which a particular remedy has to be applied, we send specimens to them and on identification of the specimens we apply the remedies. For instance, in the case of sugar cane there are certain pests and we are now actually importing certain parasites which will eat up the larvae of these pests and thereby save our sugar cane crop.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have we not got any such Institute and if not, may I know whether Government contemplate, with their three years experience, to set up any such institute in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This knowledge is international and it costs tremendously to duplicate in every country all items of research. Therefore, we take advantage of results of research wherever conducted. It is in the interests of economy that we are not starting any institute. We are making continuous researches, but the world is also making continuous researches and wherever knowledge is available, we get it from there.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any Indians are employed in this Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Indians are not employed there, but we have sent about half a dozen workers who have received training there.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is not India a member of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, India is.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Then do not these overlap—this Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux and the F. A. O.?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They do not overlap because the Bureau is conducting researches in England. The F. A. O., so far as I know, has not got any independent centres where research work is carried on.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Who are the other members of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The present member countries of the Commonwealth.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** What financial contribution does India make to this?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have just read out. It was Rs. 443. 5- in 1945-46 and in 1947-48 Rs. 504.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the highest contribution paid by any country? Which country pays the highest contribution, may I know?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have not got that information, but I will give it to the House.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Does this Bureaux help our students to find seats in various Research Institutes and also Universities in England to study advanced branches of agriculture?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, we sent our students there for training. Six of our men have received training there.

#### SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS IN MINISTRY OF FOOD

**\*1162. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the number of superannuated officers drawing salaries of over Rs. 1,000 per mensem appointed from 1st March, 1948 to date in the Ministry of Food; and

(b) in what Ministries they were originally employed and whether non-superannuated officers of similar qualifications were not available for the said posts?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether there are any super-annuated officers in the Ministry of Food and if so, whether there is no efficient man available in the Department to replace these super-annuated officers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The question related to officers drawing salaries over Rs. 1,000. There is no such officer. There are some officers drawing less than Rs. 1,000 and they have been kept because they have special experience and training for a number of years, and we do not want at this critical time to make sudden changes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** No, Sir. May I know whether there is any super-annuated officer in the Ministry of Food?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has stated—none drawing above Rs. 1,000.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF RUBBER TYRE FACTORY IN TRAVANCORE

**\*1163. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether a factory for the manufacture of rubber tyres is contemplated to be started in Travancore?

(b) If so, what is the proposed capital and have Government any share in the scheme?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The issue of capital for the establishment of a factory in Travancore with an annual capacity of 1,00,000 sets of motor tyres and tubes and 10,00,000 sets of cycle tyres and tubes, and a license for import of machinery have been sanctioned.

(b) Sanction has been given for the issue of a capital of rupees three crores. The Government of India have no share in the scheme, but the Government of Travancore have agreed to participate in it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the total capital for this new industry that is going to be started?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Three crores.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the present production and consumption in India of rubber tyres?

**Mr. Speaker:** What kind of rubber tyres?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Rubber tyres and the production of the factory that is going to be started.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Regarding rubber tyres we produce about 280 sizes in different types of aero-, motor, joint, cycle tyre and tubes and the total number of sizes that are imported is about 80.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What will be the production from this new industry that is going to be started?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I said just now 1,00,000 sets of motor tyres and tubes and 10,00,000 sets of cycle tyres and tubes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will that be self-sufficient for our purpose?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Was the Government of India approached by this Company to take a certain number of shares in it?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, we have not been approached.

**Mr. John E. Phillipose:** Is there any other tyre manufacturing company under contemplation?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No. There are several factories working in India.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Has the Honourable Minister any idea as to what the requirements of our Defence Forces are in so far as motor tyre and tubes are concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the figures for the Defence Department separately, but I have just indicated the sort of tyres and tubes that we are manufacturing and about 18 types which we are importing, some of which fall within the Defence category.

#### EXTRACTION OF POWER ALCOHOL FROM NEERA

**\*1164. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any efforts have been made to extract Power Alcohol out of Neera?

(b) What is the estimated quantity of Power Alcohol that can be extracted from Neera?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) It is considered that the production of power alcohol from Neera would be uneconomical, as Neera contains a very low percentage of alcohol and the cost of collecting and transporting the juice from the trees, which are scattered, to a central distillery would be high. On the other hand the juice can be more economically utilised for producing palm jaggery on a cottage industry basis, and this is being encouraged.

(b) As there is no organised collection of Neera, it is difficult to estimate the quantity of power alcohol that can be obtained from it. The quantity obtainable is, however, likely to be negligible.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the supply of Neera sufficient to meet the demand in the country. Does the honourable Minister know it?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There are no statistics of the demand.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the percentage of alcohol in Neera?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** About nine per cent.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Then why is it permitted where prohibition is enforced?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different matter. It is more or less a provincial matter.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION OF SALT AT SAMBHAR

**\*1165. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the steps which Government have taken to reorganise production and distribution of salt at Sambhar?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

**Production.**—The following are the more important among the steps taken to reorganise production at Sambhar:

- (i) Canals and crystallising beds are being cleaned to get more brine and avoid wastage in salt collection;
- (ii) The internal transport system is being strengthened by the purchase of additional tubs and locomotives;
- (iii) The workshop at Sambhar is being expanded and a scheme for the expansion of the chemical laboratory is under examination;
- (iv) Action is being taken to work out a technique for getting salt freed from sodium sulphate and other impurities.

**Distribution.**—A zonal scheme has been introduced from 1st January 1949, for rationalisation of transport and distribution.

#### USE OF SALOONS ON RAILWAYS

**\*1166. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of saloons in each Railway and how many of them are intended to be used by Ministers, General Managers, Divisional Superintendents, Divisional Transport Officers, Divisional Commercial Officers, A.T.Os. A.C.Os. and other officers?

(b) What is the capacity of each saloon and what is the maintenance and construction cost of these saloons?

(c) Have any new saloons been constructed since 1941 and if so, what is their number and at what cost were they constructed?

(d) What has been done with the Viceroy's Special Train?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The number of saloons on each Railway is given below:

|                 |     |
|-----------------|-----|
| Assam           | 48  |
| B. B. and C. I. | 69  |
| B. N. R.        | 62  |
| E. I. R.        | 140 |
| E. P. R.        | 31  |
| G. I. P.        | 85  |
| M. and S. M.    | 111 |
| O. T.           | 49  |
| S. I.           | 45  |
| Total           | 640 |

The number intended to be used by Ministers, General Managers, Divisional Superintendents, Divisional Transport Officers, Divisional Commercial Officers, A.T.Os., A.C.Os. and other Railway Officers is 584.

(b) The capacity, maintenance and construction costs of these saloons varies according to the designs. These are approximately as follows:

|             | Capacity<br>(Berths/Seats)                                            | Maintenance<br>cost per annum | Original cost<br>of construction     |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|             |                                                                       | Rs.<br>(Average)              | Rs.                                  |
| Broad Gauge | Bogie 2 to 8 beds<br>with accommoda-<br>tion for 1<br>to 6 servants   | 2,350                         | 21,000 (Min.)<br>to<br>98,000 (Max.) |
|             | 6/4-wh. 2 to 4 beds<br>with accommoda-<br>tion for 1<br>to 3 servants | 1,500                         | 6,400 (Min.)<br>to<br>34,000 (Max.)  |
| Metro Gauge | Bogie 2 to 6 beds<br>with a commo-<br>dation for 2<br>stretchers      | 1,275                         | 4,000 (Min.)<br>to<br>48,000 (Max.)  |
|             | 6/4-wh. 2 to 4 beds<br>with accommoda-<br>tion for 2<br>to 3 servants | 725                           | 5,000 (Min.)<br>to<br>30,000 (Max.)  |

(c) No new saloons have been constructed on Indian Government Railways since 1941.

(d) *BG Royal Special*.—Except the two saloons of Their Excellencies, the Dining Car and the Kitchen Car, which have been retained as a nucleus against any possible future use, the rest of the carriages have been converted and put to general use.

*MG Royal Special*.—The question of converting all the available carriages of the MG special for general use is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, the total cost of maintenance of these 640 saloons?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I have not made the calculation. I will give it to the honourable member if he wants it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the honourable member still feels the necessity of continuing to upkeep these 640 saloons under the existing circumstances?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not know whether the existing circumstances are different from the circumstances in which these 640 saloons came into existence. Had the whole matter been overhauled, the total number of these saloons might have been different; as it is possible some of them could have been made available for general use.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many times in a month do General Managers visit their districts in these saloons?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I should like to have notice of that question.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Does this number include the tourist cars? I have found out that they are also used as saloons.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think tourist cars are used for more or less the same purposes as saloons. I do not know if they are so frequently in use as the saloons themselves.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** I was asking whether the figure given by the Honourable Minister includes the number of tourist cars as well?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think it does.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has the fact been brought to the notice of the Minister by his Department that on several occasions this House expressed itself against the continuation of such a large number of these saloons and his predecessors assured the House that they would try their best to reduce their number?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact, the honourable member will notice that no saloons have been added to the previous existing number since 1941. As regards the use of the 640 saloons that are now in existence, I am not quite sure what definite orders have been issued on the assurances given by my predecessors. But I will consider the question of issuing some such orders for the future.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know how does the mileage performed by these saloons compare with the mileage performed by ordinary coaches?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact, I think ordinary coaches are much more frequently used than saloons. Per coach or per bogey, I think the ordinary coach must make longer distances in the course of the year than a saloon.

**Seth Govind Das:** The Honourable Minister said there has not been any change in the circumstances? May I know whether in view of the fact that now frequent journeys are made by air, these saloons cannot be changed into ordinary coaches, when there is so much dearth of ordinary coaches?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I daresay certain General Managers do make journeys by air over long distances; for example, when some of them come to Delhi headquarters. But I do not think it materially affects the length of journeys they have to perform in the discharge of their duties on their own railways.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I was not able to follow the answer to part (d) of my question. What has happened to the Viceroy's Special? Have all the coaches been dismantled?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have said except the two saloons of Their Excellencies and the dining and kitchen cars, all the rest of the carriages have been converted and put into general use.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that in the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R., saloons of these types are rarely used by railway officers of these grades?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid the honourable member has the advantage of me in this matter. I am not acquainted with what the practice is there.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF PAPER MILL IN ASSAM

\*1167. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India are going to start any Paper Mill in Assam?

(b) If so, what amount is going to be sanctioned for this purpose to the Government of Assam?

(c) Have Government received any scheme from the Government of Assam for establishing a Paper Mill in the Province?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. Government of India have approved the scheme.

#### PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF COTTON

**\*1168. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity, in bales, of cotton expected to be produced this year;

(b) the quantity required for our mills in India; and

(c) the arrangements made for importing the balance and the countries from which it is to be imported?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) According to trade sources it is estimated that the crop would be about 24 to 26 lakh bales of 392 lbs. each.

(b) On the basis of the figures for the 1947-48 season, the quantity of cotton required by mills in the Indian Union for consumption during the current (1948-49) season is estimated at about 46.0 lakh bales.

(c) Allowing for about 2.7 lakh bales as the estimated requirements for extra factory purposes arrangements have been made for the balance of the requirements as under:

|                                                                                         | Lakh Bales  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) As a result of the Indo-Pakistan agreement.                                         | 6.5         |
| (ii) Through the efforts of the Indian Cotton Mission to East Africa.                   | 2.0         |
| (iii) From Foreign countries other than Pakistan, i.e. U.S.A., Brazil, Egypt and Sudan. | 3.3         |
| (iv) Out of the carry over from 1947-48.                                                | 10.9        |
| <b>Total</b>                                                                            | <b>22.7</b> |

#### REFUSAL BY TEXTILE MILL OWNERS TO WORK THREE SHIFTS

**\*1169. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Textile Mill Owners have refused to work three shifts per day?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take any action in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

#### INAUGURATION OF LARGE AND SMALL SCALE DAIRY FARMING

**\*1170. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared or propose to prepare any plan or scheme for the inauguration of Government initiated large-scale dairy farming in the country and in townships near big cities;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of introducing small-scale, self-supporting and co-operative units in dairies;

(c) whether any agency or committee has been appointed to make recommendations in this regard;

(d) whether any report has already been prepared or published on the milk supply and dairy farming in India;

(e) if so, whether that report will be made available to the members of the House; and

(f) what is the number of Government owned, initiated, conducted or subsidised dairy farms in various parts of the country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). Yes. A five year plan for increasing milk production in the country has been prepared and it visualises establishment of large scale Dairy Farms near big cities as well as small scale cooperative Dairy farms. The Plan has been forwarded to the Provinces and States for their consideration. A statement (No. I) showing the efforts made by the Provincial Governments in this respect is laid on the table of the House. Another statement (No. II) showing action taken by the different Provincial Governments in this respect is also laid on table of the House.

(d) and (e). Yes. A statement (No. III) showing the reports published by the Government of India on the subject is laid on the table of the House. Copies of all these reports are available in the Library of the House.

(f) A statement (No. IV) giving the available information is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

| Serial No. | Name of the Province | Action taken for the establishment of large scale Dairy Farms near big cities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Action taken for the establishment of small scale cooperative dairy units                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1          | Madras.              | In February 1948 the Provincial Government took over the assets of the former Military Dairy Farm at Waltair, to run it on commercial lines. A three year plan to increase milk production in Province through Cooperative Societies was introduced in the middle of October 1948 in 8 districts under the charge of a special staff. A scheme for setting up a dairy farm for each tract in the Province is under contemplation. | Efforts are being made to solve the problem of urban milk supply mainly through co-operative societies on 30-6-48 there were 23 cooperative Milk Supply Unions and 354 Milk Supply Societies in the Province. Interest free loans are granted to members of Cooperative Milk Supply Societies for purchase of milch animals. During 1948-49 such loans were granted to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs upto the end of December 1948. During the year ended 30-6-48 these cooperative institutions handled 39.85 million pounds of milk valued at Rs. 82.41 lakhs. |

1 2 3 4

2 Bombay

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme for adding large scale dairy farmers in the Province. Financial help in the form of loans upto Rs. 50,000 is given towards the establishment and development of dairies in the vicinity of large towns. A special plan has been prepared for Bombay city and suburbs under which it is proposed to remove all cattle from the city which are kept under congested and insanitary and uneconomic conditions. Government are acquiring 300 acres of land in the vicinity of Bombay City and has constructed connecting roads and built dairy farms to which cattle from city will be removed shortly. The farms will be rented out to the cattle owners and milk will be taken by Govt. for distribution to consumers.

The Government favours the idea of organising the marketing of milk produced in rural areas round about large towns, on cooperative basis. With this end in view schemes have already been proposed for large towns like Poona, Surat, Dharwar-Hubli. The schemes envisage the organisation of primary cooperative cattle breeding and milk production societies in the villages surrounding large towns. Government will provide financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies for organising these cooperative societies. Government also propose to encourage cooperative creameries in order to provide marketing facilities for milk produced in rural areas.

In Bombay city, Government has already organised about twelve cooperative societies of small milk producers from whom milk is purchased for Government milk distribution scheme. Government have already assisted financially and otherwise, a union of cooperative societies of milk producers at Anand in the Kaira district which processes milk collected from the cooperative societies and distributes it to Bombay for distribution under milk distribution schemes.

3 West Bengal

A dairy farm is being established at the Central Livestock Breeding and Research station at Harinagar place about 35 miles away from Calcutta which is expected to produce nearly 50 maunds of milk per day. The question of establishing rural milk colonies on the lines of Bombay is also under active consideration.

The Government is in favour of establishing small scale of self-supporting and cooperative dairy units.

4 United Provinces

Every effort is being made to start dairy farms in big towns or in their neighbourhood. Government Dairy Farms have already been started at Mathura, Lucknow and Allahabad which are supplying daily 20, 55 and 20 maunds of pure milk respectively to the public. The cattle breeding and dairy farms

The Government is in favour of establishing small scale self-supporting and cooperative dairy units.

1 2 3 4

Bharari (Jhansi), Babugarh (Meerut) and Manjhra (Luckhimpur Khari) are also in the neighbourhood of big towns. These farms have been stocked with milch cattle and arrangements have been made for the supply of milk from the farms to the public in the nearest towns. Arrangements have been made for opening dairy farms near Bunnos and it is also proposed to open dairy farms in the towns of Kanpur, Allahabad, Agra, Naini Tal, Azamgarh and Etawah or their neighbourhood. The Government is also making arrangements for the supply of 20 Indian cows each to six private Gowdhalas in Mathura district at half the cost to augment milk supply. A proposal for giving such help to other deserving private Gowdhalas of the Province is under consideration.

5 C.P. and Berar

In order to meet the growing demand of milk and milk products in residential and industrial centres in the Province, the Government have already sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of twenty dairy units in big towns of the Province. In accordance with this plan three dairy farms in Akola, Sangli and Raipur Districts have already been established and preliminary spadework in connection with one more dairy unit at Bilaspur has been taken up. Apart from the four units work in connection with the establishment of another four units at Amravati, Chandole, Khandwa and Yestmal is in progress.

In the scheme for the establishment of twenty Government dairy units envisaged for this province, provision has also been made for linking of suitable cooperative dairy concerns with these Government units with a view to augment milk supply and economise the cost of production and distribution.

6 East Punjab

Provincial Government have already under consideration a proposal to open two Model Dairy Farms, one at Ambala and the other at Jullundur and also to have in the near future 200 dairy colonies in the province and a Model Dairy Farm in each District.

The Government is in favour of establishing small scale self-supporting and cooperative dairy units.



| 1                | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4 |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 7 Bihar          | A number of schemes aiming at livestock improvement have been put into operation which are designed to assist in the production of more milk.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | The Government is in favour of establishing small scale self-supporting and cooperative units in towns.                                                                                                                        |   |
| 8 Orissa         | It is proposed to start a dairy farm in each district. A scheme for supply of milk to Cuttack town is in operation. When the Provincial livestock Breeding farm which is now located at Angul in Cuttack District is shifted to Balasore milk will be supplied from the farm to the residents of Balasore town. Investigations for opening a dairy farm in Sambalpur district is under way. A scheme for setting up a dairy farm in Puri town has been prepared and it is now under consideration of Government. | It is desirable that small self-supporting cooperative units in dairies should be introduced, in the Province but the introduction of such units require collection of data and transport facilities for distribution of milk. |   |
| 9 Assam          | A scheme for the Dairy Development in Assam has been sanctioned during the year 1948-49 at a total cost of Rs. 2,32,889 to open two large scale dairy farms in two big towns of the province. Two more such large scale dairy farms will be opened in 1949-50 and two in 1950-51. Thus the total number of such large scale dairy farms will be six in three years.                                                                                                                                              | Attempts to this effect are failure in Assam.                                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 10 Delhi         | A scheme has been formulated for increasing milk production and distribution but it has been postponed for the year 1950-51 as an anti-inflation measure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |   |
| 11 Ajmer-Merwara | A scheme for increasing the milk supply of Ajmer-Merwara has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This scheme aims at surveys of milk pockets in rural areas and initiating Dairy Farming in the neighbourhood of the towns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | It is proposed to start Dairy Farming on cooperative lines but the feasibility of this step will have to be found out after the preliminary survey has been completed.                                                         |   |
| 12 Coorg         | A Dairy Demonstration Farm opened at Merwara for the dual purpose of supplying stud bulls and milk to public. The feasibility of opening more large scale dairy farms is being examined under the postwar development schemes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | The proposal to introduce small scale self supporting cooperative dairy farms is under consideration.                                                                                                                          |   |

## STATEMENT II

| Serial No. | Name of the Province | Name of the Committee or agency appointed by the Provincial Governments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | Madras               | The Provincial Livestock Improvement Board advises Government regarding the promotion of dairying and allied subjects also. The constitution of a Milk Board has been suggested and requisite facts and figures are being collected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 2          | Bombay               | Yes. The following two committees have been appointed:<br>(i) The Bombay Provincial Dairy Development and Co-ordination Committee.<br>(ii) Animal Husbandry and Dairying sub-committee of Provincial Rural Development Board.<br>The Bombay Provincial Dairy Development and Co-ordination Committee will make general recommendations to Government in respect of Dairy development in this province. The Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sub-Committee assists the Provincial Rural Development Board in accelerating the work of the Board in respect of dairy development.<br>For Bombay Area, there are two Advisory Committees, one of producers and other of consumers, which assist the Provincial Milk Commissioner on procurement and distribution of milk in Bombay City. |
| 3          | West Bengal          | A Milk Commissioner has just been appointed to prepare a comprehensive milk scheme for the Province.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 4          | United Provinces     | There is a proposal for the formation of a Milk Board in the Province with a view to establish Marketing Board in towns for ensuring supply of pure and clean milk to public and to bring about effective legislative control over manufacture and supply of milk and milk products.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 5          | C. P. and Berar      | No such agency or committee has been appointed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 6          | East Punjab          | It is proposed to have a Dairy Development Board with a Dairy Development Fund to encourage dairy industry in the province. The following special staff has already been sanctioned for dairy development work:<br>1. One Dairy Development Officer.<br>2. Two Assistant Dairy Development Officers.<br>3. Thirteen Dairy Assistants, one for each district in the Province.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 7          | Bihar                | The Animal Husbandry Committee of Rural Development Board appointed by Provincial Government at present consider the proposals and recommendations concerning the development of dairy industry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 8          | Orissa               | Provincial Government have very recently constituted a Committee for the development of dairying, increased production of milk, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 9          | Assam                | No such agency or committee has been appointed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 10         | Delhi                | No such agency or committee has been appointed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 11         | Ajmer-Merwara        | A Dairy Development Officer will be appointed shortly. He will be asked to make necessary recommendations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 12         | Coorg                | There is a Dairy Officer to offer technical advice in the matter and is in charge of the Government demonstration dairy farm.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

## STATEMENT III

- (1) Report on the Marketing of Milk in India and Burma.
- (2) Report of the Milk Sub-Committee appointed by the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery.
- (3) Report of Mr. R. A. Pepperall on the Dairy Industry in India.
- (4) Report on Dairy Research, Dairy Education and Dairy Development in India by H. D. Kuy.

## STATEMENT IV

## I. DAIRY FARMS UNDER THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Farm                                                                                  | Quantity of milk sold |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1       | Dairy Farm under the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.                                  |                       |
| 2       | Dairy Farm under Indian Veterinary Research Institute,<br>(i) at Izatnagar.<br>(ii) at Mukteswar. |                       |
| 3       | Dairy Farm at Indian Agricultural Research Institute.<br>(i) at New Delhi<br>(ii) at Karnal       |                       |

## II. DAIRY FARMS UNDER THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Province | No. of Dairy Farms                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Whether Govt. or private                  |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4                                         |
| 1       | Madras               | (1) Livestock Research station, Hosur<br>(2) Government Dairy Farm Vizagapatam<br>(3) Livestock Research Station, Guntur                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Government.<br>Government.<br>Government. |
| 2       | Bombay               | No Government owned or subsidised dairy farm in the province.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                           |
| 3       | West Bengal.         | NIL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                           |
| 4       | United Provinces     | There are 10 Government owned dairies. Besides these there are 6 co-operative milk supply Depots and 24 Private owned dairies. One dairy is subsidised by United Provinces Government. The details of these are given below :—<br>(1) Madhurikund Dairy Farm, Mathura<br>(2) Dairy Demonstration Farm, Mathura<br>(3) Babugarh Dairy Farm, Meerut<br>(4) Manjhara Dairy Farm, Lakhimpur<br>(5) Bharari Dairy Farm, Jhansi<br>(6) Dairy Demonstration Farm, Bhadrak<br>(7) Kanpur Milk Supply Scheme, Kanpur<br>(8) Central Dairy Farm, Aligarh<br>(9) Agricultural College Dairy Farm, Kanpur<br>(10) Agricultural School Dairy, Bulandshahr<br>(11) Agricultural School Dairy, Ghazipur<br>(12) Agricultural School, Dairy, Gorakhpur<br>(13) Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Lucknow<br>(14) Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Allahabad<br>(15) Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Benares<br>(16) Co-operative Dairy, Nainital<br>(17) Co-operative Dairy Katra, Allahabad<br>(18) Allahabad Agriculture Institute Dairy Farm, Allahabad<br>(19) Dayal Fagh Dairy Farm, Agra<br>(20) Singhal Dairy, Agra<br>(21) Balwant Rajpur College Dairy, Agra<br>(22) Lakhuti College Dairy Lakhuti, Bulandshahr<br>(23) Benar's Hindu University Dairy, Benares |                                           |

| 1  | 2                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 4                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4  | U. P.— <i>contd.</i> | (24) The Himalyan Dairy Farm Haldwani, Nainital<br>(25) Singhal Dairy, Haldwani, Nainital<br>(26) Syria Sugar Factory Dairy Sardarnagar, Gorakhpur<br>(27) Indian Dairy, Kanpur<br>(28) Union Dairy, Kanpur<br>(29) Gangwal Raj Dairy, Bahraich<br>(30) Guosikran Forest Co-operative Society Aligarh to be opened shortly.<br>(31) Cattle Farm Bainti, Partabgarh<br>(32) Diamond Dairy, Cant. Road, Lucknow<br>(33) Dairy Farm Chaukoro Estate, Almora<br>(34) Hindustan Sugar Mills Dairy Gola, Gokranmath Kheri<br>(35) Bharti Dairy Farm, Kanpur<br>(36) Chakraverti Dairy Farm, Jhansi<br>(37) Jodhpura Mission Farm, Jhansi<br>(38) Ganushpura Farm<br>(39) Himalaya Dairy Farm, Haldwani<br>(40) Kashi Gaushala Dairy, Benares. |                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 5  | C. P.                | There are :<br>(i) 10 Government owned dairy farms<br>(ii) 6 Co-operative Dairy Units<br>(iii) 32 Other Dairy Farms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 6  | East Punjab          | Dairy Section at Government/Livestock Farm, Hissar                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Government.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 7  | Bihar                | (1) Government Cattle Farm, Patna<br>(2) Bachaur Cattle Breeding Farm Pusa (Darbhanga)<br>(3) Government Experimental Farm, P. O. Kanke, Ranchi<br>(4) Government Experimental Farm, Sepaya, District Saran.<br>(5) Tisco Dairy Farm, Jamshedpur<br>(6) Bengal & Bihar Farm, Hazaribagh P. O.<br>(7) Barwat Dairy Farm Bettiah District, Champaran<br>(8) Shri Rajendra Gokul Farm, Patna<br>(9) Sabour Farm<br>(10) Darbhanga Goshala Society Farm<br>(11) Shree Jharia Dhanbad Goshala<br>(12) Shree Goshala, Bhagalpur                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Government.<br>Government.<br>Government.<br>Government.<br>Private.<br>Private.<br>Private.<br>Subsidised.<br>Subsidised.<br>Subsidised.<br>Subsidised.<br>Subsidised. |
| 8  | Orissa               | (1) Khapuria Dairy<br>(2) Bolangir Dairy Farm<br>(3) Keonjhar Dairy Farm<br>(4) Boudh Dairy Farm<br>(5) Nilgiri Dairy Farm<br>(6) Sundargarh (Gangpur)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Government.<br>Government.<br>Government.<br>Government.<br>Govt. owned.<br>Government.                                                                                 |
| 9  | Assam                | (1) Cattle Breeding Farm Upper-Shillong<br>(2) Cattle Breeding Farm, Khanapara (Gauhati)<br>(3) Baropetta Cattle Farm<br>(4) Jorhat Cattle Farm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Government.<br>Government.<br>Government.                                                                                                                               |
| 10 | Delhi                | There are five private Dairy Farms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 11 | Ajmer-Merwara        | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 12 | Coorg                | (1) Government Demonstration Farm, Mercara<br>(2) Two Private Dairy Farms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Government.                                                                                                                                                             |

## III. DAIRY FARMS UNDER MILITARY AUTHORITIES

There are 27 Military Dairy Farms, 5 French Military Dairy Farms and 12 Dairy Depots owned by the Government.

1620 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [18TH MARCH 1949]

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know what effort is being made to improve the indigenous breed of cattle, and are Government contemplating the stoppage of export of these cattle from one province to another?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government are trying to utilise non-official agencies as a special measure to develop the local breed. With regard to the export of cattle from one province to another, to the extent that certain provinces are deficit in cattle it will be difficult not to have this inter-provincial transfer of cattle.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware of the fact that most of the cattle exported from Hissar to Bombay and Calcutta are immediately slaughtered there as soon as they become dry; and are Government contemplating to stop at least the export of these cattle to cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government are contemplating steps to prevent the slaughter of cattle in the big cities. With regard to preventing export to those provinces, it can be regulated in the interest of increased milk supply to those provinces or for the better cultivation of land. But we cannot totally prohibit the export of cattle from one province to another.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association made any recommendations as regards the minimum *per capita* requirement of milk in this country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, they have.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the *per capita* requirement?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I believe it is one pound per person.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Is it a fact that for the last twenty years Government has been promising that cattle from Hissar will not be allowed to be slaughtered and when dry they will be returned to Hissar at reduced railways rates, but the promise has not been fulfilled?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Those promises must have been made by our predecessors but so far as our promises are concerned I propose to carry them out.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What will be the nature of the Government-initiated dairy farms on a large scale with regard to their management and capital investment? Will they be private farms?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The provincial governments give them financial aid and supply to them also technical aid. In Bombay, Madras, U.P. and C.P. there is a very large number of private dairies assisted by the provincial governments.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are the actual measures which have been or are being taken to stop the slaughter of cows just referred to and by what time it is expected to stop the slaughter altogether?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It will not be possible to put a time limit. This question, as I said on an earlier occasion, was considered by the Cattle Preservation Committee which has made its report. The replies of the provincial governments on the report will be received in a short time and in consultation with the provincial governments steps will be taken, because it means a tremendous financial liability on the provinces to maintain their entire cattle population.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** In view of the fact that dry cattle are being slaughtered in cities, will Government consider the desirability of getting these dry cattle transported back free of charge?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That will be considered.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** What are the measures which the Government are adopting to encourage the development of cattle by private agencies?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** By supporting private breeding farms and private dairy farms.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Do Government propose to sponsor any legislation to prohibit the slaughter of cows?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That matter will be considered when the report of the Cattle Preservation Committee comes to be finally dealt with.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What arrangements do Government propose to make in connection with the feeding and maintaining of useless cows?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I believe the honourable member is aware that this is one of the points on which the Cattle Preservation Committee has made its recommendations.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Is it possible to prohibit milch cattle being housed in cities and provision being made near about the suburbs in the dairy farms, so that such cattle may not be kept in the cities?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These are matters which are under the consideration of the provincial governments and they are dealing with them.

#### PADDY LANDS

\*1171. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been undertaken for benefit of farmers, to enable them to make use of paddy lands for growing short term crops; and

(b) if so, whether Government would make available the scheme to the members of the House?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). Yes. A brief note showing the research work done at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, and in the Provinces, and the further steps taken is laid on the table of the House. More detailed information will be supplied if required.

#### NOTE ON SHORT TERM GROWING IN PADDY LANDS

Short term growing in paddy lands has at least four aspects, namely:

- (1) Growing short duration crops other than paddy before the paddy is transplanted.
- (2) Growing short duration paddy varieties as an early crop followed by 2nd crop of paddy.

- (3) Growing short duration *Rabi* Crops after the harvest of paddy crop.  
 (4) Growing short duration crops in standing crop of paddy.

Investigations at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, are mainly directed towards the possibilities of growing two crops of rice in quick succession instead of a single crop particularly where irrigation facilities are available for a minimum period of six months in the year. This would be feasible only if the varieties to be grown are both of short duration or one medium and the other short. A short duration variety need not necessarily mean less yield per acre. There are varieties maturing in about 100 days which under optimum conditions can give up to 5,000 lbs. of grain. A large collection of short duration rices, both Indian and foreign, has therefore been made and are under investigation mainly with the object of determining the most suitable variety to be grown as a second crop and the optimum time for planting the same. Promising results have been obtained with some of the introduced varieties from China.

It will, however, be realised that the growing of two crops would naturally mean greater exhaustion of the soil and the practice should go hand in hand with a suitable regimen of fertilising the fields. The investigations cover not only the suitable varieties but such questions as the proper time for planting the second crop, whether the second crop could be directly sown or transplanted, whether the land could be got ready immediately after the harvest of the first crop and whether in the interval between the two crops, a short duration *Rabi* crop, a pulse or a green manure crop could be sown.

It is hoped that, by next year, it will be possible to try the results of the researches on short duration varieties made at the Institute on the cultivator's land in the province, with the co-operation of the Government of Orissa. A regular scheme will then be devised for adoption in the rice-growing areas all over the country.

#### RESEARCHES IN PROVINCES

**United Provinces.**—Researches on the paddy crop are carried on at Nagina and at Gorakhpur with a view to grow more food from paddy lands. In the early paddy areas, suitable very early heavy yielding types have been found out which could be harvested during September and thus allow of sufficient time (often more than a month) for proper field preparation for the succeeding *Rabi* crops like wheat, barley, etc., which must be sown during October, for optimum yields. Some such very early types of paddy which are recommended to growers in different areas are N22, N27, A64 and Ch10. In such cases, the full season is covered by the rotation and the question of any other short term growing does not arise.

Rotational studies have also revealed that "Early Paddy-fallow" rotation is the best followed by "Early Paddy-Gram" rotation, then "Early Paddy-Wheat" and then "Early Paddy-Linseed" rotation. This is generally applicable to the Central and Western U. P. tracts. In the Eastern U. P. the best rotation with Early Paddy is "Early Paddy-Pea".

For Late Paddy, the best rotation applicable to the whole of U. P. is "Late-Paddy-Berseem". The next best for Late Paddies in the Eastern U. P. is "Late Paddy-Chotimatar". They have also tried successfully at Nagina, two crops of paddy followed by Berseem, i.e., Early Paddy from April to July, Late Paddy from August to November and Berseem from December to March. By this method they have raised 46 maunds 13 seers per acre of paddy in 1946 and 34 maunds per acre in 1947 besides getting valuable green fodder for nearly 3½ months. It may be noted that Berseem is sown broadcast in standing late paddy, fields and an estimate of this fodder crops may be had from the fact that cultivators gladly purchase such Berseem crops on late paddy fields for Rs. 1.60 per acre.

**Central Provinces and Berar.**—No investigation has been undertaken on the growing of short term crops in paddy lands between two crops. But the possibilities of two paddy crops where irrigation facilities exist are under trial.

**Orissa.**—Investigations into all possibilities of short term growing in paddy lands have been made and the following recommendations have been suggested by the Government for adoption by the farms:—

- (1) Mandia or Jute could be grown as the early first crop sown in April and May and harvested in early August, paddy being transplanted in middle of August and harvested in December. Type 812 has been recommended for this purpose.
- (2) B 76 and D 204 early Peali paddy sown in May could be harvested in August or earlier. This could be followed by a second crop of sarad paddy. Heavy dose of farm yard manure for first crop and Ammonium Sulphate at the rate of 3 maunds per acre for the second crop are necessary to get good yields.
- (3) Short duration crops such as Kulthi (*dolichos bifloris*) and Biri (*Phaseolus Mungo*) after early paddy and mung after harvesting sarad paddy could be grown successfully during October, November and December.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (a) (a) Piare crops of Mung. Luthyrus (Khesari) peas and gram have been successfully grown in standing crops of paddy. The seed is sown broadcast when the soil is still moist and the piara crop left to grow after the harvest of paddy.
- (b) Beali Paddy—(short duration paddy) has been grown successfully as a mixed crop with Biri (*Phaseolus Mungo*) and Arhar.

**Assam.**—A short term variety of rice called Domai is regularly grown in the Province. It is a two months crop and actually takes 75 to 80 days. An improved strain of this variety called D-138-C Tepi Domai has been produced in Karim Ganj Rice experimental station, the average yield of which is 23 maunds per acre.

**West Bengal.**—Considerable amount of breeding work on early types of paddy has been done. Type DXL is one of the types evolved and recommended. In regard to raising an additional crop the broadcasting of 'Kalai' or 'Khesari' in a field of standing *aman* paddy to get an additional crop of pulse or a fodder for cattle is a well-known local practice, which is being extended, under State subsidy, to areas where it is little in vogue at present. Experiments have also been undertaken recently to study the possibility of growing some varieties of fodder crops in *aman* paddy lands and if such experiments prove successful their adoption by cultivators will go a long way to solve the fodder supply problem of the Province.

**Madras.**—Confining the question to the growing of short staple cotton in paddy areas, Madras has reported that some five varieties are under trial in all the Agricultural Research Stations of the Province with a view to evolve a suitable type of perennial cotton that could be grown in high level lands of paddy area as a fence plant and which would also be suitable for cottage spinning.

#### LAND BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION

\*1172. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) the total acreage of new land brought under cultivation during the last ten years and how much was brought under the plough every year;
- (b) what the statistics are province-wise;
- (c) the facilities offered to farmers to develop this land, the subsidies granted to fertilize it and other assistance rendered; and
- (d) whether Government have any schemes for further extensions?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Government gives subsidies for the reclamation and development of land as well as for using fertilisers, compost, oil cakes, improved seed, and for executing minor irrigation works. No distinction is made between land already in cultivation and land freshly reclaimed and cultivated.

(d) The Government have under consideration a scheme for the reclamation of about six million acres of waste lands during the next few years.

+ Revised statement received from the Ministry printed.

## STATEMENT

Province-wise and year-wise acreage of new land brought under Cultivation during the years 1939 to 1948

| Name of Province    | 1939    | 1940    | 1941    | 1942   | 1943    | 1944    | 1945   | 1946    | 1947    | 1948    | Total     |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Assam               | 316,763 | 20,800  | 86,210  | 43,710 | 96,998  | 110,368 | 50,410 | 24,897  | 9,310   | 10,363  | 768,024   |
| Bihar               | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | 3,600   | 13,650  | 16,950    |
| Bombay*             | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | 392     | 392       |
| Coorg               | ..      | ..      | 1,953   | 528    | 694     | ..      | 1,321  | 513     | 479     | 500     | 5,988     |
| Delhi               | 84      | ..      | 3,669   | 181    | 467     | 15,999  | 3,876  | ..      | 14,712  | ..      | 38,938    |
| Ajmer-Merwara       | 48      | 5,894   | 13,939  | 6      | ..      | ..      | ..     | 33,107  | 23,107  | 10,354  | 95,455    |
| Central Provinces @ | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | 43,700  | 200,000 | 243,700   |
| East Punjab @       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | 10,354  | 10,354    |
| Madras @            | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | 24,979  | 10,511  | 35,490    |
| Orissa              | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..     | 98,414  | 72,161  | 8,241  | 10,961  | 7,888   | 3,396   | 201,151   |
| United Provinces    | 25,000  | 75,000  | 41,000  | 17,000 | 164,000 | 142,000 | ..     | 50,000  | 4,167   | 28,888  | 547,053   |
| West Bengal         | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | ..     | ..      | ..      | 67,167  | 67,167    |
| Total               | 340,900 | 101,494 | 145,771 | 61,425 | 360,573 | 340,508 | 63,948 | 119,478 | 141,842 | 355,375 | 2,031,314 |

\*In Bombay Province, a total area of 15,00,000 acres was brought under food crops by diversion of non-food crop area and by bringing new land under cultivation.

@Information not available for the remaining years.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1625

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** May I know if any statistics are available for Indian States as well?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They are not available.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Does the Government give this assistance directly to the farmers or to the provincial governments?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is given to the Provinces and the Provinces deal with individual cultivators or farmers.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What are the facilities offered to the farmers for the purchase of tractors or hiring them on a rental basis?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far as the Central Government is concerned they are maintaining tractors for being supplied to the provincial governments. The schemes of cultivation are schemes which are being executed by the provincial governments. I believe U.P. Government have got a number of tractors which are kept for being rented out to individuals. I believe in some other provinces that arrangement does not exist. We can write to the provincial governments to make some tractors available for private farms. So far as the Central Government is concerned it deals directly with the provincial governments.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What are the rents being charged by the Central Tractor Organisation and the U.P. Government? What are the rates at which the U.P. Government loan the tractors to the farmers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am sorry I will not be able to give the information straightaway.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has the Honourable Minister any idea of the acreage that has gone out of cultivation during the course of the last year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will not be able to give the information without proper notice but I believe that a certain amount of area has gone out of cultivation, because in certain regions where there are what are called Kans and Hariali weeds, they gradually encroach on the neighbouring land and during the course of the last year there must have been some areas which have again been covered by these weeds.

**Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Do the Government extend these facilities to the farmers in the Indian States also?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government is now giving these tractors also to the Indian States but the Central Government does not deal directly with the cultivators in the Indian States. That is the duty of the States Governments.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Have Government reserved any tractors for use in the Centrally administered areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are three tractors reserved for the centrally administered areas.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are the tractors really being made use of by the peasants themselves?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far as these three tractors referred to just now are concerned they were used for certain areas in the Delhi Province. So far as the tractors in the Provinces are concerned naturally it is the Provincial governments who will be able to reply the question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I would like the honourable Minister to say whether the peasants in India are patronising the use of the tractors. Are the peasants themselves anxious to use them?

**Mr. Speaker:** As the Honourable Minister has said it is more or less a matter which concerns the provincial governments.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Is the Government aware that full use of these tractors is not made because of lack of oil for running them?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** When there is shortage of fuel naturally the tractors will not work.

#### SANTA CRUZ AERODROME

**\*1173. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aerodrome building at Santa Cruz Aerodrome have been built by private companies and if so, the names of those companies and the cost incurred on such buildings;

(b) on what terms and conditions the land has been given to the companies; and

(c) at what distance from this aerodrome Government propose to construct their new Aerodrome?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) Certain buildings have been constructed at Santa Cruz Aerodrome by Air India, Limited for their own use at a cost of approximately Rs. 11,92,000 on land leased to them by the Government. The Indian Overseas Air Lines have also remodelled and re-decorated at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs a Government building which has been leased out to them.

(b) The land and the buildings have been given on a temporary lease terminable at 30 days' notice. The rent for the land is six annas per sq. yd. per annum. No compensation is payable to the Companies on account of any expenditure incurred by them on constructional works in the event of the termination of the lease.

(c) There is no question of Government constructing a new aerodrome at Santa Cruz. The aerodrome already there is being extended and developed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister said that there is already an aerodrome existing. Does he refer to the Tata Aerodrome which is in existence at present or the Star Line Aerodrome which belongs to the Government?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** It is the Government aerodrome that is existing at Santa Cruz.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that last Tuesday the main booking office and the passengers reception office at Santa Cruz had been shifted into a newly built hanger, which has caused great inconvenience to the passengers, for these offices had been removed to a hanger meant for storing aircrafts?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** As I have said the Government buildings have not yet been completed and some buildings have not yet been started. Therefore make shift arrangements have to be made.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF POSTAL STAMPS

**\*1174. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that Postal articles these days bear indistinct obliterating marks?

(b) Is it a fact that some two years back the P. and T. Department had decided to supply an improved type of stamping pad, better quality of ink and to improve the condition of stamps?

(c) Do Government propose to take early steps in the matter and if so, when?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The decision is being implemented and it is expected that there will be improvement within perhaps the next six months.

#### R. M. S. STAFF ON BANDIKUI-DELHI SECTION OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

**\*1175. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Postal Enquiry Committee (1934-35) found that limited accommodation was provided for R.M.S. Staff on J. 22 (Bandikui-Delhi) Section of 3 Up/4 Down Bombay Baroda and Central India Metre Gauge trains and that the work had to be carried out under difficult conditions?

(b) Is it also a fact that only 60 to 70 per cent. of the staff actually required is working in that section?

(c) Do Government propose to provide better accommodation and equip the section with necessary staff in consonance with the recommendations of the said Committee and if so, how long is it likely to take?

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

(b) The position is not as stated. In its journey from Bandikui to Delhi the section has full strength but in the reverse direction two additional sorters appeared to be justified by the statistics taken in September, 1948. Of late there has been some reduction in the work of the section.

(c) Yes. Provision has been made by the B.B. and C.I. Railway in their building programme for 1949-50 for the construction of larger vans required for the section. The position regarding the work of the section is again being reviewed and additional staff will be sanctioned if justified.

#### REVISION OF TIME TEST IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

**\*1176. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Postal Enquiry Committee (1934-35) recommended that the entire Time Test needs revision and that a new and revised Time Test is to be drawn up?

(b) If so, what action has so far been taken in the direction and how long will it take to adopt an upto-date formula?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) No. The Postal Enquiry Committee suggested a re-examination of the whole question of time test only if their proposals for modification of procedure were adopted.

(b) Does not arise, as, on the basis of the changes in procedure which were approved, a general revision of the time-test was not justified.

#### CONDITION OF STATIONS ON SHAHADARA-SAHARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

**\*1177. Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that (i) there is no arrangement for light at Shahdara Saharanpur Railway Stations during night and (ii) there are no waiting rooms?

(b) If so, what action do Government propose to take in this connection?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Although certain printed representations were received early this year complaining of deficiencies mentioned in the question, the report of the Government Inspector of Railways indicates that the standard of service provided by the Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway is more or less the same as that provided by other light railways. In other words, although there is scope for improvement, conditions are not as deplorable as the honourable member's question implies.

(b) The Managing Agents have already been requested to take adequate measures to remove such inconveniences to the travelling public as may exist on that Railway.

#### IMPROVING DELHI TELEPHONE SYSTEM

**\*1178. Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of complaints received per month from January to December 1948 about the unsatisfactory working of telephones in Delhi?

(b) Have any steps been taken to improve the working of the telephone system and if so, what are they?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The introduction of Zero position which can be rung up in emergencies, has helped to improve the service. 2,000 lines equipment was brought into use at the end of January 1949 in replacement of a life expired exchange. This has caused a definite improvement in service. Additional 2,000 lines will be added by June, 1949. Connaught Place Exchange has been air conditioned. This will eliminate faults due to dust and change in temperature which are common in Automatic Exchanges.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of complaints received during 1948*

| Month         | Number of complaints. |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| January, 1948 | 9,174                 |
| February      | 7,307                 |
| March         | 4,007                 |
| April         | 10,924                |
| May           | 9,310                 |
| June          | 11,252                |
| July          | 12,986                |
| August        | 10,895                |
| September     | 10,036                |
| October       | 9,197                 |
| November      | 9,037                 |
| December      | 9,926                 |
| Total         | 114,051               |

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the complaints increasing or decreasing now?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I think the statement laid on the table will make it clear.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Department carry out surprise checks and inspections at these exchanges to see that telephone operators are working properly and not chit-chatting?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Yes, such visits are made.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that despite the new installations in New Delhi the telephones are not working satisfactorily and complaints are made to the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** The connections are not only limited to the new telephone lines; they have to be connected with the old lines and therefore the trouble exists.

#### OPENING OF VILLAGE POST OFFICES

**\*1179. Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of villages which have a population of 500 or more where post offices have not been opened?

(b) At how many such places do Government propose to open branch offices this year?

(c) How many of them will be opened in the East Punjab?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) and (c). As a first step, Government are concentrating their attention on opening of post offices in villages or compact groups of villages with a population of 2,000. Post Offices were opened in 1,703 rural localities during the year 1948 of which 147 were in the East Punjab. 2,000 new post offices are expected to be opened in such villages during 1949 of which 278 will be in East Punjab. The stage for opening post offices in individual villages with a population of less than 2,000 will come later.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** May I know whether new village post offices are opened at the request of the people or whether some of these post offices are opened as a necessity by the Government themselves; if so on what principles?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Sometimes when we receive a request from a particular locality then the new post office is opened. But most of the post offices that have been opened have been opened at the initiative of the Department.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What percentage of the rural population has postal facilities at present in India?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I think every village has got some sort of facilities of postal deliveries and postal clearance.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayan:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are a number of experimental post offices working and that they are not being made permanent? May I know whether there is any idea of making them permanent?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** That is why they have been started for a year as an experimental measure. If we find that the requirement of a post office for a village is justified then the experimental post office will be made permanent.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are Government aware that in the hilly areas in India there is no village having a population of 2,000?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I am aware of that position.



**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the Honourable Minister being aware of the conditions in the hilly areas, is he planning to open post offices in smaller villages in the hilly areas?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** The position is as I had discussed with the honourable member some two days ago.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire if these postal facilities to the rural areas are being made available through the agency of extra-departmental agents or through independent post offices?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** At some places through independent post offices, but at most places through extra-departmental agency.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** With reference to my question why do not you commit yourself on the floor of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister has thoroughly investigated the question of these extra-departmental agents when putting them on to the rural post offices? In the past this extra-departmental agency did not work very well.

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** But I think honourable members will agree that it will not be possible for years to come to carry out our object if we confine ourselves to opening of independent post offices in every village. What we do is that we open a post office with some extra-departmental man and when the volume of work increases a permanent post office is opened. That is the only practical way that can be followed.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What is the number of villages with a population of 2,000 or more which still have not got a post office in India?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I am not just now in a position to give that information.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know when the post offices are opened by the Department itself what are the principles with regard to population and distance of one post office from the other which are followed.

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I think it has been stated more than once on the floor of this House that we are just now planning to open post offices in villages or groups of villages with a population of 2,000. That is the principle that is guiding us immediately. When we have satisfied all the areas on this basis then we may go for areas with a lower population. In this matter no distance is necessary. If two villages even at a distance of two miles from each other do need a separate post office for each then we give it to them.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Is the Government aware that extra-departmental persons are employed in urban areas also and that they have to work during the full office hours?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I am aware that the extra-departmental men are employed in cities. But when they have got full-time jobs they are taken in the Department under departmental rates.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that in a large number of villages the postal work is entrusted to school teachers and that they are not able to carry out the postal work; if so do Government intend to change the system for speedy disposal?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** That is a fact and as I said it is not possible to undertake the opening of a full-fledged post office in every

village. So long as that is not possible financially we will have to resort to these methods.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it not a fact that there are villages in the hilly areas at a distance of thirty to forty miles from the nearest post office and the postmen visit these villages only once or twice in a month?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I have already admitted that.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any effort being made to raise the salaries or allowances of these village postmasters who are extra-departmental employees?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** No effort is just now being made to further increase the pay or emoluments of these extra-departmental men.

#### CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMPANY-OWNED RAILWAYS

**\*1180. Lala Achint Ram:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state Government's policy with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission on company-owned Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Government have no administrative control over railways owned and managed by Companies.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to State, in view of his reply just given, whether settlement of labour disputes in the Company-owned Railways is within the purview of the Central Government, or are the concerned Provincial Governments expected to deal with such disputes?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The Railway Ministry has nothing to do with the settlement of labour disputes between Company management and their labour. If he wants further information, the honourable member may address a Question to the Labour Ministry.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Sakseena:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that if there is any dispute on Company-managed Railways, and Government transport is disturbed.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a matter of opinion and also a hypothetical one.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** In view of certain anomalies having already arisen in the case of certain Company-owned Railways where disputes are still going on, may I enquire from the Honourable Minister whether the Government will be pleased to give a decision as to whether the Provincial Governments are competent to deal with the labour disputes arising in their territory in regard to the Company-owned Railways?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** May I intervene, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I may inform my friend that there are a number of Railways managed by private Companies, which are in the list of Federal Railways. Disputes in those Railways are under the Central sphere and we have already referred a few disputes to tribunals and a few are pending before us which we may refer to tribunals or conciliation, as the case may be. But those Light Railways which are not covered under the definition of "Federal Railways" are the responsibility of the Provincial Governments.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister of State for Railways said that Government have no control over the privately-owned Railways. Is it correct that there is no control of any kind over the privately-owned Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The Railway Board has some statutory powers regarding freights and fares. Otherwise there is no control whatsoever.

## PASSENGER FARES OVER SHAHDARA SAHARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

\*1181. **Lala Achint Ram:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the rates of passenger fares per mile per class over the Shahdara Saharanpur Railway and the corresponding rates over Government Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** A statement containing the information is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

The existing bases of passenger fares per mile for different classes over the Shahdara Saharanpur Railway and the corresponding bases over the Indian Government Railways are as follows:

|           | Shahdara Saharanpur Railway | Indian Government Railways                |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Class I   | 18 pies per mile            | 24 pies per mile.                         |
| Class II  | 7½ pies per mile            | 9 pies per mile (Mail or Express Train).  |
|           |                             | 7½ pies per mile (Ordinary Trains).       |
|           |                             | 5 pies per mile (Mail or Express Trains). |
| Class III | 5 pies per mile             | 4 pies per mile (Ordinary Trains).        |

There are no Mail or Express trains on the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the fares on this Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway are higher or lower than the fares on Government Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** They are at present the same as in the Government Railways.

## ACCIDENTS BY TRAVELLERS ON FOOTBOARD OF TRAINS ON E. I. RAILWAY

\*1182. **Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the *Statesman*, dated the 15th February, 1949 that 17 persons were killed and eight injured as a result of passengers travelling on the foot-board of a train on the Jhajha-Dinapur section of the East Indian Railway?

(b) What is the actual loss of life and the number of passengers injured according to Government reports?

(c) What action do Government propose to take against officers responsible for permitting travelling on foot-board?

(d) What further steps do Government propose to take to prevent such accidents in future?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The Government have seen the report appearing in the *Statesman*, dated the 15th February, 1949, that people travelling on the foot-boards of two trains came into contact with one another with the result that seventeen passengers were killed and eight injured.

(b) According to the information received by the Government, seventeen persons were killed and eight injured, but only two of the dead, and none of the injured persons, were reported to be in possession of tickets.

(c) The Railway officials do not permit foot-board travelling, which is prohibited under section 118 (2) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890). The foot-board travellers usually board trains in motion.

(d) Deterrent measures are being taken against such persons—the majority of whom are ticketless travellers—with the help of Government Railway Police and Special Railway Magistrates. Railway staff also assist the Railway Police in this matter. Railway Administrations have recently been authorised to appoint special staff to prevent the boarding of trains in motion. 'Safety First' posters giving wide publicity to the danger involved in travelling on foot-boards and roofs of carriages have been exhibited at various stations. The co-operation of the Bihar Government in preventing travelling on foot-boards has also been sought.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** According to reports gathered during the last twelve months, is travelling on the roofs of trains becoming more popular or less?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think it is very much less popular than it was during the disturbances in the Punjab.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Government considering the feasibility of having double-deck coaches on the Railways, which are being introduced in England?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid we are not considering it, but we shall in that case have to provide against people getting on to the roof of the second deck also.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is Government aware that such accidents are on the increase?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** So far as my information goes, on this particular Railway there were three similar accidents in 1946-47 and we have not had a similar case on this Railway since, according to this information.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Has the Government in view a scheme to regulate the issue of tickets according to the available accommodation, to avoid such accidents?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I suppose the Railway staff do attempt to do that, but the mere fact that out of twenty-five people who were victims of this particular accident twenty-three had no tickets shows that the Railway staff had exercised a certain amount of discretion.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Has it come to notice of Government that such travelling on foot-boards is increasing in other Railways also?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** So far as we know, no.

**Seth Govind Das:** The Honourable Minister said that most of the persons involved in the accident mentioned in this Question were without tickets. Is he aware that even the ticket-holders generally are travelling on these foot-boards?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Two of the twenty-five were ticket-holders in this case.

**Shri H. R. Guruv Reddy:** Are the Government considering the feasibility of providing collapsible bars so that foot-boards open and close along with the doors, in order to prevent foot-board travelling?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Various schemes have been proposed in this connection. There are disadvantages in providing for those bars as well. There is a particular device which has been suggested by a Bengali gentleman, and I hope I shall be able to give honourable members who are interested a demonstration by that gentleman as to what might be done by way of closing the doors quite firmly while a train is in motion.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

\*1183. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state what are the earnings month by month from the day the Delhi Transport Service was taken over by Government?

(b) What are the expenses and what is the net profit?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) A statement showing the monthly earnings of the Delhi Transport Service for the period from the 14th May, 1948, to 28th February, 1949, is placed on the table of the House. The average monthly earnings for the period amount to Rs. 4.55 lakhs.

(b) The average monthly expenditure during the same period is approximately 3.5 lakhs. This takes into account outstanding bills pertaining to that period, which are yet to be paid, but does not take into account depreciation, interest and Capital expenditure. It is not yet possible to estimate the net profit with reasonable accuracy.

## STATEMENT

Monthly earnings of D.T.S. from the date of taking over viz. 14th May, 1948.

|                                                     | Rs.       | A. P. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| May, 1948 (from 14th May, 1948 to 31st May 1948)... | 2,41,029  | 2 9   |
| June, 1948                                          | 4,29,254  | 2 0   |
| July, 1948                                          | 4,61,084  | 5 6   |
| August, 1948                                        | 4,32,710  | 5 6   |
| September, 1948                                     | 4,76,079  | 5 0   |
| October, 1948                                       | 5,01,567  | 2 6   |
| November, 1948                                      | 4,83,690  | 3 6   |
| December, 1948                                      | 4,91,214  | 12 6  |
| January, 1949                                       | 4,83,401  | 3 3   |
| February, 1949                                      | 4,92,410  | 15 3  |
| Total                                               | 45,42,641 | 9 9   |

## USE OF WINDMILLS FOR LIFTING IRRIGATION WATER

\*1184. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in *The Hindu*, dated 6th February 1949, by Mr. Clifford C. Taylor, Agricultural Attache to the American Embassy regarding the use of windmills for lifting irrigation water from wells under the caption 'Wind, Water and Food'?

(b) If so, have Government examined the suggestions made therein?

(c) What steps have Government been taking to try wind mills in the country?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Wind mills have not so far been used in India to any extent and no data or experimental results are, therefore, available. A preliminary examination of the question indicates that Wind Mills are unlikely to be useful for crop irrigation in the Central and Northern parts of the country as

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

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

there are practically no winds during the period October to March when irrigation is most needed. There is, however, a possibility of developing this form of irrigation in the coastal areas where winds, with velocities of 6 M.P.H. and over, prevail over larger part of the year. Government intends to examine further from all points of view the possibility and advantage of introducing Wind Mills.

SCHEME FOR CONNECTING CONTAI WITH CONTAI ROAD, MECHADA AND JALESWAR

\*1185. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answers given on the 9th April 1948 to my starred question No. 1382 and state what action has been taken to give effect to the schemes of connecting Contai with Mechada via Tamluk and with Jaleswar via Digba?

(b) When is the construction of these lines likely to be taken up?

(c) What is the decision of the Central Board of Transport with regard to these lines?

(d) Is there any scheme to connect Contai with the Contai-Road Station and, if so, do Government propose to take any action regarding that scheme?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) to (c). The scheme of connecting Contai with Machada via Tamluk and with Jaleswar via Digba was considered by the Central Board of Transport at their 16th meeting held on 10th December 1948, and it was decided that the project should be dropped for the present in view of the need of concentrating our limited resources on projects of urgent and vital national importance.

(d) The Contai-Contai Road Project was also considered by the Central Board of Transport at the same meeting and it was decided to drop the Project for the present as the area is well served by roads.

## INCREASING FISH PRODUCTION

\*1186. **Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by Government to increase the fish production in India?

(b) What is the extent of marine area suited for fisheries in India?

(c) What is the amount expended for research work in fisheries?

(d) What is the result thereof?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) For increasing fish production in the country, Government of India have helped provincial Governments and States to carry out extensive plans for the development of fallow waters as productive fisheries. Details of financial assistance given to provinces and States, are shown in the statement (No. I) placed on the table of the House.

Schemes subsidized by the Central Government for the development of Inland Fisheries generally consist in: (i) surveying fallow but culturable waters and natural spawning grounds, (ii) arranging increased supplies of young fish for stocking and, (iii) stocking as many culturable waters as possible with young fish of suitable species of fish. The acreage of inland waters surveyed and stocked and the number of young fish collected and stocked in all the provinces and States partly as a result of assistance given from the Centre and partly on account of directives from the Government of India are shown in the statement (No. II) placed on the table of the House.

(b) Marine areas suitable for exploitation of Fisheries in India is estimated at about 115,000 sq. miles extending from the shore up to about 100 fathoms line.

(c) A statement (No. III) of the amounts spent during each of the last 3 years is laid on the table of the House.

(d) Fisheries research by its very nature is a long term project and it is not possible, therefore, to assess the result of such work within a few years. The Research Stations have been established by the Government of India only recently and the major part of the expenditure detailed in Statement (No. III) placed on the table of the House in reply to (c) is naturally on buildings and equipment for these Stations and also on the purchase of fishing craft and gear. Investigations have been started on a number of species of fish of economic importance and increasing fish supplies by stocking fallow waters with fry and fingerlings of such species of fish. The Pilot fishing experiments being carried out from the Pilot Fishing Deep-Sea Station at Bombay are with a view to charting the fishing grounds, determining the fishing seasons and most suitable methods of fishing. The results achieved so far from the work at this Station are promising but it is too early to assess their full value.

STATEMENT I  
Grants made to Provinces/States for G.M.F. Funds for Fisheries Development Schemes

| Serial No. | Province or State and name of the Scheme | Total cost of the scheme |   | Amount of Govt. of India's share which was expected to be raised (in maunds) |   | Quantity of Fish raised for the beginning of the scheme upto 31-3-48 (in mds.) |          | Quantity of Fish expected to be raised in subsequent year (in maunds) |   | Remarks |
|------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------|
|            |                                          | Rs.                      | 3 | Rs.                                                                          | 4 | 5                                                                              | 6        | 7                                                                     | 8 |         |
| 1          | Madras                                   | 22,79,927                |   | 11,14,776                                                                    |   | 2,00,033                                                                       | 1,54,514 | 6,47,346                                                              |   |         |
| 2          | West Bengal                              | 1,13,554                 |   | 28,210                                                                       |   | 1,756                                                                          |          | 5,500                                                                 |   |         |
| 3          | Bombay                                   | 8,13,863                 |   | 3,24,988                                                                     |   |                                                                                | 1,051    |                                                                       |   |         |
| 4          | United Provinces                         | 2,51,174                 |   | 1,14,705                                                                     |   |                                                                                | 2,633    |                                                                       |   |         |
| 5          | Bihar                                    | 1,54,421                 |   | 77,390                                                                       |   | 30,000                                                                         |          | 80,000                                                                |   |         |
| 6          | Orissa                                   | 2,73,160                 |   | 1,46,580                                                                     |   | 18,000                                                                         | 25,620   | 25,620                                                                |   |         |
| 7          | East Punjab                              | 58,550                   |   | 29,275                                                                       |   | 3,000                                                                          |          | 3,000                                                                 |   |         |
| 8          | Ajmer-Merwara                            | 54,550                   |   | 54,550                                                                       |   | 18,000                                                                         |          | 18,000                                                                |   |         |
| 9          | Delhi                                    | 44,790                   |   | 44,790                                                                       |   | 1,000 after 1950*                                                              | 13       | 1,000                                                                 |   |         |
| 10         | Travancore                               | 3,98,228                 |   | 1,82,182                                                                     |   | 1,100                                                                          | 10,110   | 4,341                                                                 |   |         |
| Total      |                                          | 44,42,217                |   | 21,17,536                                                                    |   | 2,71,979                                                                       | 1,93,941 | 7,84,807                                                              |   |         |

\* Preliminary Survey of fisheries resources was done upto 1947. As a result of the establishment of Pakistan the Officer-in-charge of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department opted out for Pakistan. It is only recently now that the work has again been started.

## STATEMENT II

Average of water put under pisciculture as a result of the execution of the Schemes concerning the Development of Fisheries in fallow waters

| Serial No. | Name of the Scheme                                                                                              | Acreage of water surveyed year-wise | Acreage of water put under pisciculture year-wise | No. of fry or fingerlings distributed yearwise |           | Yield in Maunds |           | REMARKS |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---------|
|            |                                                                                                                 |                                     |                                                   | Direct                                         | Indirect* | Direct          | Indirect* |         |
| 1          | 2                                                                                                               | 3                                   | 4                                                 | 5                                              | 6         | 7               |           |         |
|            | *Figures of Indirect production are estimates of fish likely to be raised in waters stocked by private parties. |                                     |                                                   |                                                |           |                 |           |         |
|            | Bombay.—Stocking of tanks and deep tank fishing experiments.                                                    | 2,684 1945-46                       | ..                                                | ..                                             | ..        | ..              | ..        |         |
|            | Stocking of Inland waters with carp fry.                                                                        | 500 1946                            | 210 1947-48                                       | 20,000                                         | ..        | 70              | ..        |         |
|            | Madras.—Rural fishery demonstration units.                                                                      | 64,827 1945-46                      | 50                                                | 5,500                                          | 47,460    | 80              | 10,560    |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 90,338 1946-47                      | 90                                                | 9,000                                          | 56,954    | 100             | 22,300    |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 1,68,546 1947-48                    | 165                                               | 10,000                                         | 88,440    | 150             | 63,410    |         |
|            | Bihar                                                                                                           | 940 (1945)                          | 226                                               | 6,78,200                                       | ..        | ..              | 10,534    |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 1,994 (1946)                        | 468                                               | 14,05,000                                      | ..        | ..              | 21,953    |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 733 (1947)                          | 468                                               | 19,71,000                                      | ..        | ..              | 30,797    |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 649 (1948)                          | ..                                                | ..                                             | ..        | ..              | ..        |         |
|            | P.P.—Tank development and stocking Scheme.                                                                      | 160 1944-45                         | 44 acres                                          | 87,050                                         | ..        | 40              | ..        |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 469 1945-46                         | 206 acres                                         | 5,63,958                                       | ..        | 8,383           | ..        |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 36 1946-47                          | 50 acres*                                         | 2,89,074                                       | ..        | 983             | ..        |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 410 1947-48                         | 50 acres                                          | 2,66,926                                       | ..        | 348             | 437       |         |
|            | Orissa.—Development of inland fisheries.                                                                        | 7,680 1945-46                       | 742 acres                                         | 17 lacs                                        | ..        | 15,555          | ..        |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 7,794 1946-47                       | 780 acres                                         | 11 lacs                                        | ..        | 10,065          | ..        |         |
|            |                                                                                                                 | 4,063 1947-48                       | 568 acres                                         | 13 lacs                                        | ..        | 12,000          | ..        |         |

1

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4

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Ajmer-Merwara.—Fisheries Development Scheme, for Ajmer-Merwara, 1946-47.

Delhi

Panjab

C.P. and Bihar

Tamilnad

Hyderabad

Cochin

West Bengal

The scheme was closed on 28th February, 1947. The Fishery guard appointed for the tank was discharged.

\*Before the partition.

800 acres of Government owned and private tanks have been acquired and are being got ready for stocking during 1948-49.

2,390 Bagauri

3,200 Bawaja

5,000 Bawaja

810 Bagauri

16,000

11,000 fingerlings

..

17,778 (1946-47)

18,207 (1947-48)

5,50,700

25,600 fingerlings

10,000 fingerlings

(1945-46)

12,000 fingerlings

(1946-47)

18,000 fingerlings

(1947-48)

1,28,000

Since partition about 4,000 tanks have been surveyed for Union Tank Fisheries Improvement Scheme and about 1,200 of these are being annually stocked this year.

## STATEMENT III.

*Amount expended by Government of India for research work in fisheries.*

|                                             | Recurring | Non-Recurring. |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
|                                             | Rs.       | Rs.            |
| 1. Pilot Deep-Sea Fishing Station at Bombay |           |                |
| 1946-47                                     | 17,900    | 2,69,369       |
| 1947-48                                     | 2,14,500  | 5,29,500       |
| 1948-49                                     | 4,53,000  | 3,50,000       |
| 2. Marine Research Station.                 |           |                |
| 1946-47                                     | 29,000    |                |
| 1947-48                                     | 1,70,600  | 55,500         |
| 1948-49                                     | 4,41,600  | 4,00,000       |
| 3. Inland Research Station.                 |           |                |
| 1947-48                                     | 95,000    |                |
| 1948-49                                     | 3,12,000  | 1,50,000       |

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Is Government aware that a great national wealth is being lost by not developing the fisheries on proper lines?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, that is why Government is now developing it on proper lines.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Is the Government aware that the present research scheme is only one-sided, in that sea-side research is neglected?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This need not be replied.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the scheme referred to by the honourable Minister envisage the production and catching of only small fish, and not of big whales and sharks as well?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is wise to proceed from small to big things.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the scheme referred to by the honourable Minister provides for the construction of cold-storages for preserving the fish?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In Bombay we are having cold-storage for fish.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If cold-storages have been constructed, how many have been constructed, and what is the cost of one cold-storage?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are constructing one at Bombay. I would not be able to give the cost straightaway. We are also putting up cold-storage plant for fish in Delhi.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What about Madras?

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Has the Government any idea of entering the international whale fishing expedition?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This would be a later development. We must go step by step.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Is the socio-economic position of fishermen under the consideration of the Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This matter also is being gone into by the Provincial Governments.

## DEVELOPMENT OF TAPIOCA CULTIVATION

**\*1187. Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has given any attention to the development of Tapioca cultivation in India?

(b) If so, what is the result?

(c) What are the provinces suited for the cultivation of Tapioca?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). Trials on fifteen different varieties of Tapioca have recently been undertaken at the Institute. These trials must be continued for some time before useful results can be obtained. When they have reached this stage the information will be published.

(c) Travancore has proved to be the best for cultivation of tapioca. Portions of Malabar and Cochin are also suitable. It may be possible to cultivate tapioca in the North East region of the country such as Assam, Bengal and Orissa which are free from frost.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Is the Government aware that tapioca cultivation is possible all over India, provided one crop is taken every year, from March to November?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think for this particular crop we require humid climate and freedom from frost. Therefore it may not be possible to grow it in all parts of the country.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Is the Government aware that at the Pusa Institute, Delhi, they have tried the experiments with Tapioca and found them successful?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes. I have indicated that we have carried out experiments at the Delhi Institute, and we will try all climates and provinces.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Is the Government aware that with better irrigation its cultivation is possible everywhere?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the honourable member is giving information and not asking a question. She may put a question and get the information she may want.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** As part of the food production drive, is the cultivation of sweet potato under the active consideration of Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Does this arise, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**Shri Moturi Satayanarayana:** Is the Government aware that tapioca is being used for starch purposes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be surprised if it is, because it contains a large quantity of starch.

**Shri Moturi Satayanarayana:** In view of the shortage of tapioca, will Government stop such use?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As soon as Government concentrates on increasing the production of tapioca and using it for food, naturally we shall see that less of it is used for industrial purposes, or some other substitute is made available for industrial purposes.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1642

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [18TH MARCH 1949]

## FIXATION OF PERMANENT STRENGTH OF RAILWAY BOARD'S OFFICE

\*1188. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that more than one hundred assistants and a large number of clerks have been officiating in the Railway Board's office for the last three or four years?

(b) Why has it taken such a long time to fix the revised permanent strength of the Board's office?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The fixation of the revised permanent strength of the Railway Board's office has not yet been finally decided on by the Board. During the war the strength of the Board's Office had to be increased to deal with the heavy increase in work created by war conditions. Soon after the cessation of hostilities, an officer was appointed on special duty to go into the question of the permanent strength required for the Board's Office in the changed circumstances. Before action could be taken on the report of this officer, the partition of Railways was effected which altered circumstances. By the time conditions stabilised again the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee's report and recommendations had become due. The Enquiry Committee's report has since been received, and the matter is now under the active consideration of the Railway Board.

## CENTRAL RESERVE OF FOODGRAINS

\*1189. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the exact amount of foodgrains which were lying in the Central Reserve of the Ministry of Food at different stations as on the 1st February, 1947, 1st February, 1948 and 1st February, 1949 respectively?

(b) On which dates did the stocks in the Government godowns come to a minimum during the years 1947, 1948 and 1949?

(c) What was the total allotment of foodgrains to each of the provinces and States and on what dates were such supplies made during the above period?

(d) What was the total number of officers together with their designations and the number of ministerial staff employed to look after the above Government stores and the foodgrains kept therein on each of the dates mentioned in part (a) above?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The total quantity of foodgrains in the Central Reserve on the 1st February 1947 was 1,33,569 tons, on the 1st February 1948, 55,237 tons and on 1st February 1949, 23,346 tons.

(b) During 1947 and 1948 the minimum quantities of stocks in the Central Reserve Depots prevailed during October 1947 and November 1948. The balances at the end of these months were 12,034 tons and 33,917 tons respectively.

(c) A statement (No. I) showing supplies made by the Centre to the Provinces/States during 1947, 1948 and the two months January and February of 1949 is laid on the table of the House.

As the total allotment of foodgrains was not supplied to each of the Provinces and States on a separate date but the supply of foodgrains to all the Provinces and States was a continuous and simultaneous process it would not be possible to give any particular dates on which the total supplies were made.

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

(d) A statement (No. II) is laid on the table of the House showing the number of officers and ministerial staff employed to look after the Central Reserve of foodgrains on 1st February 1947, 1st February 1948 and 1st February 1949.

## STATEMENT I

Supplies made by the Centre to the various Provinces/States during 1947, 1948 and 1949  
(Jan.—Feb.)

(In thousand tons)

| Provinces/States.            | 1947           | 1948         | (January—February.)<br>1949 |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Provinces.—</b>           |                |              |                             |
| Assam                        | 8              | 22           | 3                           |
| West Bengal                  | 220            | 296          | 56                          |
| Bihar (including Collieries) | 223            | 106          | 24                          |
| Bombay                       | 396            | 746          | 159                         |
| C. P. and Berar              | 215            | 54           | 14                          |
| Madras                       | 182            | 540          | 33                          |
| Orissa                       | 6              | 6            | 1                           |
| East Punjab                  | 105            | 93           | 16                          |
| U. P.                        | 246            | 139          | 86                          |
| Ajmer-Merwara                | 28             | 23           | 6                           |
| Cutch                        | 15             | 34           | 5                           |
| Delhi                        | 112            | 130          | 22                          |
| Himachal Pradesh             | 1              | 1            | 2                           |
| Andaman                      | 1              | 1            | ..                          |
| <b>Total (Provinces)</b>     | <b>1,957</b>   | <b>2,251</b> | <b>417</b>                  |
| <b>States.—</b>              |                |              |                             |
| Baroda                       | 32             | 41           | 19                          |
| Bhopal                       | ..             | ..           | 1                           |
| Hyderabad                    | 94             | 28           | 14                          |
| Kashmir                      | 8              | 19           | 1                           |
| Mysore                       | 65             | 70           | 16                          |
| Madhya Bharat                | 177            | 43           | 14                          |
| Matsya Union                 | ..             | 3            | 1                           |
| Patiala and E. P. Sts.       | 1              | ..           | 2                           |
| Rajputana Sts.               | 34             | 42           | 21                          |
| Saurashtra                   | 81             | 114          | 36                          |
| Travancore                   | 246            | 272          | 50                          |
| Cochin                       | 90             | 99           | 13                          |
| Rampur                       | 0.3            | 2            | 1                           |
| Sirohi                       | ..             | ..           | 1                           |
| <b>Total (States)</b>        | <b>828.3</b>   | <b>733</b>   | <b>199</b>                  |
| <b>Others.—</b>              |                |              |                             |
| Defence Services             | 130            | 104          | 30                          |
| Refugees Camps               | ..             | 41           | 4                           |
| Miscellaneous                | 38             | 29           | 6                           |
| <b>Total (Others)</b>        | <b>168</b>     | <b>174</b>   | <b>65</b>                   |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>           | <b>2,953.3</b> | <b>3,158</b> | <b>681</b>                  |



## STATEMENT II

Number of staff employed for godown work in various regions.

| Serial No. | Designation                  | MADRAS (General Staff) |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
|------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|
|            |                              | Calcutta               | Bombay | Mannad | Avadi | Cochin | Vizagapatnam | Colombatore |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 1          | 2                            | 3                      | 4      | 5      | 6     | 7      | 8            | 9           | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |  |  |
| 1.         | Dy. R. F. C.                 |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 2.         | Dir. of Grains               |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 3.         | Asst. R. F. C.               |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 4.         | Asst. Dir. of Grains         |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 5.         | Officer-in-charge (Dy. Dir.) |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 6.         | Central Depot Officer        |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 7.         | Depot Executive Officer      |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 8.         | Dy. Dir. Accounts            |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 9.         | Asst. Dir. of Storage        |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 10.        | Asst. Dir. of Grains         |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 11.        | Asst. Dir. of Accounts       |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 12.        | Asst. Dir. of Storage—Insp.  |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 13.        | Tech. Officer                |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 14.        | Accounts Officer             |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 15.        | Tech. Asst.                  |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 16.        | Senior Asst.                 |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |
| 17.        | Analysts                     |                        |        |        |       |        |              |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |

| 1                               | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 18 Spl. Tehsildar               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 19 Dy. Tehsildar                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 20 Dy. Collector                |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 21 Revenue Inspector            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 22 Asst. Supervisor             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 23 Juv. Inspector               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 24 Asst. Mov. Inspector         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 25 Head Accountant              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 26 Accountants                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 27 Dy. Accountants              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 28 Storage Inspector            |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 29 Storage Sub-Inspector        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 30 Watch and Ward Inspector     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 31 Watch and Ward Sub-Inspector |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 32 Godown Supt.                 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 33 Superintendents              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 34 Asst. Superintendents        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 35 Dock Superintendents         |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 36 Dock Inspectors              |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 37 Senior Godown Keepers        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 38 Godown Keepers               |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 39 Jr. Godown Keepers           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 40 Upper Divn. Clerks           |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

| 1  | 2                     | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6 | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10  | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|----|-----------------------|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 41 | Storage Assistants    |   |    | 1  | 1 |    |    |    |     |    |    | 2  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 42 | Senior Clerks         |   | 2  |    |   | 4  |    | 16 | 16  |    |    | 2  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 43 | Junior Clerks         |   | 3  |    |   | 4  |    | 32 | 32  |    |    | 2  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 44 | Lower Divn. Clerks    |   |    |    |   |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    | 8  |    |    |    | 2  | 2  |    |    |    |
| 45 | Tally clerks          |   |    |    |   |    |    |    |     |    |    | 24 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 46 | Clerks                |   |    |    |   |    | 2  |    |     |    |    |    | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 47 | Accounts clerk        |   |    |    |   |    | 2  | 1  |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 48 | Weightment clerks     |   |    |    |   |    |    | 12 | 72  |    |    | 4  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 49 | Cashier               |   |    |    |   |    |    | 1  | 1   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 50 | Stenographers         |   |    |    |   |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 51 | Steno-typists         |   |    |    |   |    |    | 1  | 1   |    |    | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1  |    |
| 52 | Typist                |   |    |    |   |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 53 | Electrician           |   |    |    |   |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 54 | Peons                 |   |    |    |   | 4  |    | 24 | 24  |    |    | 3  |    |    |    |    |    |    | 2  | 3  | 1  |    | 2  |
| 55 | Head Chowkidars       |   |    |    |   |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 56 | Chowkidars            |   |    |    |   |    |    | 2  | 2   |    |    | 29 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 57 | Staff Car Drivers     |   |    |    |   |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 58 | Samplers and Weighmen |   | 14 | 14 |   | 28 |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 59 | Head Watchmen         |   |    |    |   |    |    |    |     |    |    | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 60 | Watchmen              |   |    |    |   |    | 15 | 9  | 124 |    |    |    |    |    |    | 3  |    |    |    |    |    |    | 4  |
| 61 | Havaldar Watchmen     |   |    |    |   |    |    | 1  | 10  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 62 | Stitchers             |   |    |    |   |    | 3  | 4  | 31  |    |    | 12 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 63 | Pickers               |   |    |    |   |    |    | 6  | 6   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 64 | Shifters              |   |    |    |   |    |    | 12 | 61  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

| 1  | 2                        | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6   | 7   | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12        | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
|----|--------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 65 | Muccaduru (Male)         |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |    | 2         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 66 | Muccaduru (Female)       |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |    | 2         |    |    |    |    |    | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 67 | Labourers (Male)         |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |    | 24        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 68 | Labourers (Female)       |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |    | 24        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 69 | Sweepers                 |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |    | 6         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 70 | Sweepers Jamadars        |    |    |    |     |     |    | 6  |    |    |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 71 | Sweeper Women            |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |    |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 72 | Clearing Gang            |    |    |    |     |     | 12 | 49 |    |    |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 73 | Fumigation Labour        |    |    |    |     |     | 6  | 6  |    |    |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 74 | Carpenter Tinsmith/Mason |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |    | 1 or more |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 10 | 35                       | 35 | 77 | 35 | 182 | 542 |    |    |    |    | 163       |    |    | 38 |    |    | 5  | 8  | 7  | 13 | 2  |    | 9  |

Note:—Mannad, Cechin and Avadi Depots started functioning from May 1948 only.

1648

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE). [18TH MARCH 1949]

## SCALES OF PAY OF STENOGRAPHERS ON RAILWAYS

**\*1190. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the minimum grade of pay for a Railway Stenographer?

(b) What is the minimum grade of pay for a Stenographer in other Departments of the Government of India?

(c) If there is a difference, why is it so?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The minimum prescribed scale of pay of a Stenographer on Railways is 80-5-120-EB-8/200/10/2/220.

(b) The minimum prescribed scale of pay for Stenographers in the Central Secretariat of the Government of India (including the Railway Board) is Rs. 160-10-330 whereas the minimum prescribed scale of pay for Stenographers in all subordinate offices of the Government of India is Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8/200-10/2/220.

(c) There is no difference in the pay of Stenographers between Departments of the Government of India, (other than the Central Secretariat), and the Railway Administrations.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Why should there be this difference in pay?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is a matter which ought to be addressed to the Central Pay Commission. That Commission recommended these scales of pay, and the Government adopted them.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, in his reply the Honourable Minister said that we must address this question to the Central Pay Commission. Is that correct? I would like to know that from you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Chair should not be asked on the merits of a reply. The Honourable Minister stated that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and so it is a matter of the Pay Commission's Report.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But he directs us to the Pay Commission. Is that correct?

**Mr. Speaker:** It was a polite way of stating that the question need not be put as it is a matter of the Pay Commission's Report.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** If anomalies in the Pay Commission's Report are pointed out to the Government, will not the Government take care to look into them?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is hypothetical at this stage.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Government accepted only some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and rejected the others according to their own convenience?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** So far as I am aware, they have accepted generally, all the recommendations.

## ALLOWANCES OF GUARDS WORKING ON SMALL QUICK TRANSIT TRAINS

**\*1191. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what was the consolidated allowance of a Railway Guard working on S.Q.T. (Small Quick Transit) trains prior to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission?

(b) What is he getting now according to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have called for the information and a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

## (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

## PURCHASE OF RAW SILK FROM JAPAN

**\*1192. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a trade delegation for the purchase of raw silk from Japan was sent in 1946?

(b) If so, what is the name of the delegation, what quantity of raw silk did they purchase for Government and at what price?

(c) At what price was this raw silk sold and to whom?

(d) When did goods actually arrive in India and when were the sales effected?

(e) What was the market price at the time of landing and the time of sale in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) No delegation was sent in 1946 for the purchase of Raw Silk from Japan. On return, however, of a delegation which had been sent to Japan in 1947 to complete arrangements for sale of Raw Cotton to that country and for importing Cotton Yarn, Raw Silk, Textile Machinery etc., the Government of India decided to purchase some Raw Silk on Government account.

(b) The delegation was led by Mr. Tulsidas Kelachand. The quantity of Raw Silk purchased was 4 lakh lbs. The purchase price was Rs. 14 per F.O.B. Japan and the landed cost was about Rs. 25 per lb.

(c) The raw silk was distributed to the Governments of Madras, Mysore and West Bengal for sale to silk weavers in these areas. The price of sale to weavers has varied between Rs. 27/8/- and Rs. 35 per lb. and generally a little below market prices.

(d) Shipments arrived in Bombay on the 17th December 1947 and deliveries to various Governments were completed by the end of March 1948.

(e) At the time of landing the average sale price for raw silk ruling in the market was about Rs. 32 per lb. It rose to Rs. 35 per lb. during the period.

## ALLOTMENT OF CEMENT, IRON AND STEEL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF REFRIGERATION PLANTS

**\*1193. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement, iron and steel required for the construction of refrigeration plants in India are supplied by the Government of India or by the respective Provincial Governments;

(b) whether any of the provinces have not acted in the matter of allotment of cement for the construction of refrigeration plants as laid down by the Government of India and if so, the action Government propose to take to set the matters right;

(c) the number of applications for the grant of cement, iron and steel which are over one month, three months and six months old respectively and the reasons for the delay in meeting the demand for the construction of refrigeration plants; and

(d) whether any losses occurred by the rotting of food articles as a result of the failure of provinces to construct refrigeration plants and if so, the monetary value thereof?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Ministry of Agriculture sponsors applications from the refrigeration industry for iron and steel, and uses its good offices with the Ministry of Industry and Supply to obtain an adequate quota for it. Iron and steel are allocated by the Government of India and cement by the Provincial Governments.

(b) Government are not aware that any Provincial Government has in any case refused to meet the legitimate requirements of cement for the refrigeration industry. There may have been some cases of delay due to shortage of supply and transport bottleneck.

(c) The allocation of cement is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments as already stated. As for iron and steel allotments are made every quarter by the Ministry of Industry and Supply and, therefore, the applications even if sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture must necessarily wait until the next allotment is due. Iron and steel being in short supply it has not been found possible to secure a quota of more than about 80 per cent of the total demand. Some cases are, therefore, held up. Just at present there are 44 cases six months old which will be considered for the next period at the meeting to be held sometime in April.

(d) No such losses have come to the notice of the Government of India.

#### NEW CLASSIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

**\*1194. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the meeting of the Central Advisory Council (Railways), to consider the question of new classification, was held?

(b) Did some members send a requisition after the meeting to reconsider the subject, if so when, and how many times and whether the meetings were called? If not, why not?

(c) What are the reports of the General Managers of Railways on this subject?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) This matter was considered at meetings of the Central Advisory Council for Railways held on the 10th of April 1948 and the 5th of September 1948. The Council approved of the proposal at the latter meeting.

(b) Two requisitions were received. One, dated the 6th September 1948, was concerned with only one aspect of the matter, namely, the provision of Inter Class sleeping accommodation. The second requisition which asked for consideration of the proposals was submitted on December 29th 1948, that is, just before the revised arrangements were to take effect and after much of the preliminary work in connection therewith had been completed. It was then too late to call a meeting before the change-over was made, and the matter was considered at the Central Advisory Council meeting held on 5th of February 1949.

(c) The reports received from General Managers showed that they consider it is yet too early to form a definite opinion as to the success or otherwise of the new arrangements.

#### DEMANDS OF ALL-INDIA POSTMEN AND LOWER GRADE STAFF UNION

**\*1195. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the representatives of the Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, in an interview with the Honourable Minister demanded that the number of the daily post deliveries be reduced from five to three?

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(b) If so, has the Honourable Minister agreed to their demand?

(c) What other demands were put forwarded by the representatives in the course of the interview and how many of them were accepted?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Points raised by the representatives of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union on the 14th February, 1949 at the interview with the Honourable Minister for Communications and the action taken thereon.*

(1) In Delhi for promotion from Postmen's to the clerical cadre applications from officials who had exceeded the age of 35 years were not accepted though the orders laid down no such restrictions.

The matter is being investigated.

(2) The leave reserve of 10 per cent. for the postmen's cadre was alleged to be insufficient.

The Honourable Minister stated that leave reserve could not be increased but that it would be ensured that every body got leave as far as possible.

(3) The question of medical examination at the time of confirmation in the postmen's grade was raised. An officiating postmen from the Bombay G.P.O. said that he had been officiating as a postman from 1942 but had recently been asked to undergo a test for physical fitness.

The Honourable Minister pointed out that he had been shown indulgence for seven years and that a medical test was absolutely necessary before confirmation.

(4) The representatives of the Postmen's Union desired that the monthly examination of sorting postmen prescribed in D.G.'s Circular No. 29, dated the 7th December, 1948 should be abolished.

The Honourable Minister replied that the inspecting officer would take a test as in the case of sorters, and that an official who did not come up to the mark would have to revert. He, however, promised to examine the matter.

(5) It was brought to the notice of Honourable Minister that transit pay for the joining time exceeding 30 days which had been spent by officials coming from Pakistan had not been given.

Orders have since been issued authorising the Heads of Circles to sanction joining time in excess of 30 days upto the 31st March, 1949 so that cases of refugees may be settled without reference to the Government of India.

(6) The representatives of the Union wanted payment to be made for the period of strike during July-August, 1946.

The Honourable Minister explained the normal policy of Government in such matters to treat such days as *dies non* and that pay for such periods could not be granted.

(7) The representatives of the Union complained that temporary porters in Delhi R.M.S. who had been working for long periods had been asked to produce character and age certificates within 7 days.

The orders issued in the matter have been held in abeyance and the matter is being investigated as to why production of certificates is required after the lapse of such a long time.

(8) The representatives of the Union generally complained that the pay of the officials coming from Pakistan had not been fixed up to this time consequent upon their election of the revised rates of pay and that they consequently were still drawing their old pay.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## STATEMENT

(i) District-wise, the number of village post offices opened in the province of Bihar upto 28th February, 1949 during the year 1948-49.

| Districts        | Number of village Post offices opened. |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Arrah            | 10                                     |
| Bhagalpur        | 19                                     |
| Champanan        | 51                                     |
| Chapra           | 2                                      |
| Darbhanga        | 22                                     |
| Dhanbad          | 4                                      |
| Gaya             | ..                                     |
| Hazaribagh       | ..                                     |
| Lehria Serai     | 7                                      |
| Manbhum          | ..                                     |
| Monghyr          | 17                                     |
| Motihari         | 1                                      |
| Muzaffarpur      | 14                                     |
| Palamau          | 8                                      |
| Patna            | ..                                     |
| Purnea           | 6                                      |
| Ranchi           | 25                                     |
| Santhal Parganas | 31                                     |
| Saran            | ..                                     |
| Shahabad         | ..                                     |
| Singhbhum        | ..                                     |
| Total            | 217                                    |

(ii) District-wise, the number of new village post offices to be opened in the province of Bihar in the year 1949-50.

| Districts        | Number of village post offices proposed to be opened |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Arrah            | 25                                                   |
| Bhagalpur        | 33                                                   |
| Champanan        | 25                                                   |
| Chapra           | ..                                                   |
| Darbhanga        | 37                                                   |
| Dhanbad          | 2                                                    |
| Gaya             | ..                                                   |
| Hazaribagh       | ..                                                   |
| Lehria Serai     | 29                                                   |
| Manbhum          | ..                                                   |
| Monghyr          | 11                                                   |
| Motihari         | ..                                                   |
| Muzaffarpur      | 54                                                   |
| Palamau          | 16                                                   |
| Patna            | 1                                                    |
| Purnea           | 6                                                    |
| Ranchi           | 46                                                   |
| Santhal Parganas | 35                                                   |
| Saran            | 2                                                    |
| Shahabad         | ..                                                   |
| Singhbhum        | ..                                                   |
| Total            | 322                                                  |

It was pointed out that the delay in the matter was due to the service roll and service books of the officials coming from Pakistan not having been sent by the P. & T. authorities in Pakistan. The matter has since been further examined and an officer on special duty of the rank of Postmaster-General has been appointed to hold to expedite the fixation of pay and payment of arrears to such officials. In cases where service records were not available, orders have been issued that the fixation of pay should be done on the basis of collateral evidence produced to the satisfaction of the appointing authorities concerned.

## PAYMENT OF CASH CERTIFICATES PURCHASED FROM PAKISTAN POST OFFICES

\*1196. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to make payments in respect of Post Office Cash Certificates, purchased by displaced persons at post offices, now included in Pakistan; and

(b) if not, what alternative relief Government propose to afford to such displaced persons?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) According to the Indian Independence (Liabilities) Order, 1948, Post Office Cash Certificates, which stood registered on the 14th August, 1947, at post offices now in the Dominion of Pakistan and were not transferred to the books of a post office in the Dominion of India on or before the 31st March, 1948, are the liabilities of the Government of Pakistan. The liability for all other Post Office Cash Certificates has been assumed by the Government of India who have been making payments of them.

(b) In respect of Post Office Cash Certificates which are the liability of the Government of Pakistan, negotiations are being conducted with the Pakistan Government to evolve a procedure by which the holders of such certificates who have migrated to India can obtain payment through the Indian Post Offices.

## NEW VILLAGE POST OFFICES IN BIHAR

\*1197. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new village Post offices opened in the provinces of Bihar in the year 1948-49, district-wise;

(b) the number of new village Post offices proposed to be opened in the year 1949-50, in the province of Bihar, district-wise.

(c) the principles which are followed in opening a new village post office;

(d) the number of petitions received for opening new post offices from the public in the Hazaribagh District in the year 1948-49 and also the names of places from which the petitions were received; and

(e) the names and number of new village post offices opened at the request of the public in the year 1948-49 in the district of Hazaribagh and also of those opened at the instance of the department itself?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a), (b) and (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Para. 25, page 8 of the Pink Pamphlet already supplied to all honourable members, gives the principles which are followed in opening a new village post office.

(e) Four, all at the request of the public, at the following places, Tatranten, Banahappa, Manrarichak, and Lari.

(iii) Names of places from which petitions were received for the opening of new Post Offices from the public in the Hazaribagh District in the year 1948-49:

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Akpura              | 9. Katibandh      |
| 2. Baleswar Raj        | 10. Khijri        |
| 3. Bermasia at Kechapi | 11. Kodardam Sito |
| 4. Barsawam            | 12. Meru          |
| 5. Chandwara           | 13. Pohra         |
| 6. Chendruala          | 14. Raipur        |
| 7. Dharu               | 15. Singraon      |
| 8. Eghra               |                   |

#### PAY SCALES OF HEADMATES IN SEALDAH DIVISION OF E. I. RAILWAY

\*1198. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Headmates under the Permanent Way Inspector in Sealdah Division of East Indian Railway perform the same functions as Headmistries under Permanent Way Inspectors on other divisions of the same Railway;

(b) if so, why the difference in designation or description is maintained contrary to the Central Pay Commission's recommendations;

(c) whether the headmates are fixed in the scale of Rs. 35-1-50-2-60, and the headmistries in the scale of Rs. 55-3-85 EB-4-125-5-130; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have called for the information and a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

#### PASSENGER AIR SERVICE THROUGH SAUGOR

\*1199. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government propose to put Saugor on the air route for regular passenger service?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken so far in this regard and how long will they take to start the service?

(c) If not, do Government propose to consider the desirability of putting Saugor on the air route between Delhi and Bombay?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a), (b) and (c). There is no aerodrome at Saugor, and a halt at Saugor by the Bombay-Delhi service or any other scheduled service is not possible. Saugor occupies a comparatively low priority in Government's programme of development of aerodromes.

#### PRODUCTION OF RINDERPEST VACCINE

\*1200. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a new rinderpest vaccine, developed during the war, is being produced at a laboratory in Nanking (China) under the direction of a Food and Agricultural Organisation expert;

(b) if so, whether the experts of the Government of India have studied its manufacture and efficiency;

(c) whether it is cheaper and more effective than the vaccine so far popularised in India; and

(d) whether Government are making any study of the comparative merits of the old and new vaccines?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (d). Reply to all the four parts of the question is in the affirmative. A statement on the technical aspects of avianised and lapinised vaccines is placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

##### Technical aspects of Avianised and Lapinised Vaccines

(a) Two types of vaccines were being produced at the laboratory in Nanking. (i) The avianised vaccine by adapting the virus to the developing chick embryo and (ii) the lapinised vaccine adapted to the rabbit.

(b) *The Lapinised virus* is less virulent than goat-adapted virus vaccine and can be used on highly susceptible animals without ill-effects and with a minimum of reaction. A few cases of abortion have been reported following the use of this vaccine in the field, proof that the abortions have been caused by the use of this vaccine was not available.

*The avianised virus* vaccine caused less reaction than any other attenuated virus vaccine, and no deaths, and is useful for the protection of hyper-susceptible cattle, particularly if the disease happens to gain entrance into countries where the disease does not exist. Difficulty experienced in adopting the virus to the egg has been insuperable and so far success has been achieved with only one strain of the virus. There are other limitations such as the virus is very fragile and requires to be transported in ice. If passage is continued, it may lose immunising value.

The goat-adapted virus, it may be noted, is the most stable of the attenuated viruses with better keeping qualities; but it is too virulent to be used with certain types of animals unless administered with antiserum.

(c) The goat-adapted vaccine, so far popularised in India, when used alone, costs 2-5 pies per dose and when used with antiserum about 2½ annas or more. The lapinised virus vaccine and avianised virus vaccine will cost 1-5 and 0-5 respectively per dose.

(d) At the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, the comparative merits of the goat adapted vaccine and the Nanking strain lapinised vaccine are being investigated. The latter was found to give rise to a milder reaction, not interfering with milk-yield in milch cattle. Immunity tests carried out in a few animals have revealed satisfactory results. Attempts are being made to extend the trial to the provinces.

Due to inherent difficulty in adapting certain strains of virus to the egg, it has not been possible to adapt the laboratory strains of rinderpest virus to the egg at Mukteswar. The Food and Agriculture Organisation has been requested to arrange for the supply of a strain of avianised virus for experimental trials in India.

#### ANALYSING AND TESTING OF FOREST SEED

\*1201. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Food and Agricultural Organisation Forestry Specialist is organising the analysing and testing of forest seed and experimental work in exotic forest species; and

(b) whether Government propose to develop similar work in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Government of India have no information on this subject matter. An enquiry is being made from the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the information collected will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) Similar work in this country is already being done at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

## MANUFACTURE OF SALT BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

**\*1202. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what are the terms and conditions for the manufacture of salt by private individuals?

(b) What were the concessions given to private salt manufacturers?

(c) When were the concessions withdrawn?

(d) What are the reasons for the withdrawal of such concessions?

(e) Are the same facilities of rail and road transport available to both the private and factory salt manufacturers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Small scale manufacturers have complete freedom to manufacture and sell salt without any licence or application, provided the total area of land covered is not more than 10 acres.

(b) The concessions given last year to small scale manufacturers are:

(i) The restrictions applicable to large scale manufacturers regarding the method of extraction, storage, transport, sale and licensing have been withdrawn in the case of small scale manufacturers.

(ii) The cess of -/2/- per maund charged on salt manufactured from the private licensed factories is not charged on the small scale manufacturers.

(c) No concession has been withdrawn.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Movement by road is free to all. Movement by rail takes place under a zonal distribution scheme. Salt produced by private small scale manufacturers is more useful for meeting local demands than for despatch over long distances by rail. Its movement by rail is not actively encouraged by Government, although there is no positive bar to such movement.

## UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

**\*1203. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Indian Union and if so, when?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** A statement is laid on the Table.

## STATEMENT

Under the present Constitution, the Central Government is responsible for the establishment of standards of 'weights', while the enforcement of these standards and full responsibility for 'measures' fall within the Provincial sphere. The Central Government have already enacted the Standards of Weight Act, 1939, under which primary standards of weight have been laid down, namely—tola, seer, maund, ounce, pound and ton. The Provinces have been requested to take steps to enact necessary legislation for enforcing these standards in their respective areas. Madras, Bombay, C. P., East Punjab, Orissa, U. P. and Bihar have already enacted legislation in this direction, and other Provinces are expected to do so in the near future. The question of enforcing the standards in the Centrally Administered areas and of asking the States and Unions to undertake parallel legislation on these lines is also under consideration.

In the draft constitution now under consideration, the responsibility for establishing standards of both 'weights' and 'measures' is included in the Union List. If this is accepted, the Union Government will be responsible for establishing standards of measures for the whole country.

## CONTRACTS FOR RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS

**\*1204. { Kazi Syed Karimuddin:  
Saiyid Jafar Imam:**

(a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that most of the old refreshment room contractors have been ousted and that monopolies have been created by the Railway Administration of Calcutta?

(b) What is the number of Muslim and Hindu contractors of refreshment rooms who have been recently ousted by the Railway Administration of Calcutta?

(c) Why have contracts in favour of old contractors on the East Indian Railway been cancelled?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Government are not aware of this. However, in consultation with the Central Advisory Council for Railways, catering policy has recently been revised.

(b) In pursuance of this re-organisation, the E. I. Railway have found it necessary to discontinue three contracts previously held. Of these, one was held by a Hindu and two by Muslim contractors.

(c) This has been done in furtherance of the revised policy referred to in reply to part (a) of the question. It may be added, in respect of two of these three contractors, their work has also been found unsatisfactory.

## CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RAILWAY LINES IN BIHAR AND CHOTA NAGPUR

**\*1205. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the present proposal for the construction of new railway lines in the Province of Bihar and Chota Nagpur?

(b) What is the present stage of the proposed railway lines directly from Patna to Ranchi?

(c) Has the survey been made and if so, has the alignment been fixed?

(d) Were the people of the locality consulted in the matter?

(e) Has the proposed line through Hazari Bagh and Deoghar been surveyed and alignment fixed?

(f) If the construction of new lines to connect Barwadih and Katni is nearing completion, what is the approximate time by which it will be completed?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by my predecessor to starred question No. 700 put by him in the House on 8th December 1947. Work on the first 40 miles of the Barwadih-Chirmiri Project is in hand. The remaining Projects will be considered by the Central Board of Transport at their next meeting.

(b) The survey of the Project has been completed.

(c) Yes.

(d) The alignment has been selected in consultation with the Provincial Government.

(e) Yes.

(f) A connection between Barwadih and Katni will require approximately 15½ miles of new construction from Barwadih to Bijuri. Work is in progress on the first 40 miles. Construction of the remaining portion has not yet been sanctioned, and is pending completion of surveys of alternative alignments. It is not possible to give at this stage the approximate time by which the link will be completed.



## POSTAL INSURANCE FUND

\*1206. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Postal Insurance Fund is subject to the Indian Insurance Act in regard to the privileges of the policy holders e.g., indisputability of the policy after some years, automatic convertibility of a policy into a paid-up policy in case of non-payment of premia and assignment?

(b) If not, do Government propose to take steps to bring the Postal Insurance rules in conformity with the provisions of the Indian Insurance Act as far as the privileges to the policy holders are concerned?

(c) If the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, will Government please make these things clear in the Postal Insurance rules?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) and (b). No. Under Section 118 of the Insurance Act, 1938, the Post Office Insurance Fund is exempt from the provisions of the Act as its business is carried on by the Central Government. But so far as the privileges to the policy-holders are concerned, the Rules are generally in conformity with the Insurance Act.

(c) The privileges available to Postal Insurance policy holders are clearly specified in the Rules.

## SLAUGHTER OF PREGNANT ANIMALS FOR OBTAINING PELTS

\*1207. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report made on tanning industry by Mr. Roshan Lal Anand, M.A., in the year 1939 under the instruction and direction of the Director of Industries, Punjab, wherein it is said that pregnant animals are slaughtered with a view to take out the skin of the embryo, as such skin brings very high price and it is profitable for the owner of the animal to slaughter it for the purpose?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, have Government taken any special steps to prevent this practice and find out whether such slaughter has been stopped or not?

(c) If so, to what extent has it been stopped?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The enquiries made in 1945-46 indicated that approximately 72 per cent. of lamb-fur-skins were obtained from lambs dying of severe cold within seven to ten days of birth during winter and about 28 per cent. by slaughter of which less than three per cent. were obtained by abortion. The attention of the Provincial Governments in Northern India where this practice was reported to be prevalent, was drawn to this evil and they were asked to take steps to stop it. In reply the then Punjab Government had reported that in their Province an order prohibiting this practice was already in force. United Provinces Government reported that the practice was not prevalent to any perceptible extent in their Province.

The question of completely banning the export of such skins in order to discourage this practice was also considered but on the basis of the replies received from the Provincial Governments it was not pursued.

## RECRUITMENT OF INSPECTORS AND CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, DELHI

\*1208. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any Inspectors and clerks were recruited in the office of the Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi, two or three months ago?

(b) If so, what is their number?

(c) How many of them are refugees?

(d) Is it a fact that none of them has been paid his salary for the last two months and if so, why?

(e) Was provisional sanction for this payment asked for and has this been refused and if so, on what grounds?

(f) Are Government aware that most of these employees are in a pitiable plight, without any means to buy even their daily necessities of life?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Inspectors and clerks recruited in the Office of the Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi, are borne on the cadre of the establishment of Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and are under his administrative control. The answers below are based on information furnished by him.

(a) Yes.

(b) Inspectors 42, Clerks 60.

(c) Seventeen Inspectors and twenty-two clerks are refugees.

(d) The staff in question was appointed by the Chief Commissioner some time in December 1948 in anticipation of the approval of the Government of India. The Accountant General, Central Revenues, would not, however, permit drawal of pay and allowances of this staff without necessary sanction. The Government of India approved the appointment of the staff after the reference was received from the Chief Commissioner. The staff has since been paid all their dues.

(e) Yes, on the ground that regular sanction was expected shortly.

(f) Yes. The staff has since been paid on regular basis.

## UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

## MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF FOOD DURING 1948

96. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the total number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Food held during the year 1948?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Three, including one adjourned meeting.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

*Saturday, 19th March, 1949.*

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

DECLARATION BY MEMBERS

The following member made the declaration under Rule 4:

Shri Kusum Kant Jain (Madhya Bharat).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DETENTION OF FOREIGNERS

\*1209. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any foreigners are detained in India for reasons of State and if so, what are their names?

(b) Have any prisoners been detained or sentenced under the Indian Extradition Act and if so, what are their names?

Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) No.

(b) A statement containing the names of persons who have been extradited, those against whom proceedings are pending and those who have been convicted or are under trial is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

*Extradition from India to Pondicherry from 15th August, 1947*

(1) Devarassu, (2) Gobalu *alias* Vellavittu Gobalu, (3) Suprayan *alias* Motchacotte and Villapayen *alias* Tattivittu, (4) Sinhasamy *alias* Kedatalapayane, (5) Naidu Kichenin, Balakichroin, and Parasuraman, (6) Sriramulu, (7) Kuppakavundan, (8) Thangavelu Chetty, (9) A. D. Krishnin, (10) Palani.

*Extradition from India to Pondicherry 1948*

(1) Govindasamy *alias* Kandasamy and Darmalingam, (2) Tillenathan, (3) Perumal *alias* Vepurane (4) Sandrakasane, (5) Virasamy and Deivassigamany, (6) Rajaram, (7) Ranganatha Pandayachi, (8) Devaraju Kounder, (9) Velupillai, (10) Govindasamy, (11) Thangavelu, (12) Ganabady *alias* Kanan, (13) Kuppan and Krishnan, (14) Govindasamy Naicker, (15) Kalycavoundan, (16) Alagappamodely, (17) Irula Sinnasamy *alias* Perumal, (18) Subramania Pillai, (19) Ayakannu *alias* Ponnussamy *alias* Govalu, (20) Arumugham *alias* Pattanathan *alias* Thangavelu *alias* Kamatchi, (21) Gabriel, John, Muthu, (22) Govindasamy Chetty, (23) Subramaniyan *alias* Zeoraman, (24) Madurai Muthu *alias* Madurai and (25) Balkrishnan *alias* Mananchetty, Govindasamy Cavoundar, Ramasamycavundar, Kuppacavundar.

*Extradition from India to Pondicherry 1949.—Ramassamy alias Passalattan.*

*Extradition—Pondicherry to India—from 15th August, 1947*

(1) Kuppan, (2) Subramaniam Pather, (3) Govindassamy, (4) Perumal and (5) Pethuswami Naidu

*Extradition—Pondicherry to India—1948*

(1) Dhanammal, (2) Georges alias Joseph, (3) Jogi Kuppan, (4) Erussappan, (5) Puran alias Munissamy, (6) Namasu alias Chinupaya Goundan, (7) Celvarangam alias Shyamraj, (8) Arumuga Kramani, (9) Devarajan Kramani, (10) Subramaniam, (11) Ranganayaki Ammal, (12) Irula Krishnan alias Pudukan, (13) Ellappan, (14) Ramchandra Pillai (15) Natesa Padayachi, (16) Vadivelu Padayachi, (17) Purushothama Kramani, (18) Georges alias Joseph Marian, (19) Vaithilinga Kavundan, (20) Youngman Govindassamy, (21) Damodara Kavundan, (22) Kuppa Kavundar alias Ethiraja Kavundar, (23) Perumal Kavundan, (24) Balakrishnan, (25) Devanayagam alias Rajagopal Pillai, (26) Gajendran, (27) Chinna Umaiyar, (28) Peria Umaiyar, (29) Irula Pattusamy, (30) Harijan Alagoo, (31) Nanthan, (32) Seenan, (33) Ramaswami, (34) Murugesan, (35) Mannangatti, (36) Pottai, (37) Krishnan, (38) Vaithi, (39) Ekambaram, (40) Egan, (41) Kannan and (42) Chinnakannu.

*Extradition—Pondicherry to India—1949*

(1) Kumbakonathan alias Swaminatha Kramani, (2) Julian, (3) Murugesan Natar (4) Andia alias Kuppan.

Proceedings under the Indian Extradition Act are pending against Ramachandra Narayan. Boto Apte alias Ramum Bote Apte in Bombay.

The following convicts and undertrial prisoners are confined at Madras:

- (1) Abdul Razak—Convict.
- (2) Mohamed Din—Convict.
- (3) Johan Albert Nicholas Yongman—Convict.
- (4) D. Rogers—Convict.
- (5) Abdul Malik—Remand prisoner.
- (6) Aziz Khan—Remand prisoner.
- (7) Antony Vijayonake—Undertrial.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the total number, Sir, of these persons who are detained?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** The total number from India is twenty-five in 1948 and one in 1949 and to India is forty-two in 1948 and four in 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many of them were detained or sentenced by the previous Government and how many by the present Government?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** The number I gave is about extradition and not about detention. I am afraid the honourable member has not followed my answer.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Part (b) of my question is, "have any prisoners been detained or sentenced?" and the Deputy Minister gave the number. I want to know how many of them were detained or sentenced by the previous Government and how many by the present Government.

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** The figures that I gave were of persons who were extradited from India or extradited to India from outside; there is no question of their being sentenced.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When were they detained?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think his question is whether there are any detentions at all.

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** There are no detentions. The question (a) was whether any foreigners are detained and I said No in reply. There are no detentions.

# POLITICAL PENSIONS TO FOREIGNERS

**\*1210. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any political pensions have been paid to foreigners and if so, to whom and what is the amount so paid?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): Yes. One.

Mst. Khatinunnessa—Rs. 36 per annum. This does not include political pensions paid to foreigners in East Punjab. The relevant records are with the Accountant General, West Punjab who has not yet furnished the necessary information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there any foreigners to whom allowances other than what may strictly be called "pensions" are paid by Government?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** I do not think so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there not certain Afghans formally detenus in this country, who are paid allowances?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes. I am sorry that the exact information is not available at present, but undoubtedly we are continuing to pay pensions—some kind of allowances—to a number of Afghans who came here. Our policy generally is to reduce them after a certain period but not suddenly cut them off, because that will cause very serious inconvenience. In fact, in some cases we have actually increased the sums, because owing to the rise in prices it is impossible to live on them, but now that we have removed all restrictions on those ladies and gentlemen going away, the necessity for paying such allowances is much less.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are these Afghans not willing to be repatriated?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is a difficult question, which concerns the Government of Afghanistan, whether it is ready to have them back.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how quickly we would be able to get the information as to how many such prisoners are getting pensions?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** This particular information has been laid on the Table of the House at least twice by me in the past sessions—a complete record. If the honourable member desires to have it again, it certainly can be supplied to him or he can, if he takes a little trouble to see the records, find it out for himself.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if there is any objection on behalf of the Government here for these Afghan detenus to go direct to Afghanistan?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** Certainly not, there is no objection.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Afghanistan happens to be cut off from India by Pakistan at the present moment. So the question of their trying to go to Afghanistan direct does not arise so far as we are concerned. They have to go through Pakistan or by sea or some other way. Normally speaking, any Afghan subject can go where he likes. So far as we are concerned, occasionally the question may arise about a particular individual, about whom the Government of Afghanistan might ask us not to encourage him to go there or something like that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the reason, what is the object that the Government of India pay pensions to them?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The fact is that there are certain treaties, certain conventions, certain arrangements with Afghanistan Government in the past. We are continuing them, but the persons who are entitled

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to these pensions are very small in number and we do not wish to deprive them suddenly. We are gradually adapting them to the present circumstances.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With regard to these Afghan friends, am I to understand that the Pakistan Government and not the Afghan Government, stands in the way of their going back to Afghanistan?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is not my point. They can go where they like—Pakistan or Afghanistan, but in the case of some of them, before the partition the Afghanistan Government had expressed its opinion and asked us not to allow them to come to Afghanistan.

#### PRODUCTION OF GYPSUM

\*1211. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what effort has been made to explore new avenues for the production of gypsum?

(b) What is the total quantity of gypsum available in India and what is the total requirement thereof?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Immediately after the partition of India the data available on all the gypsum deposits in the Indian Union was examined by the Geological Survey of India and a systematic survey started of those deposits on which the data was deficient. Explorations for Gypsum were started simultaneously in the Sirmur State, Cutch and Saurashtra early in 1948 and reports submitted to Government. In the light of the information contained in these reports, detailed work is being continued in Saurashtra and Sirmur State. Besides, exploratory work is also in progress on gypsum deposits in Jodhpur State.

(b) The total reserves of gypsum in India as at present estimated are about 38 million tons, but there are indications that the actual reserves may be greater still. The exact figures will be known only after the deposits have been proved according to mining practice. The consumption of gypsum in the Indian Union during the year 1948 is estimated to be in the order of 1,40,000 tons, but it will increase by about .7 million tons when the Sindri Fertilizer Factory gets into full swing.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the result of the investigation that has been made by this officer of the Geological Department?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The result is embodied in the reply to part (b), namely, the deposits are now estimated to be 38 million tons.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that gypsum is also available in some of the Simla Hill States—Vindhya Pradesh? Has that been exploited?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** All those resources will be surveyed in due course, but those resources about which there was some information already available have been tapped and this is the result.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Is it a fact that gypsum is found near about Khandla?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That is included in Saurashtra and Cutch.

**Shri H. R. Guru Reddy:** Are Government aware that this gypsum is found as a bye-product on the East Coast in the Mica mines in Nellore District of Madras Presidency?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I cannot answer that question not being a Geologist.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the Department brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister the fact that huge hills of gypsum are lying in Tehri State in Dehra Dun valley?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As I have already stated this kind of information continues to be received by the Geological Department and a year to year programme is fixed. If the honourable member has any further information, it will be welcomed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what was the quantity of gypsum in Pakistan before partition?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I can only give the figures for the last available year—1945. The annual production was about 70,000 tons in the Pakistan area.

#### HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE PAID TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN DELHI

\*1212. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the total amount paid as house rent allowance per month to the servants of the Government of India in Delhi?

(b) What are the plans on hand to provide Government quarters for the servants of the Government of India in Delhi, in order to avoid recurring expenditure on house rent allowances?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The figures are not readily available. It is not proposed to collect the information required, as the results will not be commensurate with the labour involved.

(b) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the statement placed on the table of the House on 3rd February, 1949, in answer to part (b) of Starred Question No. 112.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is it a fact that Government servants entitled to these allowances are required to produce documentary evidence before they are given those allowances?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** If that is done, it is only elementary prudence.

#### RECALLING OF INDIANS SERVING ABROAD POSSESSING HIGH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS

\*1213. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether a census of highly qualified Scientific and Technical Personnel (Indians) serving outside India has been taken?

(b) In view of the acute shortage of these personnel in India have Government considered the question of recalling them and if not, do Government propose to consider the desirability of doing so?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). No such census has yet been prepared though the names of highly qualified Indian Scientific and Technical men and women working outside India are generally known. The question of compiling a list of Indians with scientific and technical qualifications, whether in India or abroad, is however engaging the attention of Government.

Government cannot recall any such persons serving abroad in private capacities, but whenever their services are required in India, efforts will be made to persuade them to return for work in India.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know if any Indian teachers and professors are working in the U.S.A.?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There are some very eminent Indians working in the United States.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Is there any proposal to recall them?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think that is already covered by the answer given by the Honourable the Prime Minister.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Apart from the question of recalling any scientists or those employed in private concerns outside India, is care being taken to see that no scientists are sent away for non-scientific purposes or for employment outside the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I entirely agree with the honourable member's suggestion contained in his question that such persons should not be sent away. Care will be taken, but I do not know what machinery there is to exercise that care!

#### REFUGEES EMPLOYED THROUGH SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

**\*1214. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total number of highly qualified refugees who have secured employment through the Special Employment Bureau set up for the refugees as on 1st March, 1949?

(b) What is the number of personnel according to trades on the books of the Special Employment Bureau?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Upto the 1st March, 1949 the Special Employment Bureau secured employment for 667 highly qualified refugees.

The Special Employment Bureau was started on the 10th March, 1948, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. It was on the 10th October, 1948 that it was attached to the Headquarters of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment as a distinct and separate wing.

|                                                                                                                                      |     |     |     |     |     |       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (b) (1) Advocates                                                                                                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 966   |
| (2) Professors and teachers                                                                                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 423   |
| (3) Civil Engineers                                                                                                                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83    |
| (4) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers                                                                                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82    |
| (5) Doctors                                                                                                                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87    |
| (6) Businessmen                                                                                                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 266   |
| (7) Landlords                                                                                                                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28    |
| (8) Others, such as Statisticians, Accountants, Graduates Possessing Administrative banking experience, Chemists and other graduates | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 842   |
| Total                                                                                                                                |     |     |     |     |     | 2,777 |

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know if any one of these persons was appointed by private industry?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have not the detailed information but some of them have been employed by private industries.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any refugees from Sind in the Civil Engineer's list have been found employment by this Bureau or are they

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** There are few still waiting for employment. Out of 2,277 highly qualified refugees, we have been able to place 667 in employment. Some might still be unemployed.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire of the Honourable Minister, if of these 677 refugees who have been given employment, are there any from Eastern Pakistan so employed?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I would like to have notice.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire of the Honourable Minister if he could enlighten the House as to whether the refugees from Eastern Pakistan have been entered into the records of the Special Employment Bureau?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** If I may explain the position: this Special Employment Bureau was started by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation especially for the highly qualified personnel from Western Pakistan. As regards East Bengal, our Employment Exchange at Calcutta is registering the refugees from East Bengal and trying to place them as far as possible.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Has any private industry made a demand for such personnel?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Whenever there are demands, we supply the names and they select the most suitable person from among the panel of names that we submit.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire from the Honourable Minister if he is aware that any refugees from Eastern Pakistan has been so employed in any of the Government of India services?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I can offhand say certainly they have been employed.

#### ENQUIRY FROM TRADE COMMISSIONERS THROUGH DIRECTOR, COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

**\*1215. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that replies to all enquiries made of Trade Commissioners abroad come through the Director, Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta?

(b) If so, why has this system been adopted and is there any proposal to change this?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### INDIAN DELEGATE'S SUGGESTIONS IN U. N. POLITICAL COMMITTEE FOR PEACE IN KOREA

**\*1216. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a formula for peace in Korea was laid before the United Nations Political Committee in Paris in December 1948 by an Indian delegate; and

(b) if so, what its details and outcome were?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) No.

(b) This does not arise.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that at Paris on the 7th December, the Indian Delegate, Mr. Setalvad placed a formula for peace in Korea on the following lines:

- (i) Independence for the whole country in the shortest possible time;
- (ii) A unified Korea, without the American and Soviet zones as now;
- (iii) The U.N. should not be a party to any arrangement which might weaken the prospects of independence of a unified Korea; and
- (iv) The General Assembly should lend its fullest assistance to efforts to have conciliation between the two zones."

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is hardly a formula. That is part of a speech and what the speech contains is more or less what has been said repeatedly in the course of these discussions.

If the honourable member likes, I will tell him the genesis of this trouble.

It was in December 1943 I think, in the course of the last war, at the time of the conference at Cairo, that China, the United Kingdom Government and the U.S.A. declared that Korea should be a free and independent country. Later, the U.S.S.R. joined in this declaration. After that, when war had ended, it was agreed that the United States of America should accept the surrender of Japanese troops in a certain area of Korea and the U.S.S.R. should accept the surrender in a certain other area divided by the 38th Parallel. That was the genesis of the Division of Korea.

After that various resolutions were passed trying to bring about a unified and free Korea. But somehow that division has persisted. Ultimately a Commission was appointed in, I think, 1947, by the General Assembly. This Commission you may remember, tried to give effect to the resolution of the United Nations. A member of that Commission was also the Ukraine Government. But they did not attend and the Soviet Union also adopted a rather negative attitude in regard to it. The Commission could not cross the said 38th parallel; it only functioned in what is called South Korea or the American part of Korea. This difficulty has persisted since then and in fact the barriers have become higher. Meanwhile the matter was first placed before the Little Assembly and then before the United Nations and they said that we should go ahead in the part of Korea where we could function. We could not function in North Korea but we could function in South Korea. Elections were held in South Korea last year and as a result of those elections a National Government for Korea was proclaimed. It was on the 15th of August last that the Government proclaimed itself to be the national Government of Korea. The matter came up before the last session of the General Assembly where efforts were made by the Indian Delegation—as will be seen from the speech of Mr. Setalvad to which reference has been made—hoping that it might be possible by conciliation or otherwise to unite the two Koreas into an independent country. But nothing much came of it and at the present moment there are two separate countries functioning separately and a new Commission has been appointed by the United Nations of which again India is a member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was the Political Committee of the United Nations unanimously against the proposal or formula suggested by Mr. Setalvad?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is not a formula; if I may say so, it was a suggestion that there should be a unified Independent Korea. Everybody agrees to that but how is it to be done? Merely saying that there should be conciliation does not make any formula.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the United Nations Commission for Korea defunct or still functioning?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have just said that a new Commission has been appointed consisting of seven members and India is one of the seven.

## PRISONERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

**\*1217. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisoners exchanged between India and Pakistan during September-October 1948 in pursuance of the Inter Dominion agreement;

(b) whether one Nanak Isardas Ahuja convicted in Sind during the "Quit India" movement of 1942 was received in India from Pakistan; and

(c) if so, whether he has since been released?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The exchange operation started on the 21st October, 1948, and lasted upto 3rd November, 1948, during which period 1,307 Hindus and Sikhs were repatriated from Pakistan to India and 891 Muslims were repatriated from India to Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many prisoners received in India from Pakistan have since been released and how many are still behind the bars?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am afraid I cannot supply the exact number but if the honourable member wants it I can supply him the information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Dr. Qureshi, the murderer of Dr. Joshi, on his return to Pakistan was lionised in certain Pakistani circles and that he made a statement hostile to India?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it arises out of this question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** He was one of the persons sent from India to Pakistan.

**Mr. Speaker:** That may be.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that subsequent to the exchange of prisoners certain inmates of mental hospitals were also exchanged between India and Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes, that is so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many were exchanged from each side?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have not got the information on hand but if the honourable member wants I can supply the information.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Did any one of them belong to Nagpur?

## TOWNSHIPS FOR REFUGEES IN DELHI

**\*1218. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) how many townships are proposed to be built round about Delhi for refugees; and

(b) on what basis and terms will land and building materials be allotted to refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Two; one at Kalkaji and the other at Sheikh Sarai.

(b) Copies of the Press Notes giving details of the basis and terms on which land and building materials will be given are laid on the table of the House.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
(REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD)

## Press Note

1. The terms on which will be leased out to refugees in the rehabilitation schemes of the Rehabilitation and Development Board are announced for general information.

For refugees of the destitute, poor and lower middle classes—

- (i) for the first five years only ground rent will be recovered assessed on the cost of land plus cost of development at the Government rate of interest;
- (ii) for the next 15 years, besides ground rent as above, 15 equal instalments will be recovered to cover the actual cost of acquisition and development;
- (iii) in the 21st year, the lease will be renewed on ground rent calculated at the market value then prevailing, the total period of lease being 99 years;
- (iv) the lease will be non-transferable for the first period of 20 years, thereafter, the lease will be transferable with the first option to Government;
- (v) the above concessions will be applicable in the Shadipur, Nizamuddin, Jungpura and Malkaganj scheme.

2. For middle and upper middle classes, lease will be given on a tender basis.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
(REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD)

## Press Note

Full details of the procedure to be followed in the allotment of 357 frozen plots (42,000 sq. yds. in the Western Extension (Karol Bagh) are now available:

- (i) Plots will be allotted on 90 years lease on payment of a premium and annual ground rent calculated at 2½ per cent. of the premium. The ground rent and lease will be subject to revision at the end of 10, 20, 30 and 60 year rental periods, the enhancement on the first revision not exceeding 50 per cent. of the original rent and the enhancement on the second and subsequent revisions not exceeding 50 per cent. of the rent fixed on the renewal previous to the one to which applied.
- (ii) The allotment will be made by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, assisted by an Advisory Committee.
- (iii) 25 plots at a time will be put up for tenders restricted to eligible refugees i.e., who are registered within the prescribed dates or who can produce documentary evidence of having arrived in Delhi by the prescribed date in one of the following forms:
  - (a) ration card or
  - (b) certificate of the Commandant of a refugee camp in Delhi or
  - (c) certificate of having obtained Government service in Delhi.
- (iv) 10 per cent. of the plots will be reserved for allotment in deserving cases by the Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation. The remaining plots will be allotted to refugees in the following proportion:
 

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Refugees from West Punjab | ... 30 per cent. |
| Refugees from N. W. F. P. | ... 30 per cent. |
| Refugees from Sind        | ... 15 per cent. |
| Refugees from Bahawalpur  | ... 15 per cent. |
| Refugees from Baluchistan | ... 10 per cent. |

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
(REHABILITATION WING)

The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have drawn up a scheme to help with building materials to plot-owners in Delhi who have not been able to construct their own houses for want of building materials and refugees who may be allotted plots under the various housing schemes of the Ministry. Building materials will be issued to them from the stockpile which is being maintained for the purpose by the Central P. W. D.

Applications should be made to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, who will have a Housing Controller working under him to deal with such applications. The Housing Controller will scrutinise all the applications and furnish other details to those interested.

The applicants will have to deposit, as security, a sum of money which will cover the cost of the building materials plus ten per cent. thereof as security for due observance of the conditions and contract.

Non-refugee plot-owners who are assisted in this way will have to place the constructed houses at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi on a fair rental for allotment to refugees for a period not exceeding five years.

Surplus accommodation available with refugee allottees will similarly have to be surrendered to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for allotment to other refugees.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not intended to build a township at Faridabad near Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Faridabad is outside Delhi; it is in East Punjab.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** What is the estimated cost of these townships?

**Mr. Speaker:** Both together or individually?

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Both together.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have not got the information. The cost of Kalkaji is near about two crores.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When will the building work commence?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The work has already commenced. The survey is going on and the plan is being prepared. I think the building will begin in the course of a month.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Will it be done with prefabricated houses to which the Honourable Minister has referred so often in the House?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The honourable member is aware that a factory is going to be set up for manufacturing prefabricated houses but in these townships we are going to have regular houses along with pre-fabricated houses.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the cost of the construction of the township in Faridabad and may I know whether the Government of India will undertake the construction or the East Punjab Government?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The Government of India has given a loan to the East Punjab Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the cost of this township?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is roughly in the neighbourhood of three or four crores.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** It was stated some time back that some plots were ready in the Shadipur town expansion scheme for refugees. May I know whether it is a fact that no plots have so far been handed over to the refugees, although allotment had been made long ago?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The allotments have been made and my information is that the Houses Controlling Officer is getting the leases executed and the plots will be handed over in a few days.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** How many colonies for Harijans are proposed to be built in these two townships?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There are no separate colonies for Harijans going to be built but as I have already informed the House before these houses were to be built a proposal was made and we have constructed one such colony.



**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are any industries also planned to be started in these townships?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What are they?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** They are mostly cottage industries but there may be also one or two large scale industries.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will power and electricity be supplied to these townships?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that complaints have been coming from refugees that certain persons are having very large areas of land and they are carrying on a sort of trade by speculation on these lands in the proposed township areas?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It has not come to my knowledge. As a matter of fact the land on which these townships are to be built has been acquired.

#### DISCUSSION ON ASIAN ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AT UNECAFE, CONFERENCE, LAPSTONE, AUSTRALIA

\*1219. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of Asian economic and industrial development was discussed at the recent UNECAFE Conference at Lapstone, Australia; and

(b) if so, with what result?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Yes.

(b) The Commission appointed a Committee of the Whole Commission to study the report of the Working Party on Industrial Development and take necessary action thereon. The Committee is due to meet in Bangkok at the end of March. The Committee will also consider how trade can be promoted between the ECAFE countries, how technical training can be given to the youths of these countries and how best the industrial capacity of Japan can be utilized.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was there at this UNECAFE conference at Lapstone a fundamental cleavage of opinion between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Delegations with regard to the industrial development and reconstruction of this Asian region?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What was the cleavage of opinion due to? What was the reason?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I cannot give the details but I think there was a certain difference of opinion. There was a certain amount of difference of opinion between the Big Powers with regard to the various development schemes and how to implement them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the U.S.A. refused to lend capital for development to Asia, unless conditions were created to encourage its investment?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not think that in any of the speeches of the U.S.A. delegate there such a thing was hinted at.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the U.S.S.R. delegation said.....

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Mr. Speaker:** There must have been some reports published about it.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** The better course for the honourable member would be to refer to these reports, rather than put questions about the contents of the reports.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Has the question of the Marshall Aid plan for Asian countries ever been pressed on the attention of the Government of the U.S.A. by the Government of India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Does it arise?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question has got reference to that—The Marshall Aid Plan.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Do the Government of India regard our claim as untenable or is it that the Government of the United States will not listen to it?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The Marshall Aid Plan is primarily meant for help to countries of the Mediterranean region and the European region. It has not—at least for the moment it has not—been extended to countries beyond these areas, and I do not think the question of Marshall Aid arises with regard to India. But it is possible that the question of similar aid might arise.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** That is precisely what I mean. In view of the recent declaration of the United States, is the question going to be placed before that Government?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It might be.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does Government propose to see that whatever aid it may receive from whatever quarter will be devoid of political, economic or military strings attached to it?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the honourable member is making suggestions. I do not propose to allow these suggestions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the UNECAFE is not devoting any attention to reconstruction of this Asian region but is only concerning itself with research for economic development, whereas the European Economic Commission is already doing solid reconstruction work in respect of the European region?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Up to this time the Conference unfortunately has only been doing research and conducting investigations. But the latest Resolution passed, which formed this Committee, has authorised the Committee to take action on these principles; and I might inform the House that it is due to the insistence and the work of the Indian members that the Committee has been invested with these powers.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any reason to fear that the interests of American industry and capital are placed above the interests of the Asian region so far as the development of this region is concerned?

**Mr. Homi Mody:** I was asking the Honourable Minister as to why the Government of India were not pressing upon the Government of the United States, particularly in view of the latter's recent declaration of policy, the claims of Asian regions for development and special aid from the United States?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Government have pressed all these claims of India and Asia as independent countries. They do not go with a begging bowl to any country.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Is it suggested that the European countries which are receiving Marshall Aid went begging to the United States Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is not for us to discuss the policies and politics of other countries in Europe; we are concerned with our own country.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Then the inference does not arise in my opinion.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I, Sir, request you to see that the ECAFE Report is circulated to members of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am going to the next question.

#### ALLOTMENT OF HOUSES TO REFUGEES IN DELHI

**\*1220. Sardar Hukam Singh** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether there is any proportion fixed according to which refugees from each of the various Pakistan provinces are to be rehabilitated and allotted residential accommodation in Delhi?

(b) If so, what is that proportion?

(c) If not, how many houses have been allotted to refugees in Delhi and on what basis were they allotted?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

*Ratio of displaced persons to be rehabilitated in Delhi*

|                                                               | New Delhi Northern Extension Area. | Shadipur : Malkaganj : Nizamuddin | For future Allotment. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                               | Houses.                            | Plots.                            |                       |
| 1. For Armed Forces, Ex-Servicemen and Ex. I.N. A. personnel. | 5% of the total                    | 5% of the total                   | 7½% of the Total      |
| 2. West Punjab.                                               | Nil                                | 35%                               | 50%                   |
| 3. N. W. F. P.                                                | 40%                                | 20%                               | 35%                   |
| 4. Sind                                                       | 20%                                | 20%                               | 10%                   |
| 5. Bahawalpur                                                 | 20%                                | 15%                               | Nil                   |
| 6. Baluchistan.                                               | 10%                                | 10%                               | 5%                    |
| 7. At Minister's discretion                                   | 10%                                | 10% of the total                  | 10% of the total.     |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any quota of houses is reserved for the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the quota?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Ten per cent.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Why is it reserved for the Ministry specially and who distributes these houses normally?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, this ten per cent. was reserved for covering up those cases which were not included either in the provincial categories or were not registered or in respect of persons who came later on—and there were deserving cases, cases of old and sick persons, widows and others who could not be covered in the remaining quota.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But who allots the 90 per cent. quota?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The Advisory Committee.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is not a fact that at the moment there is no Advisory Committee to advise the Custodian of Evacuee's property in Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is a fact that there is no Advisory Committee to the Custodian, but this Advisory Committee functions in regard to houses and plots—the houses that have been built and the new plots that are proposed to be allotted.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has allotment been made of all the houses that have been constructed?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** May I know the number of houses that has so far been allotted to displaced persons from West Punjab?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I could not give the exact number of the houses that have been allotted to the displaced persons from West Punjab because out of the houses there was no percentage reserved for West Punjab. But they were mostly allotted out of the quota reserved by the Ministry.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the quota based on provincial refugees as Punjab, Sind, Bengal; if so how many were given to displaced persons from Punjab, Sind and Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I could give the proportion fixed about these houses. For instance the quota was N.W.F.P. 40 per cent., Sind 20 per cent., Bahawalpur 20 per cent., Baluchistan 10 per cent. and under the Ministry's discretion 10 per cent. Out of these 10 per cent. most of the houses went to persons coming from West Punjab.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is the quota proportionate to the number of the refugees who have come?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It has been fixed in proportion to the number of refugees that have come from different provinces minus the houses that have been allotted to the displaced persons who have come from the different provinces. For instance out of the evacuee houses in Delhi about 95 or 90 per cent. were allotted to displaced persons who came from West Punjab and therefore it was considered reasonable that no quota should be reserved for them in the newly built houses.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS MULTI-PURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

**\*1221. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under the contemplation of Government to organize Agricultural Labourers Multi-purpose co-operative Societies throughout the country?

(b) If so, what is it?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Not at present.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### PIPELINE PURCHASED BY INDIAN TRADERS CORPORATION LYING IN BURMA

**\*1222. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any representation has been received from the Indian Traders Corporation, regarding Rupees Seven lakhs worth of pipeline purchased by them from the United States Authorities in 1946 and which is lying in the territory of the Union of Burma?

(b) Have the Government of the Union of Burma been approached to

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

allow the pipeline to be exported either to India or to the United States of America or to pay for it to the Indian Traders Corporation?

(c) If not, do Government propose to take any action in the matter?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Ambassador was requested to render necessary assistance; the firm, however, have directly submitted an application to the Government of Burma on 31st December, 1948.

(c) Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by approaching the Government of Burma at present, but they will consider the matter after the decision of the Government of Burma on the firm's application is known.

#### EXPORT OF MILL CLOTH TO MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

**\*1223. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether any mill cloth has been exported from India to the Middle East countries during the last 12 months and if so, how much?

(b) Why was this export allowed by Government?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes. 22.58 million yards were exported during the 12 months ending December 1948.

(b) Export of cloth to all permissible destinations including the Middle East countries is allowed in limited quantities in order to earn foreign exchange and to retain markets which have been built up by us during the war.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** During this period were not our own internal needs pressing and the supply was inadequate to meet the demand?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should not think so. As a matter of fact I might inform the honourable member that the quantity actually exported to the Middle East countries in 1946 was 121 million yards. It went down to 63.98 million yards in 1947; and as I have just stated the quantity actually exported to these countries in the last year, namely 1948, was 22.58 million yards. The figure has been definitely decreasing year by year.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know what we got from the Middle East countries in return for our cloth? Did we get any particular commodities which our country requires?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There is no barter agreement at all. As I have indicated we earn foreign exchange, and apart from that we maintain some of the markets that we built up during the war at some sacrifice to ourselves.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is it a fact that the cloth that we exported to the Middle East is of such poor quality that complaints have been pouring in from those countries against the supply and that we are really losing the market instead of gaining?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am not absolutely sure about the Middle East countries generally, but it is a fact that complaints of this character have come from certain export markets.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the quantity exported from India to East Africa?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid that is not included in this question. I have not got the figure.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the names of the countries and the quantities of cloth that were exported to them?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is a somewhat long list. If my honourable friend is interested I can send him a copy of the list that I have before me.

**Seth Govind Das:** If complaints have been received from these countries, may I know what the Government is doing to see that now only such cloth is sent there that our market may be kept?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** We have had discussions with the industrialists concerned in the first instance and we are now considering the question of setting up some organisation for the purpose of standardising articles for export.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know whether any quantity of handloom cloth is exported to these Middle East countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The figures that I have given relate, only to mill-made cloth.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** I want to know if any handloom cloth is exported to these countries.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should think so.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** May I know whether the import of cotton manufactures was on the increase in 1948?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have not got the figures here, but some amount of import is definitely taking place.

#### MANAGEMENT OF MAHABODHI TEMPLE AT BUDDHA GAYA BY BUDDHIST REPRESENTATIVES

**\*1224. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a resolution adopted by the preliminary session of the World Buddhist Congress urging the Government of India to vest the management of the Mahabodhi temple at Buddha Gaya in a body of Buddhist representatives?

(b) Has any action been taken on it and if not, why not?

(c) What action have the Government of India taken or propose to take on the demand made in this Buddhist Congress that Buddhist colonies should be established at Raj Griha, Sarnath and Buddha Gaya?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Government have seen a report of this resolution in the press.

(b) and (c). No formal approach has been made to the Government of India in this matter which is primarily the concern of the Government of Bihar. Government are aware however that for many years past Buddhist organisations have asked for a change in the management of the Buddha Gaya temple. A number of interests are involved and the matter once went up to the Privy Council and was decided against the claims of the Buddhists.

Government are of opinion however, and they understand that the Government of Bihar are in agreement with this opinion, that there should be a recognition of the international character of this famous temple and that the management should be changed accordingly so as to allow all interests, including Buddhist interests, to be represented. The Government of Bihar have recently published a Bill called the Buddha Gaya Temple Bill—1948; under which the Provincial Government are authorised to constitute a committee for the management and control of this Temple, the Temple land and properties appertaining

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thereto. This committee, it is proposed, should consist of both Buddhists and Hindus.

It is for the Provincial Government to consider whether any lands should be granted for the establishment of colonies. If any feasible proposal to this effect is made, the Provincial Government will no doubt give consideration to it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Now that the Buddhist *Aharma Chakra* of Asoka *Priyadarshi* has been inscribed on our national banner, does not Government propose to give an honoured place to Buddhist *bhikshus* in the life of our nation?

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

\*1225. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the names of those International Organizations to which India pays annual subscriptions separately?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): A statement giving the names of the International Organisations to which India pays annual subscriptions separately is laid on the table.

#### STATEMENT

##### *International Organizations to which India pays Annual subscriptions separately*

- (1) United Nations Organizations,
- (2) International Council of Scientific Unions,
- (3) International Astronomical Union,
- (4) International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,
- (5) International Union of Geography,
- (6) International Wheat Council,
- (7) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,
- (8) International Labour Organization,
- (9) World Health Organization,
- (10) International Union against Cancer, Paris,
- (11) International Tin Study Group,
- (12) International Telecommunications Union,
- (13) The Universal Postal Union,
- (14) International Civil Aviation Organization,
- (15) International Meteorological Organization,
- (16) Commonwealth Communications Council, London,
- (17) Food and Agricultural Organization,
- (18) International Customs Tariff Bureau, Brussels,
- (19) Imperial War Graves Commission,
- (20) Central Bureau, International One Million Map of the World,
- (21) Contracting Parties to the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade,
- (22) Inter Allied Reparations Agency at Brussels,
- (23) Commonwealth Shipping Committee,
- (24) International Cotton Advisory Committee,
- (25) The World Engineering Congress,
- (26) The International Electric-Technical Conference,
- (27) The World Power Conference,
- (28) The International Commission on Large Dams,
- (29) International Railway Congress Association, Brussels,
- (30) Permanent Association of International Road Congress.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the total amount of subscription?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar:** I am sorry I have not got the figures regarding subscriptions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is India's representation on each of these international organisations commensurate with the subscription she pays to these organisations?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar:** Our representation differs on different organisations and the constitutions of these organisations are quite different from each other.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any one organisation at all where it is commensurate with the subscription that we pay?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is difficult for him to say whether it is commensurate or not commensurate.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the rates of subscription were fixed by the previous regime, the British Government?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar:** If my honourable friend will look at the list of organisations, he will find that some of them have been existing for quite a long time and some have come into being recently. It cannot be said that the subscription was fixed by the previous regime—it might be so with regard to certain of them.

#### SEPARATE MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS AND PLANNING

\*1226. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Ministry of Economic Affairs?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Government do not contemplate at present the establishment of a separate Ministry of Economics and Planning. The question of planning has been considered by Government on several occasions. The report of the Advisory Planning Board presided over by Shri K. C. Neogy, recommended the formation of a Planning authority. This report was generally approved by Government and it has been their intention to have some organization for overall planning. Government have felt however that before such an organization or authority is set up, certain preliminary steps should be taken to that end. They have therefore constituted an Economic Committee of the Cabinet. Also an Economic Co-ordination Section and a separate statistical unit of the Cabinet.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Do Government propose to set up a National Planning Commission as proposed in the Industrial Truce Resolution?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, that is what I have said. We certainly intend to do so, but we wish to take certain preliminary steps before finally putting up the Commission or authority.

#### CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

\*1227. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is going to be a conference of Foreign Ministers of the different Commonwealth Countries in Ceylon;

(b) whether India is attending the conference;

(c) the purpose of the conference; and

(d) the subjects proposed to be discussed?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there going to be such a Conference in London in the near future?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is some talk about it.

#### REPARATIONS FROM JAPAN

\*1228. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Mr. Kenneth Royall and of Mr. Dean Acheson at a press conference at Washington published in Delhi papers of the 18th February, 1949 that "the United States of America has indicated that it seeks no reparations from Japan, but other members of the commission have been unable to arrive at the proportion of the reparations each should receive";

(b) whether India is demanding any reparations from Japan and if so, how much and why; and

(c) whether India has any representative in the Far Eastern Committee that deals with Japanese reparations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes, I did see the press reports referred to. On enquiry, however, I understand that no such statement was in fact made at the Press Conference, and that it was an addition made by the Correspondent of a News Agency without authority.

(b) Yes. A share of 12½ per cent. of the Japanese internal industrial facilities has been claimed on behalf of India. One of the terms in the Potsdam Declaration for Japanese surrender is that Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit exaction of just reparations in kind. It is in pursuance of this Joint decision of the Allies that India along with other claimant countries has demanded her share of reparations from that country.

(c) India is represented in the Far Eastern Commission by her Ambassador in the United States of America.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know the basis of the justification for such a demand by India for reparations from Japan when India herself refused to join the war?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** India refused to join the war?

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Yes, she did.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am not aware of any such refusal.

**Shri Biswanath Das rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is getting into an argument.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that the Congress, which has now formed the Government, was not a party to the war against Japan, does not India propose to forego her share of Japanese reparations as a friendly gesture to the Japanese nation?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Sir, mine is a definite question and it needs a definite reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** But it does not ask for information. It is a definite question which needs a definite reply, but it is more or less a sort of an argument which the honourable member is advancing and going into the previous politics in the

previous set-up. I do not propose to have any arguments over the question. If he has any further question to ask for information, he may do so.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that if India decides to forego its part of the reparations the advantage will go to some other country and not to Japan?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is not asking for information, it is going into an argument.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ORISSA

\*1229. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a geological survey of Orissa was sanctioned by the Government of India and begun in 1939;

(b) whether it is a fact that the programme of survey could not be completed due to war;

(c) whether the mineral wealth of Orissa and the Orissa states have been properly surveyed; and

(d) whether Government have considered the need of undertaking an early survey of both the States and Province of Orissa?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given in this House on the 30th March 1948, to his starred Question No. 1030.

(b) During the war, the survey work in Orissa and States was mainly directed to the search for minerals of economic importance to help the war effort. Since the cessation of the war, a large number of investigations was undertaken in Orissa and the Orissa States during the field season 1946-47, a list of which was laid on the table of the house on the 30th March 1948 while replying to the starred question referred to above. A list marked 'A' showing the work done in 1947-48 is now laid on the table. In addition two further lists, one marked 'B' showing the investigations included in the current field programme, and the other marked 'C' showing the items to be taken up during the current field season as requested by the Government of Orissa, are also placed on the table.

(c) and (d). A considerable amount yet remains to be done in Orissa including the States as in other parts of India. Everything possible is however being done within the limitation imposed by availability of staff and finance.

#### LIST 'A'

*Showing the work carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Orissa and the Orissa States in 1947-48 referred to in Starred Question No. 1229.*

1. Continuation of the systematic mapping of the Koraput district.
2. Continuation of the mapping of the Sambalpur district.
3. Investigation of the Limestone deposits in the Ganjam district.
4. Investigation of Mica-bearing pegmatites in the Ganjam district.
5. Investigation of manganese-ore deposits in Patna State, Eastern States Agency.
6. Examination of clay and glass-sand deposits in Talchar State, Eastern States Agency.
7. Detailed investigation of the manganese-ore deposits in Nairakhhol State, Eastern States Agency.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## LIST 'B'

*Showing the investigation included in the current field programme of the Geological Survey of India.*

8. Examination of limestone deposits in—
  - (i) Korchabadi muttah,
  - (ii) Dhanupatna, Orchagodo and Sinkulipodar in Chandragiri muttah,
  - (iii) Nuagodo muttah,
  - (iv) Tolarsingi village, and
  - (v) Dadadev hill.
9. Examination of red ochre in the Hachiponga hill in the Chundragiri muttah, and Murumu in the Udayagiri muttah.
10. Examination of chalk deposits at Rubudisingi in Udyagiri muttah.
11. Examination of iron-ore at Lohagudi and Karadango.
12. Examination of China clay in Odaba muttah on the Bank of the Haribhanga river near Udaaba village, and at Bharamarpur three miles to the north-east of Khijuripada.
13. Examination of mica deposits—
  - (i) near Mohana on the Nangamatia hill,
  - (ii) near Gamangada on the river Haribhanga,
  - (iii) at Tolarsingi in Korchabadi muttah,
  - (iv) in Odaba muttah,
  - (v) on the Gangodo hill in Ramagiri muttah, and
  - (vi) near Beera Lakhshminarayanpur sasan, near Duargun estate.
14. Investigation of the sub-soil water supply of Mahalla Mirpatna, Kendrapara town,
15. Survey of mineral resources in the Korapur district.
16. Investigation of the underground water supply of the Balasore district in the following areas:—
  - (i) The area in the Sadar Sub-division of the Balasore district lying to the west of the railway line between Balasore and Khantpara railway station.
  - (ii) The area in Bhadrak Sub-division of the Balasore district towards the east of Bhadrak Chandbali road. The triangular area between Bhadrak Chandbali and Bhadrak-Basudevour consisting of 3 to 10 miles.
  - (iii) The area between the Kathjuri and Khuakai rivers lying towards the east of the Cuttack-Puri Road—Phulnakhara area.
  - (iv) The area in Ganjam district lying between the sea and the railway line within the two railway stations, Huma and Chatrapur.
17. The stability of the present yield of the Kiajhole spring at Rayagada to be used as the source for Rayagada Town water supply in view of the unstable nature of the surrounding ground.
18. Investigation of the feasibility of tube-wells and other sources of drinking water for town supply in:
  - (i) Jeypore and Nowrangpur, in the Korapur district,
  - (ii) Parlakimedi in the Ganjam district, and
  - (iii) the coastal belt in the Balasore and Cuttack districts.
19. Location of suitable road metal for:—
  - (a) the Sohella Hawapara road, Sambalpur district.
  - (b) the Angul-Cuttack road from Moramundali road station to Nuapatna on the Mahanadi river, Cuttack district.
  - (c) the Sambalpur-Jharsuguda road for the first ten miles up to Sason, Sambalpur district.
  - (d) the road from Khariar road station to Khariar, Sambalpur district.
20. Inspection of a bridge site at Rampur Nullah, Bairakhol State.
21. Investigation of the Mahanadi valley project.
22. Electrical prospecting for graphite deposits in Athmallik State, Eastern States Agency.

## LIST 'C'

*Showing the items to be taken up during the current field season as requested by the Government of Orissa*

1. Investigation of the possibility of probable water supply at Dhaura for the proposed new port there.
2. Investigation of trap metal quarried along—
  - (a) Berkeria-Minharpur Road, 15½ miles long.
  - (b) Chendipada-Bagdia Road (in continuation of Angul Chendipada Road)—4½ miles long.
3. Investigation of the possibility of sub-terranean water supply in Kendrapara, Cuttack district.
4. Investigation of the occurrence of Vermiculite in Orissa.
5. Ganjam district:
  - (a) Investigation of the supply of unfailing sources of drinking water to the areas under the Parlakimedi Municipality.
  - (b) Possibility of sub-terranean water supply in Parlakimedi.

**6. Balasore district:**

Investigation of the possibility of getting good drinking water instead of saline in coastal areas along the Bay of Bengal from Bhogera down to Chandbali and Dhamagar on the river Baitarani, and the possibility of sinking deep perennial wells in the western hill tracts of the district bordering the State areas.

**7. Puri district:**

Investigation of possibility of good drinking water in the following places:—

- (i) near Sakshigopal Temple—Sakshigopal.
- (ii) In the village Banbarada in Satyabadi Police Station.
- (iii) In the village near Maltipatpur in Sadar Police Station.
- (iv) In the village Chandanpur near Cuttack-Puri Road in Sadar Police Station.

**8. Outtack district:**

- (a) Investigation of the possibility of getting good drinking water in coastal areas of the district especially in areas such as Apila in Bremna Police Station, Kumarpur, Sidhan and Ekonalia in Aul Police Station and their adjoining villages.
- (b) Examination of the minerals of the Jalanka Hills in Barchana Police Station.

**ENGINEERS' CONFERENCE RESOLUTION FOR REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS  
ON IMPORT OF ESSENTIAL GOODS**

\*1230. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Engineers' Conference held in New Delhi from 21st to 25th February, 1949 resolved to request Government to remove or relax the restrictions on import of essential goods like machinery for electric power projects?

(b) Do Government agree with the principle of the resolution and if so, what steps do they intend to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendation is now under consideration of Government.

**DISPOSAL OF EVACUEES PROPERTY AFTER INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE  
HELD AT KARACHI**

\*1231. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether, after the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Karachi and the decision arrived thereat regarding the evacuees property, any building has been sold in either Dominion and if so, how many?

(b) Is it a fact that recently the Government of Pakistan have issued a notification that only 20 per cent. of the recorded rent will be recovered from refugee tenants and that a rebate of a further 10 per cent. will be given for prompt payment?

(c) If so, who will pay the balance of 80 per cent. to the owners of properties?

(d) Have Government taken this matter up with the Government of Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) No sales or exchanges have been registered upto now in either Dominion.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and their reply is awaited.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, whether after the Karachi Conference, the Pakistan Government issued a Press-note that no person other than a Pakistani will be allowed to stay for more than 15 days unless he produces an income-tax

certificate; and if so, whether that was not in contravention of the agreement arrived at in Karachi, and what steps Government have taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I will give the reply in answer to the next question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may point out that the next question will not be permitted to be asked.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** A number of communications have been exchanged with the Pakistan Government and every effort is being made to expedite a decision.

At the meeting of the Inter-Dominion Commission held on the 11th and 12th March, 1949, the Pakistan delegates agreed to consider relaxing their Income-tax law and extending the present period of exemption from obtaining the Income-tax Clearance Certificate from 15 days as at present to 30 days except in the case of the federal capital, Karachi, for which the period of 15 days will continue as before.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are the Government satisfied with the extension, and that there has been no contravention of the agreement?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what steps Government intend to take to secure proper rents? Only 20 per cent. will be recovered, and there is another rebate of 10 per cent. What is to become of the rest 30 per cent. of the rent?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have already stated that correspondence is going on. The Pakistan Government are making recovery of at least 20 per cent., otherwise there is no chance of recovering any rent, the people being so poor.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But what was the agreement arrived at?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There was no agreement in respect of that. The only provision was that a Liaison Officer will be appointed in either Dominion who will keep in touch and see that proper rents are realised. Until the Liaison Officer is appointed we cannot say whether the decisions made are justified or simply meant to deprive the displaced persons of their due share.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What steps have Government taken to see that under the terms of the Agreement proper rents are recovered? Has Government taken any steps in that direction?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have already said that as soon as the Liaison Officer goes there, he will get in touch and see whether proper rents are being realised or not.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that for the houses in India full rents are being charged from the refugees who have occupied the houses of the evacuees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Rents are being charged, but I will not be prepared to say that they are fully realised.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the fact that full rent is not being charged by Pakistan, does the Government intend not to pay the rents realised from here, unless full rent is realised from Pakistan side?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact no rent realised here or there has been yet paid. After the Liaison Officer is appointed, and he is satisfied that proper rent is being recovered in Pakistan, then the settlement will be effected.



**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that it is a clever device on the part of Pakistan Government to reduce the value of the property of the refugees from Pakistan?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When is the Liaison Officer to be appointed?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** He has been appointed and he will be going to Lahore tomorrow.

#### PRODUCTION OF INCOME-TAX CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES BY PERSONS LEAVING PAKISTAN

\*1232. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government have received reply to their letters and reminders regarding the Press Note issued by the Government of Pakistan after the Karachi Conference that no person other than a Pakistani will be allowed to leave Pakistan without a certificate of Income-tax and if not, what steps have Government taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** A number of communications have been exchanged with the Pakistan Government and every effort is being made to expedite a decision.

At the meeting of the Inter-Dominion Commission held on the 11th and 12th March, 1949, the Pakistan delegates agreed to consider relaxing their Income-tax law and extending the present period of exemption from obtaining the Income Tax Clearance Certificate from 15 days as at present to 30 days except in the case of the federal capital, Karachi, for which the period of 15 days will continue as before.

#### REFUGEES LIVING IN CAMPS IN BOMBAY

\*1233. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many displaced persons from Pakistan reside in each of the various camps in the suburbs of the city of Bombay including Kalyan?

(b) How many of them are supplied with free rations and how many purchase their own?

(c) On what dates were these camps established?

(d) What is the arrangement for rehabilitating them in various vocations?

(e) What is the daily expenditure incurred by Government on each of these camps?

(f) What is the total estimated budget of expenditure on this account for the year 1949-50?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) Rehabilitation of displaced persons in vocations is being arranged by:

(i) Granting them loans for starting business or vocations;

(ii) Building new Townships;

(iii) Providing Vocational Training at Government expense.

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

(iv) Construction of Stalls for them, allotting them plots for industrial purposes etc.

(e) The information is not readily available; but it is approximately Re. 1/- per head.

(f) A provision of Rs. 6 crores and 50 lakhs has been made in the Central Budget for 1949-50 for all the Provinces for relief only. Separate allotment for Bombay Province has not yet been allocated.

#### STATEMENT

*Population of the Camps in the Suburbs of the City of Bombay including Kalyan:*

| <i>Name of the Camp</i> | <i>Population</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Chambur                 | ... 10,244        |
| Kurla                   | ... 1,241         |
| Pawal                   | ... 1,503         |
| Virar                   | ... ..            |
| Mulund                  | ... 1,770         |
| H. M. 1. S. Akbar       | ... 10,226        |
| Kalyan                  | ... 96,811        |
| Madh Island             | ... 8,124         |

**Shri A. V. Thakkar:** May I enquire if Government has any intention of stopping the free ration that is being given to these large numbers?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There is every intention on the part of Government to liquidate this free feeding. In fact, in Bombay we have prepared a scheme in which we expect that this free feeding will be stopped within six months.

#### NON-MUSLIM REFUGEES IN KASHMIR

\*1234. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindu and Sikh refugees in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) the number and situation of camps in which such refugees have been provided with shelter;

(c) the number and names of such camps under the charge of the Government of India; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for rehabilitation of the refugees belonging to Jammu and Kashmir State areas which have been retaken by the Indian Army?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) About 1,95,200.

(b) There are seven main camps consisting of 44 sub-camps in the Kashmir Valley. In Jammu there are six camps, two in Jammu city one at Nagrota, one at Akhnur and one at Poonch.

(c) 2—Nagrota and Chatha.

(d) The Jammu and Kashmir Government are assisting displaced persons by giving them free transport from the camps to their homes granting loans for repair and reconstruction of houses, purchase of bullocks, agricultural implements or for starting trade, granting free rations to destitute displaced persons settled on land till the crop matures, and free clothes and bedding to deserving

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

displaced persons. In Jammu so far, 2,100 families have been given assistance in the form of loans for the reconstruction of their houses. The total amount advanced is Rs. 2.75 lakhs, and besides this 1.00 lakh c.ft. of timber has been supplied free. In all about 1,500 houses have been constructed so far.

#### TRANSFER OF PENSIONS FROM PAKISTAN

†\*1235. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pensioners who have come to India from Pakistan during the disturbances of 1947;

(b) the number of such persons who have got their pensions transferred from Pakistan to India;

(c) what facilities the Government of India provided for such persons in getting their pensions transferred; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the transfer of such pensions as have not been transferred so far?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) It was agreed at the Inter-Dominion Secretariat Level Conference held in December, 1947, that all Provincial Governments should take definite measures to facilitate the transfer of pension papers with the least possible delay.

It was further agreed that all complaints by pensioners in either Dominion should be made to the Auditor General of the Dominion in which the pensioner now resides.

Pending transfer of pension papers pensioners are being paid provisionally by the Accountant General concerned, after the latter has satisfied himself in regard to the identity of the pensioner and the amount of pension due to him and after he has obtained an indemnity bond with two sureties from the pensioner.

(d) The Government of India do not consider it necessary at this stage to take any further steps.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### LAND RESTORED TO MUSLIMS IN DELHI AND EAST PUNJAB

97. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the total area of land in East Punjab and Delhi Provinces restored to Muslims who quitted their lands at first and subsequently came back?

(b) How much of this area had been allotted to refugees before such restoration?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) 46,092 acres of land in the East Punjab and 794 acres of land in Delhi Province.

(b) 4,517 acres in the East Punjab and 129 acres in Delhi Province.

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

##### LAND LEFT BY NON-MUSLIMS IN WEST PUNJAB AND BY MUSLIMS IN EAST PUNJAB

98. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the area of land left in West Punjab by the non-Muslims who have migrated to India after partition of the country?

(b) What is the area of land left in the East Punjab by Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan after the partition?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) 77.2 lakh acres.

(b) 42.86 lakh acres.

##### HIGHLY QUALIFIED REFUGEES REGISTERED WITH SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

99. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of highly qualified displaced persons registered with the Special Employment Bureau;

(b) the number of such persons provided with jobs;

(c) the number of displaced lawyers registered with the Special Employment Bureau; and

(d) the number of such lawyers provided with jobs?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) 2,777.

(b) 667.

(c) 966.

(d) 230.

##### ALLOTMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS PREMISES TO REFUGEES IN DELHI

100. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who have been allotted residential premises in Delhi by the Custodian of Evacuees Property;

(b) the number of displaced persons who have been allotted business premises in Delhi by the Custodian of Evacuees Property;

(c) the number of displaced persons who have been provided with newly constructed houses in Delhi;

(d) the number of displaced persons provided with sites for building houses;

(e) the number of displaced persons who are licensees of the Custodian of Evacuees Property, Delhi and whose allotment has not so far been confirmed;

(f) the number of displaced persons who have been allotted residential and business accommodation by the Custodian of Evacuees Property but have not so far been put in possession of the premises; and

(g) the number of displaced persons yet living in camps?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) 23,798 residential premises have so far been allotted to 30,441 families of displaced persons.

(b) Nearly 4,000.

(c) 2,067 families.

(d) 1,000 plots to 1,000 families have been allotted so far and allotment of another 4,500 is in hand.

(e) 8,387. The number of those licensees who have been confirmed as allottees is not available at present.

(f) About 1,700. Most of the ineffective allotments have been cancelled.

(g) 42,313 in Delhi Camps.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### LOAN TO PAKISTAN BY HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in which the Minister of Finance of Pakistan is reported to have said in the Pakistan Parliament that the action taken by the Government of India, in the matter of the so-called loan of Rs. 20 crores by the Hyderabad Government to Pakistan, constituted a unilateral repudiation of solemn financial agreements and contractual liabilities; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not propose to take any action. There has been no repudiation of any financial agreements or contract by the Government of India. The Government of Hyderabad are the lawful holders of the securities in question and the Government of India's obligations to them will be fully met. What the Government of India have declined to do is to recognise the transfer of the securities to the Pakistan Government which the Hyderabad Government were not competent to make.

#### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST INDIA BY PREMIER OF N.W.F.P.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Communique issued by the N.W.F.P. Government, which is published on page 1 of the Hindustan Times, dated the 15th March, 1949, and the statement made in the Assembly by the Premier of that Province in the course of which, while giving reasons for the arrest of Red Shirts of Hazara District, serious allegations have been made against India?

(b) If so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). Yes, the attention of the Government has been drawn to the communique issued by the North West Frontier Province Government in which various allegations have been made about a plot in which Red Shirts in the Hazara District are said to be involved. Government have seen this communique with surprise and great regret. While the communique does not mention the Government of India specifically, the entire wording of the communique insinuates that the Indian Union is a party to some plot against the North West Frontier Province Government and the Pakistan Government and it is stated that money has passed from India to the Red Shirts. So far as they are concerned, the Government of India repudiate these allegations and they have made a strong protest to the Pakistan Government in regard to the insinuations contained in the communique of the North West Frontier Province Government, which must have an injurious effect on the relations between the two Dominions.

2. Government have refrained from expressing any opinion so far in regard to the very serious happenings in the Frontier Province as well as the Tribal areas in the North West because of their desire not to interfere, in any way,

with the internal affairs of other Governments. They have, however, viewed these developments during the past year with increasing concern. It is well-known that the *Khudai Khidmatgars*, or the Red Shirts as they are sometimes called, under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib, played a very notable part in the struggle for the freedom of India from foreign domination. The high integrity, selflessness and patriotism of these leaders have been admired not only all over India but in other parts of the world. They showed a remarkable example of peaceful action, even under the greatest provocation, and set a standard which it was not easy to follow even in other parts of India. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan took the doctrine of non-violent action to the brave and warlike Pathans and turned their great energy into peaceful channels. Perturbed by the partition of India, he nevertheless accepted it in all sincerity and publicly declared his adherence to the new order of things, claiming, however, that the Pathans were entitled to autonomy in regard to their internal affairs. He followed this policy of accepting Pakistan, but at the same time standing peacefully for the internal freedom of the Pathans, and it is impossible for any person acquainted with this gallant fighter for freedom to believe that he can be associated in any way with any under-hand activities. His outstanding qualities are straightforwardness, integrity, courage and a devotion to the cause of his people.

3. While the Government and the people of India, having accepted partition and its consequences, loyally abided by these changes and did not wish to interfere with local happenings within Pakistan, it was impossible for them not to take the deepest interest in the fate of some of the bravest and finest soldiers of freedom that India had produced. They were distressed, therefore, at the series of happenings in the Frontier Province during which intense repression took place of the peaceful *Khudai Khidmatgars*, and their leaders were more especially subjected to treatment of a kind which one would not expect any Government to meet out. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a man of the highest standing for a generation past in India, has been kept in solitary confinement for over a year and his health has suffered greatly during this period. I do not wish to recount all that has happened in the Frontier Province during this past year and more, but the tale that has reached us from time to time is a sorry one. We have remained quiet and we have not had any kind of contact with the *Khudai Khidmatgars* or their leaders ever since the Partition, but the sufferings of our old comrades of the days of our fight for India's freedom have distressed us exceedingly.

4. In the communique issued by the North West Frontier Province Government Sheikh Abdullah and Kashmir have been mentioned. It will be remembered that the Frontier Province Government, and more particularly its Premier, played a very active part in organising and helping the raiders to enter Kashmir in October 1947 and onwards. In particular it is well-known that his activities in regard to Kashmir have been most objectionable.

5. In conclusion, I would like to repeat that we regard the communique issued by the North West Frontier Province Government as unwarranted by fact and unfortunate in its effect on Indo-Pakistan relations which we have been trying to improve.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, Sir, if any reply been received from the Pakistan Government so far?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No reply has come to us yet.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Do Government propose to take this matter up in the next Inter-Dominion Conference?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We shall consider that matter.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** On what date the protest was sent, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** About three days ago.

**Shri E. V. Kamath:** Has our old friend and colleague Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan stated that he would welcome the end of partition and in union of Pakistan and India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know what the honourable member is referring to, but I can remember no such statement.

#### HUNGER STRIKE BY REFUGEES IN KINGSWAY RELIEF CAMP

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some refugees belonging to Kingsway Relief Camp have been on hunger strike as a protest against Government's decision to stop their subsistence allowance and that the condition of one of them is serious;

(b) whether any representation was received by Government detailing their demands; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) The hunger strikers gave no previous notice of their demands or of their intention to go on hunger strike to the Government.

(c) The strike is now over.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that these hunger strikers or inmates of these camps are asked to go to C.P. and they demanded of the Government that there should be a definite plan as to where they are going to be rehabilitated, the Government was not in a position to satisfy that demand, and that was the reason for the strike?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I may say emphatically that it is not so and that nobody is being sent to C.P.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** To which other place it was proposed to send them?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There is no question of their being sent anywhere. As a matter of fact, we gave them two months' notice and that after that period only those Government servants who were going to work will be given rations. That is all and the honourable member must have seen the demands that appeared in the newspapers; he must have seen that one of the demands is that they should be provided with employment, or failing that, they must be given 75 per cent. as pay. That is one of the demands. There is no question of their being sent to any other place. So, they are going to be settled here, if they are employed, and if they do not want to go, we cannot ask them to go forcibly, and if they want help from us, they will be sent to other places.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not proposed to disband this Camp?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is not proposed to disband this Camp. It is proposed to convert it into a residential camp.

**Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** Is it a fact, Sir, that the hunger strikers were instigated by some Government servants?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes; as a matter of fact, the honourable member must have learnt from the newspapers that from the

interview given by the Chief Commissioner, it appeared that some of the camp's employees were involved in instigating the strike.

**Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** May I know, if any action has been taken against those Government servants?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I hope the Chief Commissioner will make the necessary enquiries and take necessary action.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** May I ask whether the employees were the refugees themselves?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** They are refugees.

# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 21st March, 1949

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### STAFF OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEFENCE) AND MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

\*1236. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of staff employed in the Ministry of Finance (Defence) and the Military Accounts Department before the war and in the years 1946 and 1948?

(b) How many of these are Gazetted officers, how many non-gazetted and how many are class IV servants?

(c) Have Government taken steps to economise the establishment and if not, why not?

(d) Has the work after the war increased or decreased?

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

(c) Yes. Steps have been taken to reduce the establishment with the decrease in the work. The figures in the statement show that there has been marked reduction since the cessation of the war. Further reduction will be made as and when the volume of work further decreases.

(d) Since the cessation of the war the work has decreased as is reflected in the reduction in establishment.

#### STATEMENT.

|                                 | 1939                 | 1946                                   | 1948                 |       |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| (a)                             |                      |                                        |                      |       |
| Ministry of Finance (Defence)   | 379                  | 656                                    |                      |       |
| Military Accounts Department    | 4,097                | 35,603                                 | 11,945               |       |
| (b)                             |                      |                                        |                      |       |
| Ministry of Finance (Defence).— |                      |                                        |                      |       |
|                                 | Gazetted<br>services | Supdt. and<br>Non-gazetted<br>services | Class IV<br>servants | Total |
| 1939                            | 17                   | 107                                    | 55                   | 179   |
| 1946                            | 55                   | 428                                    | 173                  | 656   |
| 1948                            | 47                   | 336                                    | 137                  | 520   |

## Military Accounts Department.—

|                | Gazetted<br>service | Non-gazetted<br>service | Class IV<br>servants | Total  |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 1939 . . . . . | 141                 | 3,460                   | 496                  | 4,097  |
| 1946 . . . . . | 1,065               | 31,059                  | 3,481                | 35,605 |
| 1948 . . . . . | 472                 | 9,976                   | 1,497                | 11,945 |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, the total number of reduction of the staff?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Since 1946, there has been a reduction to the extent of about two third of the total, that is to say, from about 36,000, it has come down to 12,000 or 11,000.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether there has been any reduction after the partition?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No; the figures that I have show the position now as compared with the cessation of hostilities in 1946.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** That means that there has been no reduction. May I know, Sir, after the partition?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** There has been very considerable reduction after making the fullest allowances for the partition.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Economy Committee has suggested further economy and retrenchment?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The honourable member must wait for that.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the strength of the officers come to the pre-war level, Sir?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No. It has not come to the pre-war level for the obvious reason that the strength of the Accounts Staff is dependent on the strength of the Armed Forces. The honourable member will know the strength of our armed forces today including the non-combatants is about twice that it was in 1939 and that must necessarily make for the increase in the staff.

## RECOVERY OF AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO PAKISTAN BY HYDERABAD AND JUNAGADH

\*1237. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any amounts, other than the Government of India Securities of the value of Rupees 20 crores transferred to Pakistan have been transferred or paid by the then Government of the Nizam to other persons and if so, what steps have been taken to recover the same?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There are certain other amounts also and appropriate steps are being taken in all these matters to safeguard the interests of the State.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any information to show how much was spent by the Nizam's Government on propaganda abroad, especially in the U. K. and U.S.A., contrary to the terms of the Stand-still agreement with the Union Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is difficult to say how much money has been spent on propaganda, but if the honourable member wishes, enquiries will be made.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if we can get any idea of the money illegally spent by the Laik Ali Ministry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** All moneys have been spent illegally. There are three items. A sum of Rs. 2 crores and 85 lakhs is outstanding against the Agent-General of Hyderabad in Pakistan—Mr. Mushtak Ahmad Khan. There is another account, a sum of £3,000,000 placed at the disposal of Hyderabad Agent-General, Nawab Mir Nawaz Jung, in London. Out of this £1,007,940 have been unauthorizedly transferred to the account of High Commissioner for Pakistan in London. Then there is another amount of £4,11,065 transferred by the Hyderabad Agent General in London at the instance of Moin Nawaz Jang, Ex-Finance Minister, from the Chase National Bank of City of New York, London Branch to the joint account of Mr. Zahir Ahmad and Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung in the Barclay's Bank in London. Steps are being taken to recover the amounts according to legal advice.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are there no other amounts besides these, which the Honourable Minister has just stated?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There are no other amounts as far as can be ascertained.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are the Treasury accounts of the Nizam's Government secure in the hands of the present Military Administration?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** They are in the hands of the State Government, which is headed by the Military Government.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have they been scrutinized, Sir?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if there are any entries of amounts paid to some of the press representatives who were *persona grata* with the Government at their headquarters at Delhi, and who were propagating the cause of the Nizam Government against the interests of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot give the information off-hand, but if the honourable member wants it, an enquiry will be made.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may inform the honourable member that the same question been tabled by some other member.

## SECURITIES OF NAWAB OF JUNAGADH

\*1238. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what has become of the securities of the Nawab of Junagadh, frozen by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No securities of the Nawab of Junagadh have been frozen by the Government of India.

## FACILITIES FOR REFUGEE STUDENTS

\*1239. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of refugee students who have been provided with facilities for continuing their education?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** Information is available only for the Centrally Administered Areas of Delhi and Ajmer. In Delhi about 38,000 and in Ajmer 7,327 displaced students have been provided with facilities for continuing their studies.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many students have been put in colleges and schools in Delhi and whether they have been put in new buildings or on the shift system on the existing private colleges and schools?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, whether the Government have issued orders that Inter-University rules and the Pakistan University degrees be recognized by the Indian Universities?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not see how this question arises here.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that in Delhi 38,000 and in Ajmer 7,327 displaced students have been provided with facilities. My point is how many of them have been rehabilitated and I want to know whether those who have obtained degrees from the Pakistan Universities are allowed entry into the Indian Universities.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have already said that the answer is in the affirmative.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask whether the Madras University has refused to recognise the West Punjab University degree?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Government have no information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister enquire into this matter?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I enquire whether any students from Kashmir have been provided in the Centrally Administered Areas?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

#### REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE TEACHERS

**\*1240. Shri R. K. Sidhva:-** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the total number of refugee teachers and how many have been rehabilitated?

(b) Has any amount been spent by Government on rehabilitation of teachers and if so, what is the amount so spent?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) According to the information supplied by the All-India Refugee Teachers' Association the total number of the refugee teachers is about 11,000, but this figure has not been verified. As regards the number of refugee teachers who have been rehabilitated, as per reports received from Provincial Governments, the total number of refugee teachers rehabilitated is 8,179. The actual number is expected to be higher as information from many of the privately managed schools has not been received.

(b) The amount spent on rehabilitation of teachers is inseparable from that on rehabilitation of students. Government have no information with regard to the amount spent by the Provincial Governments on this account. In the Centrally Administered Areas of Delhi and Ajmer, Government have, so far, spent Rs. 6,14,252.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the 8,179 teachers who have been rehabilitated are in Delhi or in the Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The figure is for the Provinces and Delhi.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** While providing for these teachers in schools, is it a fact that their past service was not taken into consideration?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Their past services were taken into consideration.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Does the figure of teachers given include the teachers from Eastern Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Does the figure include the teachers of local bodies and municipal boards in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Is it the duty of the Provincial Governments or of the Centre to rehabilitate the teachers from Eastern Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It is the duty primarily of the Provincial Governments, but the Central Government can also give advice.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Is it a fact that in fixing the salaries of these teachers proper regard has not been had in the Delhi province for their past service and experience as was promised by the Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** As far as possible, it has been done.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Are the Government aware that in the Province of Delhi the refugees from Western Pakistan have not been given their salaries according to the past service, etc?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered it.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Is it a fact that they are not getting their salaries on that basis?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have said, as far as possible it is being done.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that at the last Inter-Dominion Conference the question of recovering from Pakistan the arrears of salaries, Provident Fund amounts was considered?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I should like to have notice.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With reference to the answer given that, out of the 11,000 teachers, 8,179 have been rehabilitated, may I know what steps are being taken to rehabilitate the remainder?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** All possible steps are being taken.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are the Government aware that arrears of salaries and Provident Fund amounts are due from Pakistan to these teachers who have come over to India?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was not answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** The reply was that all possible steps are being taken.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have the Provincial Governments been written to absorb them?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The Provincial Governments have been requested to rehabilitate them as far as possible and they are doing so.

#### REGULARISATION OF INTER-STATE CUSTOMS POLICY

**\*1241. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of customs barriers between state and state and province in the Indian Union; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to take any steps to regularise the inter-state customs policy?



**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Yes. But internal customs barriers of the kind referred to have already been abolished in respect of States whose administration have either been taken over directly by the Government of India or integrated with Provincial Administrations in India; and as regards States whose administrations have been integrated into Unions, all internal or inter-State customs barriers as between the covenanted States, have also been abolished.

The problem of the remaining internal customs barriers between States, Unions, and the Provinces of India is the subject of enquiry by the Committee on Financial integration of the States and Unions. Its report is awaited.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what time is it expected that the report of this Committee will be available?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The report is expected to be with the Government in about a couple of months.

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** Do the Government propose to advise the States to so arrange their customs policy as to eliminate all internal customs within a few years, and bring States and Unions within one All-India customs Scheme?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The answer says that internal customs barriers have been abolished in respect of States whose administration have either been taken over directly by the Government of India or integrated with Provincial Administrations in India; and that as regards States whose administrations have been integrated into Unions, all internal or inter-State customs barriers as between the covenanted States have also been abolished. As regards the rest, the removal of the barriers depends upon the report awaited.

#### INCREASE IN CRIME IN DELHI

\*1242. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a steep increase in the number of crimes committed in Delhi?

(b) What are the comparative figures of crime for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(c) What steps are being taken to minimise these crimes?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). The following figures for the last three years show that crime has increased in Delhi:

|      |        |
|------|--------|
| 1946 | 7,384  |
| 1947 | 8,226  |
| 1948 | 11,940 |

(c) A special staff has been formed for tracing dangerous criminals and a drive has been undertaken for rounding up bad characters. A thorough check up is being made of criminals and bad characters who arrived with the refugees here and about whose antecedents no previous information was available. Patrolling by Police officers and men at night has been intensified.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the reason for this increase in crime is the increase in population or any other?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The figures furnished are likely to give a wrong impression. I should like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that a large part of the increase is with regard to petty thefts and small crimes. With regard to more serious crimes, there has been a fall in number and I will give the House the figures with regard to these.

In 1946 the number of murders committed was 50, while in 1947, it was 254. In 1948 the number of murders committed was 71.

The number of dacoities committed in 1946 was 11, in 1947 it was 39 and in 1948 it was 17.

Robbery cases in 1946 were 83, in 1947 there were 136, while in 1948 there were 109.

In the year 1946 the number of riots was 83, in 1947 it was 83 and in 1948 it was 67.

Burglaries or thefts committed in 1946 were 854, in 1947, 1,137 and in 1948, 1,708.

So there was considerable increase in theft cases. The number of petty thefts was 2,541 in 1946, 3,579 in 1947 and 6,500 in 1948.

So in these petty offences there has been increase of a considerable nature. That is largely due to a large number of floating population that have come from outside without any means and some bad characters having come from the other parts of the country.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether these figures relate to the city of Delhi or to the Province of Delhi?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Province.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, Sir, whether with regard to the reply given to part (c) the co-operation of persons who have worked in those districts from where this floating population has come is being sought to keep an eye on those people who were under police surveillance there?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Both the Delhi and Punjab Government Police have been working in harmony and co-operation.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know in how many cases prosecutions have been launched and how many have resulted in acquittals and how many in convictions?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot give the figures as to how many cases have been prosecuted or have been under prosecution, but if these figures are required, they could be obtained.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any police force is increased to detect these cases?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Oh, yes. The police force is being increased.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the number of crimes risen only in such particular localities where there has been an exchange of population or it is a uniform rise in the whole of the country?

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** This is only with regard to Delhi.

**Mr. Speaker:** He means the whole of the province or any particular parts in which there is an increase in the population.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No particular locality, wherever property is available, there is theft.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know whether the numbers given for the year 1947 include cases that occurred in connection with communal disturbances also?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Communal? Except riots, there are no communal cases.

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** Does the Honourable Minister know that some thefts have been committed in the M.L.A. quarters also?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have no information.

## COMMUNISTS DETAINED BY GOVERNMENT

**\*1243. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Communists detained under orders of the Government of India?

(b) Is there a periodical survey of these cases?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Seventeen.

(b) Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are these persons, who have been arrested and detained, members of the Communist Party of India or just so-called Communists?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Out of these 17 persons mentioned above, 2 persons are in Delhi and 14 are in Ajmer-Merwara. They are all supposed to be members of the Communist Party.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many have been convicted, if at all, for offences involving the use of violence or for incitement to violence?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** These figures are about detentions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Yes, but how many have been convicted, if there are any figures?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** These are detenus, nobody is convicted.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there any people convicted at all, apart from detenus?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That is another question. The question referred to detenus, and I have given the figure of detenus, and I am sure that no one of them is convicted.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I have an idea as to the total number of such detenus in India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have no figures.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if these detenus who are under detention in the Delhi province are being treated as political prisoners?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is no class of political prisoners.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are they given the facilities of reading and writing and have they the access to newspapers?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Oh, yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have these detenus been informed of the grounds of their detention and are they permitted to make representations, if they desire to do so?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Oh, yes. They are permitted to make representations. They are careful about their rights.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are the families of these detenus given any separation allowances?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, in cases in which separation allowances are found necessary, they are given.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that quite a large number of persons who are on the "wanted" list have not so far been detained?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is so.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any persons were detained on grounds of suspicion and released afterwards?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Oh, yes. Some persons.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** How many Communists are still absconding, who are in the "wanted" list?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Their number is uncertain but as you will see the total number of detenus is only two in Delhi. There may be a few who are out and are wanted.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is it a fact that several of the prominent Communists in the several provinces are still underground?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** In the provinces? Yes. I have said so.

## INSTALLATION OF NEW RADIO STATIONS

**\*1244. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what are the new Radio Stations proposed to be opened?

(b) What is the number of radio sets in each of the selected areas?

(c) How many rural public receiving sets are being installed in each of these areas?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Attention of the honourable member is invited to reply given to part (a) of starred question No 154 on 4th February 1949. Three pilot stations yet to be opened are Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Calicut.

(b) As the record of licence figures is kept according to postal circles, it is not possible to give the number of sets in any selected area.

(c) Community receiving sets in rural areas are installed by the Provincial Governments and they have been urged to increase the same in those areas.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that in certain stations the equipment is of very small size and of less power and is there any scheme of the Government before opening new stations to change these old equipments?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The whole scheme is being worked out according to plan and wherever there are pilot stations, it is natural that the beginning is small, but according to plan they will be developed in due course.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is the Government contemplating to open any radio stations in Indian States or Unions of States?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Since the States have come in, that question is before the Department and the States Ministry is also concerned in the matter.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know whether, when these new radio stations are being opened, they are being opened in places where the Central Radio Stations already exist and are not developed or they are opened in such places where these Radios could also be heard?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I just explained that it is according to some broad plan and according to that broad plan all areas are supposed to be covered, and therefore those which had not been covered, there it is that these pilot stations are being opened.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have orders for the machineries been already placed in foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** What was necessary and for which sanction had been already granted, orders have been placed.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** When is the pilot station at Dharwar expected to come into existence?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** In fact, it would have been there already by the end of this month, but there are difficulties about getting a proper building and that is why it has been held up.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How much money is being invested in these new stations? What is the total investment that the Centre proposes to make?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I cannot give a reply straight off here.

#### RESERVE BANK OF INDIA BULLETINS

†\*1245. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Reserve Bank of India issues monthly bulletins?

(b) If so, are they issued regularly every month?

(c) Does the Department of Research and Statistics of the Reserve Bank collect statistics of investments of Scheduled Banks in Government securities and publish them and if so, is it done monthly or periodically?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes; "The Reserve Bank of India Bulletin."

(b) Yes.

(c) The Statistics are being collected annually as on the 31st December, beginning with the year 1945. These are not published but some general conclusions based on the 1945 and 1946 surveys were published in the issue of the bulletin for September, 1948, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

#### CONVICTIONS FOR ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN DELHI

\*1246. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons prosecuted in Delhi province for adulteration of milk and other foodstuffs in 1947;

(b) how many of them were convicted and what sentences were awarded to them; and

(c) further preventive measures, if any, that Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) The number was 441.

(b) Three hundred and seven persons were convicted. Fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 300 were imposed and the total amount of fine realised was Rs. 26,494.

(c) The local bodies have been asked by the Chief Commissioner to reinforce their food inspection staff and to arrange more frequent raids for seizing unwholesome food and for obtaining samples of foodstuffs for examination. The Punjab Pure Food Act, 1929 has recently been extended to the rural area of Delhi Province and two Health Officers and eight Sanitary Inspectors have been vested with the powers of food Inspectors.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister have figures for 1948 as well?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I will have to get the figures. I have not got them here.

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

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the figures for 1947 show that habitual offenders—that is persons with more than one conviction—have been on the increase?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have not got that information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the menace to people's life and health involved in this adulteration of foodstuffs, do Government propose to inflict drastic punishments, such as public flogging, on these offenders?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is a suggestion.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** May I know if it is a fact that except for a few Ministers and other privileged persons that the public in Delhi have to fall back on milk which is three-quarters adulterated?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The question makes insinuations.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether any complaint has been received from the local bodies that provisions of the Punjab Pure Food Act are not comprehensive enough and they are finding it difficult to prosecute people for adulteration of sugar?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government is not aware of any complaints.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that there is a special rate for milk adulterated with dirty water, namely, 12 annas a seer, and for milk not so dirty 14 annas a seer?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** The Honourable Minister had promised to make an enquiry as to whether super-phosphates were being mixed with sugar in Delhi? Have enquiries been made? If so, with what results?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have not got any information on that point yet.

#### GRANT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL COLLEGE AT DIBRUGHAR, ASSAM

\*1247. **Shrijiit Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any grant has been made for the establishment of the Medical College at Dibrugarh in Assam and if so, what is the amount sanctioned for it?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No special grant has been made by the Government of India for the Scheme for the establishment of a Medical College at Dibrugarh. This is one of the development Schemes of the Assam Government approved by the Government of India the cost of which can be met from the over-all grants made by the Government of India to the Assam Government from year to year for their development schemes.

**Srijiit Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that the overall grant has been substantially reduced by the Government of India and therefore the Province is finding it difficult to finance this institution?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I presume that that applies to all schemes of development in every province.

#### POLITICAL AND I.N.A. PRISONERS IN INDIAN JAILS

\*1248. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many political prisoners were there in the Indian Jails on the 15th August, 1947 and what is their number now?

(b) Are there any I.N.A. prisoners still in Indian Jails today and if so, how many?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of releasing them and if not, for what reasons?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) There was a general jail delivery on the Independence day. Consequently there was no political prisoner on 15th August 1947 in any Centrally Administered Area. After independence the classification of political prisoners in the old sense has ceased to exist. On 15th February 1949, for which figures are available, there were 161 communal detenus and two Communist detenus in the Centrally Administered Areas.

(b) Nil.

(c) The cases of detenus are reviewed periodically with the assistance of an independent advisory body.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is it proposed to refer any of these cases to a court of law?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not afraid to go to a court of law!

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Among these prisoners to which the Minister referred, have there been any persons convicted for political reasons, or for reasons of internal security?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, people are convicted. There are several people convicted for different offences.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I wanted to know how many persons were convicted for political reasons.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** What is a political reason is the question, because we do not find in the judgment anything like a political reason being given.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Or how many have been convicted of incitement to violence or of acts of violence?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Many persons have been convicted for violence. I cannot give you the figure.

#### NON-MUSLIMS KILLED IN WEST PAKISTAN

**\*1249. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have any information regarding the number of non-Muslims killed in the West Punjab, Sind, Bahawalpur and N.W.F.P. during communal disturbances since the 1st March, 1947?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Attention is invited to the answer given on the 11th February, 1948, by the Honourable the Prime Minister to part (b) of Shri Ramnarayan Singh's starred question No. 239.

#### FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

**\*1250. Sardar Hukam Singh** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the amount of foreign capital invested in India on 1st September, 1939, 14th August, 1947 and what is its amount now?

(b) What is the estimated amount of profits made by foreign financiers since 15th August, 1947?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to the reply which I gave to the Starred Question No. 330 by Shri R. K. Sidhva on the 14th February, 1949.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is it contemplated to fix some percentage of profit for this capital?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No.

#### AYURVEDIC AND UNANI HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

**\*1251. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of (i) Ayurvedic and (ii) Unani Hospitals and dispensaries at present functioning in the country, and their number five years ago;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to increase their number; and

(c) how much money is at present spent per annum on the maintenance of such hospitals and dispensaries?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (c). A statement containing the information in respect of Provinces and Local Administrations is laid on the table of the House.

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

## STATEMENT

CONSTITUTION ASSEMBLY OF INDIA

| S. No. | Province          | Total number of (i) Ayurvedic and (ii) Unani Hospitals and dispensaries at present functioning in the country and their number five years ago. | What steps Government propose to take to increase their number | How much money is at present spent per annum on the maintenance of such hospitals and dispensaries. |             |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|        |                   | Number at pre-sent functioning.                                                                                                                |                                                                |                                                                                                     |             |
|        |                   | (i) Ayurve-<br>dic.                                                                                                                            | (ii) Unani.                                                    | (i) Ayur-<br>vedic                                                                                  | (ii) Unani. |
| 1      | Ajmer-Merwara     | 64                                                                                                                                             | 7                                                              | 42                                                                                                  | 12          |
| 2      | Himachal Pradesh  | 39                                                                                                                                             | —                                                              | 22                                                                                                  | —           |
| 3      | Coorg             | —                                                                                                                                              | —                                                              | 1                                                                                                   | —           |
| 4      | Kutch             | 4                                                                                                                                              | —                                                              | (Not known)                                                                                         | —           |
| 5      | Delhi             | 6                                                                                                                                              | 6                                                              | 6                                                                                                   | 5           |
| 6      | Bombay            | 321 (dispen-13 (dis-<br>series 165 (No. of<br>including pen-<br>S.M.P. S.M.P. saries<br>Centres). not<br>known)                                | —                                                              | —                                                                                                   | 12          |
| 7      | Madras            | 504                                                                                                                                            | 13                                                             | 404                                                                                                 | 13          |
| 8      | United Provinces* | 309                                                                                                                                            | 68                                                             | 131                                                                                                 | 51          |
| 9      | C. P. and Berar.  | 139                                                                                                                                            | 3                                                              | 123                                                                                                 | 3           |
| 10     | Bihar             | 331 (includ-<br>ing 15<br>private<br>dispen-<br>saries).                                                                                       | 75                                                             | 266 (includ-<br>ing 9<br>private<br>dispen-<br>saries).                                             | 33          |
| 11     | Orissa            | 57                                                                                                                                             | —                                                              | 14                                                                                                  | —           |
| 12     | West Bengal       | 11                                                                                                                                             | 6                                                              | 3 (till 1941)                                                                                       | 2           |
|        | East Punjab       | 31                                                                                                                                             | 7                                                              | 29                                                                                                  | 11          |
|        | Assam             | Nil                                                                                                                                            | Nil                                                            | Nil                                                                                                 | Nil         |

No money is spent by Government on the maintenance of these dispensaries which are run by private individuals and bodies.

The annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance is Rs. 77,000/-

The matter will be considered in the light of decisions to be taken on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

No money is spent by Government on the maintenance of these dispensaries which are run by private individuals.

A sum of Rs. 1,30,730/- was spent during 1947-48 on their maintenance.

It is proposed to open one Ayurvedic College and hospital and 125 additional S.M.P. Centres, expenditure not known.

Each year Government sanctions grant to local bodies for opening additional dispensaries. The local bodies also open new dispensaries run from their own funds.

It is proposed to increase the number of dispensaries in rural areas extensively.

It was proposed to open 60 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the first postwar quinquennium, but the scheme has been postponed on account of revised financial policy of Government.

It is proposed to make grants-in-aid to local bodies for starting 10 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in each district.

Two subsidised Ayurvedic dispensaries have been sanctioned for each district. There is a proposal to open 20 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the States areas that have recently merged into the Province.

There is a proposal to open an Ayurvedic college and hospital for which budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000/- has been made for 1949-50.

There is no such proposal at present.

It is proposed to establish a well equipped Ayurvedic Hospital attached to the Ayurvedic College at Gauhati during 1950-51.

No money is at present spent by Government at present.

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\*These are State dispensaries. Number of local board and private dispensaries not known.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. No money is spent by Government on the maintenance of these dispensaries which are run by private individuals and bodies. The annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance is Rs. 77,000/-.
2. The matter will be considered in the light of decisions to be taken on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine.
3. No money is spent by Government on the maintenance of these dispensaries which are run by private individuals.
4. A sum of Rs. 1,30,730/- was spent during 1947-48 on their maintenance.
5. It is proposed to open one Ayurvedic College and hospital and 125 additional S.M.P. Centres.
6. Each year Government sanctions Rs. 7,95,900/- (including 3 lakhs spent by Local Bodies.)
7. It is proposed to increase the number of dispensaries in rural areas extensively.
8. It was proposed to open 60 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the first postwar quinquennium, but the scheme has been postponed on account of revised financial policy of Government.
9. It is proposed to make grants-in-aid to local bodies for starting 10 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in each district.
10. The annual expenditure is Rs. 47,930/-.
11. The amount spent by local bodies is not known.
12. Two subsidised Ayurvedic dispensaries have been sanctioned for each district. There is a proposal to open 20 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the States areas that have recently merged into the Province.
13. There is a proposal to open an Ayurvedic college and hospital for which budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000/- has been made for 1949-50.
14. There is no such proposal at present.
15. No money is at present spent by Government.
16. It is proposed to establish a well equipped Ayurvedic Hospital attached to the Ayurvedic College at Gauhati during 1950-51.

\*1252. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that previous Government had issued to the public five year interest free Prize Bonds in 1944 to expire in 1949?

(b) If so, what was the total amount of such bonds subscribed by the public and others?

(c) What was the total amount paid by Government towards prizes for all these bonds?

(d) Do Government contemplate renewing the issue of these Bonds?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 5,29,85,500. Details by categories of subscribers are not available.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 40,84,000 has been paid so far.

(d) No, Sir.

#### SMUGGLING OF GOODS FROM INDIA INTO EASTERN PAKISTAN

\*1253. **Shri H. H. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods are being smuggled from India into Eastern Pakistan;

(b) if so, the kind, quantity and value of such goods intercepted and seized by the Customs authorities during the last twelve months; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to prevent such smuggling?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) To prevent smuggling by land, Land Customs stations and routes have been prescribed. Strict control is exercised by the Customs authorities on the land frontiers as well as at sea ports. Preventive patrol is also being undertaken on the land frontiers. The Provincial Governments concerned have also taken precautionary measures.

#### STATEMENT

*Kind, quantity and value of goods attempted to be smuggled from India to Eastern Pakistan and intercepted and seized by the Customs Authorities.*

| Commodity                                | Quantity                             | Value     |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1                                        | 2                                    | 3         |
|                                          |                                      | Rs.       |
| Cotton textiles and textile manufactures | 16,81,000 Yds.<br>and 30,000 pieces. | 15,53,000 |
| Cotton yarn and thread                   | 1,76,000 lbs.                        | 4,38,000  |
| Food stuffs                              | 8,100 mds.                           | 3,07,000  |
| Mustard oil                              | 3,200 mds.                           | 2,93,000  |
| Dyes stuffs                              | 300 cases.                           | 1,46,000  |
| Pharmaceuticals                          | ..                                   | 1,27,000  |

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

| 1                                   | 2                              | 3          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
|                                     |                                | Rs.        |
| Coconut oil                         | 1,100 mds. and<br>6 tins.      | 1,12,000   |
| Hard wood and timber                | 18,000 mds. and<br>208 pieces. | 72,000     |
| Stationery articles                 | 10 bags.                       | 47,000     |
| Betelnuts                           | ..                             | 34,000     |
| Coal tar                            | 1,600 mds. and<br>206 tins.    | 30,000     |
| Gold and Silver jewellery and coins | 2,700 tolas.                   | 27,000     |
| Salt                                | 4,100 mds.                     | 24,000     |
| Spices                              | 1,500 mds.                     | 22,000     |
| Jute                                | 52 mds.                        | 16,000     |
| Miscellaneous                       | ..                             | 11,82,000  |
|                                     | Total                          | 44,30,000. |

Note.—Pakistan was declared to be "foreign territory" for Customs purposes with effect from the 1st March 1948; hence the figures are for the period March 1948 to December 1948.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any instances come to the notice of the Honourable Minister where officers, who have specialized in detection and smuggling work, have been transferred when they were on the verge of obtaining valuable information about smuggling?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** On the contrary I think we have strengthened the staff by putting in officers who have special experience in this kind of work.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the Customs Appraiser on the G.P.O., Calcutta was transferred just at the time of ...

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It would be question, relating to an individual.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether there has been any talk between India and Pakistan on the question of free trade between the two Dominions in certain commodities?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** There have been discussions but the question will have to be referred to the Honourable Minister for Commerce.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Has the Honourable Minister any idea as to whether smuggling from India is greater than into India?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the trade balance of smuggling?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** From the figures it is fairly obvious that the traffic has been a one-way traffic.

#### EXPENDITURE ON ECONOMY COMMITTEE

\*1254. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the expenditure so far incurred by way of salaries and allowances to members of the Economy Committee?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Rs. 64,998/3/- up to 1st March, 1949.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many meetings were held by this Economy Committee and for how many working days did they sit?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not the information ready but I could give the information to the honourable member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Were salaries fixed for the members or were they given only allowances?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As the House knows there are five members on this Committee, including the Chairman. Out of them, four are non-officials. The official member draws his salary according to his service terms. As far as the non-officials are concerned, the Chairman was offered a tour allowance of Rs. 2,500 p.m. plus travelling allowance, but he has declined to draw these allowances. As far as the other non-official members are concerned, they are given a tour allowance of Rs. 1,200 p.m. and the usual travelling allowance. But I must say that when they are here on duty in connection with the meetings of the Constituent Assembly and they draw the Constituent Assembly allowances, they do not draw those allowances.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the distinction between tour allowance and travelling allowance?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Travelling allowance simply covers the expenses of travel. There are various other expenses that honourable members have to meet when they attend meetings of the Committee.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have they submitted any interim report to the Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** They have submitted several interim reports on several of the Ministries but the report has not been completed yet and I expect to get the final report in a short time.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the rate of travelling allowance fixed for members?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The usual travelling allowance given to first grade government servants.

#### ORDNANCE CLOTH FACTORIES

**\*1255. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many Ordnance Cloth Factories are there in India?

(b) Of these how many are in the Madras Province?

(c) How many of those mentioned in part (a) were closed after the War?

(d) How many of those from the Madras Province were closed?

(e) What are the reasons for closing down these factories?

(f) How many workers are employed in all the Ordnance Cloth Factories in India?

(g) How many workers were thrown out of employment as a result of the closing down of such factories in South India?

(h) Was any factory transferred from Madras Province to North India?

(i) If not, is there any plan for such removal?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Two.

(b) None.

(c) and (d). There were eleven Ordnance Clothing Factories in operation during World War II. Of these nine, including one at Madras, were closed down after the war.

(e) Heavy reduction of Service demands consequent on the cessation of hostilities and demobilisation.

(f) The total number of workers employed in the two Factories now in operation is about 4,200.

(g) Approximately 4,500.

(h) No, but items of plant and machinery were transferred to other Ordnance and Ordnance Clothing Factories.

(i) Does not arise.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** What was the total number of employees that were thrown out of employment in Northern India?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have already stated that it is approximately 4,500.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** 4,500 for the South or for the North?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** These 4,500 workmen were thrown out of employment from the Ordnance depots which were closed down all over the country.

#### ORDNANCE DEPOTS

**\*1256. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many Ordnance Depots there are in India?

(b) How many of them are in the Madras Province?

(c) Was any of those in the Madras Province closed down after the War?

(d) If not, is there any plan to close down the Depots in the South and open new ones near Poona or in any place near Delhi?

(e) If so, what are the reasons for the same?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Twenty-seven.

(b) Four.

(c) Yes, one at Waltair.

(d) and (e). Which of the existing depots should be retained permanently has yet to be decided. There is no plan to establish new Ordnance Depots either near Poona or near Delhi.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is the number of depots at present as much as it was during war time or is it less?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The number of depots is much less now.

#### RELEASE OF LAIK ALI CABINET MEMBERS

**\*1257. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to release three members of the Laik Ali Cabinet, Nawab Fazal Nawaz Jung, Abdul Hamid Khan and Rai Rajmohanlal?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The answer is in the negative.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that many valuable records pertaining to the misdemeanours of the Laik Ali regime were destroyed before Government could lay their hands on them after the successful police action?



**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That was expected of any wise man placed in those circumstances.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister think that the Laik Ali Ministry was a team of wise men?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Of course I do.

**RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PROF. G. D. SONDHI BY ALL-INDIA RADIO AFTER SUPERANNUATION**

**\*1258 Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a retired Government servant was engaged in England by the All India Radio to give a series of 8 talks about the Olympic games held in England?

(b) Is it a fact that on his return from England, this retired officer was appointed as Deputy Director General of the All India Radio and if so, at what pay?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Yes. Prof. G. D. Sondhi, former Vice-President of Indian Olympic Association, who was in England in connection with Olympic games from 29th July to 14th August 1948, was booked by All India Radio for seven broadcast talks on the Olympic games.

(b) Prof. Sondhi was appointed Deputy Director General (Programmes), All India Radio, on 6th November 1948, on the initial pay of the scale fixed for the post *plus* a part of his pension.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has this gentleman been employed on a contract basis for a limited number of years or as a permanent employee?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** You are speaking of now?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Yes, at present.

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** There is no question of permanent basis: it would be as long as he is serviceable, because he is a retired gentleman.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I would like to know how many years he has been contracted for?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I do not know if it is exactly on a contract basis. I shall enquire, if the honourable member wants.

**Shri H. R. Guruv Reddy:** What is the scale of pay on which he has been employed?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Rs. 1,550 *plus* Rs. 450 as part of his pension.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Was he connected with this Department before his retirement?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Not with this Department. He was known as a good commentator throughout the country.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** From the reply of the Honourable Minister I understand that this gentleman is getting both his pension and pay. Is that so?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Yes. That has already been stated.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Under the rules can a superannuated person draw a fresh salary as also his pension? Is it allowed under the rules?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is allowed under the rules. Without sanction of rules it could not have been given.

**APPOINTMENT OF WORKING JOURNALISTS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS**

**\*1259. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many working journalists from newspaper offices and news agencies were appointed by the Government of India in their various departments during the last year?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Fifty-one.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** May I know the names of those agencies?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** From newspaper offices and news agencies people have been employed in the Ministries.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Is there any agency which represents each provincial unit here?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The question was how many people from different newspaper offices and news agencies were employed in the different ministries of the Government. These people are employed as full time workers in the different departments.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** What is the procedure adopted in making these appointments? Were these persons selected by the Federal Public Service Commission?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It depends upon the pay that each one draws. All officers drawing a particular amount of salary and above are selected by the Federal Public Service Commission.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many working journalists have been appointed in the External Publicity Section of the External Affairs Ministry?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** If I may give the figures, 37 are employed in the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and seven are employed in the External Affairs Ministry. Out of a total of 51, 44 are thus made up and the other seven are in other Ministries.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of the fact that the services of a large number of journalists are required by Government nowadays, have Government considered the desirability of having some training ground for journalists?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is for the Government to think about it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know if all these posts were advertised before they were filled up?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Those which were to be filled up through the Federal Public Service Commission were certainly advertised.

**IMPORT DUTY ON GOLD**

**\*1260. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state when the import duty on gold was levied?

(b) How much income was derived on this account each year by Government since this import duty was levied?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) On the 1st of March 1946.

(b) Rs. 86 lakhs in 1946-47.

Rs. 99 lakhs in 1947-48.

Rs. 39 lakhs in the nine months April to December 1948.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the price of gold per ounce in India and in Pakistan?

**Mr. Speaker:** At what time?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** A month before or last week.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is a difficult question to answer unless the honourable member tells me what kind of price he is thinking of. We have three or four different prices. There is our statutory price, then the price to which we are committed under the International Monetary Agreement and there is the market price. I do not know what the honourable member has in mind.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want the market price.

**Honourable Members:** Black market price?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want the statutory price and the market price.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The statutory price under the Reserve Bank of India Act would work out at somewhere about Rs. 21 per tola. Under the International Monetary Agreement it is Rs. 47 and the present market rate is about Rs. 112.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the price in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not follow bullion market tendencies in other countries.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Have Government any intention of purchasing gold from foreign countries?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** They have no intention of that kind.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the price of gold in Pakistan is 50 per cent. less than its price in India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to answer it.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the rate of duty?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The statutory rate of duty is Rs. 25 per tola but by executive order we have reduced it to Rs. 12-8-0.

**Shri Kuladhar Chaliha:** At what rate is gold purchased from South Africa?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We do not get any gold from South Africa?

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that the high price is due to speculation and does the Honourable Minister remember that he promised that as far as speculation in the bullion market is concerned Government was considering measures to stop it?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I believe the Bombay Government have adopted certain measures which would have the effect of the kind that the honourable member has in mind.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Bombay Government legislation is an effective method to stop the speculation?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** On what consideration is the rate of duty based?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I might tell the honourable member that this rate of duty is now practically inoperative because we do not issue any licences for the import of gold.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Why is the market rate of gold so high; is it due to the scarcity of the commodity?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Indian market in the matter of bullion is a completely isolated market. Because of our import and export restrictions the Indian market has developed its own price level.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is export of gold allowed?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No.

# DIRECTIONS TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS re PROHIBITION PROGRAMMES

†\*1261. **Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the directions, if any, sent to the Provincial Governments with regard to their prohibition programmes; and

(b) the reasons for issuing those directions?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). No directions were issued but the Provincial Governments were informed, in view of the anti-inflationary policy of Government, that they should not expect any financial assistance from the Centre by way of loans or otherwise for implementation of schemes of Prohibition if they felt that these could not be postponed.

## POSTS OF SECRETARY AND DEPUTY SECRETARY IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH

\*1262. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the posts of Secretary and Deputy Secretary have remained unfilled for the last several months?

(b) Is it not a fact that in the absence of these two senior officers the work of the Ministry has run on smoothly and efficaciously? If so, do Government propose to abolish these posts in the interests of economy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). The post of Secretary has been vacant since 7th December, 1948 and the post of one Deputy Secretary since 23rd December, 1948. The fact that the Ministry does not at present have its full complement of Officers has thrown considerable additional strain on myself and my colleagues and it is not possible to abolish these posts if the work of this Ministry is to be carried on in an efficient manner.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the present Joint Secretary of the Ministry officiated as Secretary for some time and then reverted as Joint Secretary?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That is so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why was it done? Why did he officiate as Secretary for some time and was then reverted?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** He had to revert because it was only an officiating appointment and he was not senior enough to be confirmed as Secretary; so he was reverted to his substantive post of Joint Secretary.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is a Secretary going to be appointed in the near future?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That will have to be considered later.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the present strength of Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and others in the Ministry?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have one Joint Secretary, one Deputy Secretary, three Under Secretaries and one Assistant Secretary. That is all.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** In view of the statement made by the Honourable Minister that the present staff is over-worked will she fill up the unfilled appointments and give relief to the over-worked staff?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is obvious.

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

## VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH

\*1263. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state how many vacancies in the gazetted and ministerial staff occurred in the Ministry of Health during the last four months?

(b) How many of them were filled by promotion and how many by direct recruitment?

(c) Whether it is a fact that all the posts filled in during the last four months in the Ministry of Health were filled by men from a particular province, if so, why?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Twenty-four.

(b) Six were filled by promotion, seven by recruitment and 11 have not yet been filled.

(c) No; of the thirteen appointments made four were filled by candidates from Madras, eight by candidates from the Punjab and one by a candidate from the U. P.

## INSPECTORATE OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

\*1264. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main office of the Inspectorate of Customs and Excise is located at Simla while only a nucleus is at Delhi;

(b) whether in the aforesaid office there are employees whose headquarters are at Simla, but who are staying at Delhi and getting halting allowance;

(c) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the travelling allowance of the Director during the last two years; and

(d) why it is not feasible to locate the entire office in one place?

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

(b) No.

(c) The total expenditure incurred in connection with the travelling allowance of the Director of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise, during the period from 26th January 1948 to 26th February 1949 is about Rs. 12,000. There was no post of Director prior to 26th January 1948.

(d) There is no accommodation in Delhi for the entire office. As the services of the Director of Inspection are constantly required for consultation by the Board and the Ministry of Finance, the headquarters of the Director and a nucleus staff have been located at Delhi. It is the intention to transfer the rest of the office also from Simla to Delhi immediately accommodation is made available.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will it be done in the near future or will it take some time?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It depends upon my Honourable colleague the Minister for Works, Mines and Power.

## FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITY OF SAUGOR

†\*1265. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the authorities of the University of Saugor have made a representation to Government for sanction of funds for opening various faculties in the University?

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

(b) If so, what proposals have been advanced by the University and how much amount have they asked for?

(c) What action have Government taken or do they propose to take on the representation?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Yes. The University of Saugor applied for a capital grant of Rs. 10 lakhs towards the cost of essential buildings and equipment and a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the building of residential quarters for the teaching staff and the Provincial Government recommended a maintenance grant of Rs. 2½ lakhs as part of their post-war development plans.

(c) The question of capital grant and loan is under consideration in consultation with the University Grants Committee. The question of maintenance grant has not yet been finally decided, as additional information asked for from the U. P. Government has not been received.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS

\*1266. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government have "black listed" or "out-listed" any papers from the list of papers approved to receive Government advertisements?

(b) If so, what are the names of such papers and what are the reasons for such action against them?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) No, Sir. Advertisements have however been withheld temporarily from two newspapers.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the papers as the matter is still under consideration.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Sir, I do not know whether in my question I have required the information as to how much each paper receives from advertisements.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not so here. But what is the question he wants to put now?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to give us a list of the amounts paid to different papers on account of advertisement?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It does not arise out of this question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are decisions in this regard taken by the Minister after consulting the Standing Advisory Committee attached to his Ministry?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why not?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is not the function of the Standing Advisory Committee to give advice on such matters.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Government first stopped the advertisements and they are themselves reconsidering the matter now?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is only a temporary thing and it is being considered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is not the Standing Advisory Committee consulted or taken into confidence about the shaping of the policy?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has stated.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I ask whether it is a fact that these advertisements generally go to the English papers and not to the provincial language papers?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No, it is not so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the matters on which the Standing Advisory Committee is expected to advise the Ministry?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member may see the Rules.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know how much amount is paid to the English papers and how much amount is paid to papers which are published in provincial languages and specially in Hindi?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I require notice of that question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether since August 1947 there has been any revision of the list of papers which were getting the advertisements—or the old list continues to be followed?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The revision is usually done every two years and if during this period that point of date has been reached it has been done.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I want a definite answer whether there has been any revision or not, or whether it is the old list that is still continuing.

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I shall enquire.

#### REGIONAL OFFICES OF PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

**\*1267. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many regional offices there are for the Press Information Bureau?

(b) What are the functions of these Offices?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Four.

(b) The functions of the Regional Offices are:

- (1) Publicity for Central Government Departments and Offices situated in the region.
- (2) Liaison with the regional Press and Provincial publicity organisations.
- (3) Liaison with Army Commands for publicity for the Armed Forces.
- (4) Public Relations in general.
- (5) Editing, translation and distribution of publicity material in the main regional languages.
- (6) Photographic services.
- (7) Keeping Government of India informed of the trend of public opinion and reactions in the regional Press.
- (8) Study of requirements, problems and difficulties of the regional Press.
- (9) Preparation and supply of material concerning development plans etc. in the Provinces for external publicity.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Is it a fact that Government are considering a proposal to attach a Public Relations Officer to each of the Departments, working under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** There is one officer attached from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to each of the different Ministries. I do not yet know of any proposal of having another Public Relations Officer.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many Principal Information Officers, Deputy Principal Information Officers, Information Officers and Assistant Information Officers were there in this Bureau—the Press Information Department—in 1940 and how many in 1949, that is, at present?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I would require notice of that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that it has swelled to more than three times?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** That would depend upon the number.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### RE-EMPLOYMENT OF SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS

**\*1268. Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of officers who, after retirement or reaching the age of superannuation, have been re-employed or given extension of service in the various Ministries of the Government of India as Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries or Officers on Special duty?

(b) What is the policy of the Government of India in regard to the re-employment of or granting extension of service to superannuated officers?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Ten, according to the information collected in March 1948.

(b) In view of the prevailing shortage of man-power, Government have had to tap these sources but are taking care to ensure that this is done only when it is necessary in the public interest.

##### FIXATION OF PAY OF DISPLACED TEACHERS

**\*1269. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the policy with regard to the fixation of salaries of displaced teachers?

(b) Are Government aware that the displaced teachers with life-long experience employed in Delhi schools have been made to start from the lowest rung of the ladder?

(c) Has the policy enunciated by Government been implemented by the Provincial Government?

(d) What steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) The policy of the Government of India is that the starting salaries of displaced teachers should be fixed in the scales of the posts to which they are appointed after taking into consideration their total length of service in Pakistan and the salaries they were last drawing.

(b) Teachers who were previously employed by the Provincial Governments of N.-W. F. P. and West Punjab have generally been given the same salary by the East Punjab and Delhi Administration. The cases of the remaining are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Under the Constitution, the function of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, is primarily to advise the Provincial Governments and they have accordingly been requested to fix the salaries of displaced teachers on the basis indicated above. Bengal, Bombay and East Punjab have agreed to consider the previous pay in fixing the salary and Government of India are in correspondence with other Provincial Governments in this matter.

#### NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN INDIA

**\*1270. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers, periodicals and magazines published in India according to languages; and

(b) how many and which of them are subsidized by the Government of India, and what the subsidy is in each case?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) A statement is placed on the table of the House: the numbers shown are approximate as full up to date information in all cases is not available.

(b) The Government of India do not subsidize any newspapers or periodicals.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of newspapers and periodicals in each province*

| Province         | English |          |             | Hindi   |          |             | Urdu    |          |             | Bengali |          |             | Tamil   |          |             | Gujrati |          |             |
|------------------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------|
|                  | Dailies | Weeklies | Periodicals | Dailies | Weeklies | Periodicals | Dailies | Weeklies | Periodicals | Dailies | Weeklies | Periodicals | Dailies | Weeklies | Periodicals | Dailies | Weeklies | Periodicals |
| Assam            | 1       | 3        | 1           | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | 5           | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |
| Bihar            | 2       | 14       | 47          | 6       | 32       | 37          | 3       | 2        | 27          | ..      | 3        | 28          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |
| Bombay           | 12      | 37       | 55          | 3       | 11       | 9           | 10      | 10       | 2           | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | 1           | 26      | 61       | 47          |
| C. P. and Berar  | ..      | 13       | ..          | ..      | 73       | ..          | ..      | 2        | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | 1        | ..          |
| East Punjab      | 2       | 6        | 14          | 2       | 15       | 12          | 37      | 53       | 36          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |
| Madras           | ..      | 20*      | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |
| United Provinces | ..      | 143      | ..          | ..      | 503      | ..          | ..      | 262      | ..          | ..      | 4        | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | 1        | ..          |
| Orissa           | 1       | 4        | 7           | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |
| West Bengal      | 9       | 61       | 166         | 5       | 13       | 22          | 7       | 10       | 5           | 8       | 98       | 216         | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | 1           |
| Ajmer            | ..      | 1        | ..          | ..      | 15       | ..          | ..      | 5        | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |
| Delhi            | 5       | 18       | 38          | 12      | 19       | 63          | 18      | 25       | 57          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |
| Himachal Pradesh | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | 1           | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |
| Total            | 32      | 143      | 328         | 28      | 90       | 144         | 75      | 100      | 127         | 8       | 108      | 249         | ..      | ..       | 1           | 26      | 61       | 48          |
| GRAND TOTAL      | ..      | 868      | ..          | 853     | ..       | ..          | 571     | 369      | ..          | 305     | ..       | ..          | 137     | ..       | ..          | ..      | ..       | ..          |

| Province         | Marathi     | Telegu      | Oriya       | Sindhi      | Malayalam   | Assamese    | Kanada      | Punjabi     |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                  | Dailies     | Dailies     | Dailies     | Dailies     | Dailies     | Dailies     | Dailies     | Dailies     |
|                  | Weeklies    | Weeklies    | Weeklies    | Weeklies    | Weeklies    | Weeklies    | Weeklies    | Weeklies    |
|                  | Periodicals | Periodicals | Periodicals | Periodicals | Periodicals | Periodicals | Periodicals | Periodicals |
| Assam            |             |             |             |             |             | 1           |             |             |
| Bihar            |             |             |             |             |             | 6           |             |             |
| Bombay           | 31          |             |             |             |             |             | 4           |             |
| C. P. and Berar  | 92          |             |             |             |             |             | 16          |             |
| East Punjab      | 59          |             |             |             |             |             | 14          |             |
| Madras           |             | 150         |             |             | 23          |             | 27          |             |
| United Provinces | 1           |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Orissa           |             |             | 13          |             |             |             |             |             |
| West Bengal      |             |             | 14          |             |             |             |             |             |
| Ajmer            |             |             |             | 41          |             |             |             |             |
| Delhi            |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Himachal Pradesh |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Total            | 31          | 92          | 60          | 1           | 13          | 14          | 22          | 2           |
| GRAND TOTAL      | 243         | 151         | 49          | 8           | 23          | 7           | 51          | 81          |

A few newspapers are also published in:

Bi-lingual:

Multi-lingual:

Sanskrit  
Hebrew  
Portugese  
Latin  
Khasi  
Nepali  
Arabic  
Samaritani  
Concani  
Garo language of American  
Baptist

Anglo-Hindi  
Anglo-Urdu  
Anglo-Gujarati  
Anglo-Marathi  
Anglo-Oriya  
Anglo-Sindhi  
Anglo-French  
Anglo-Concani

4  
3  
8  
5  
4  
1  
1  
3

English-Hindi-Punjabi-Urdu 5  
English-Hindi-Urdu 2  
English-Hindi-Telugu 2  
English-Bengali-Oriya 1

Information in respect of the figures italicised is not available in terms of dailies, weeklies and periodicals.

### VISIT OF MEMBERS OF STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF DEFENCE TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

\*1271. Prof. Yashwant Rai: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some members of the Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Defence visited military installations recently?

(b) How much expenditure has been incurred on account of these visits?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 3,600 approximately.

### REPORT OF ADVISER TO MINISTRY OF STATES re COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE

\*1272. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the purpose of the visit of the Adviser to the Ministry of States to Cochin and Travancore?

(b) What is the result of his talks with the representatives of those States?

(c) Has he submitted any proposal for the formation of a union of Cochin and Travancore?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Government had received representations about the political future of these States and also requests for a representative of the States Ministry to visit these States. The Adviser accordingly visited Travancore and Cochin to study local conditions and held consultations in connection with the settlement of the political future of these States.

(b) and (c). The Adviser's report on the political future of the States of Cochin and Travancore is under the consideration of the Government of India.

### UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTIONS IN DELHI

\*1273. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in the *Hindustan Times* of Delhi dated 27th August, 1948 under the caption 'Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi';

(b) whether it is a fact that in accordance with the decision and in pursuance of the policy of Government, the Notified Area Committee, Civil Station, Delhi, decided that all unauthorised constructions in Delhi should be inspected by the municipal authorities and if they conform to the municipal health bye-laws, constructions should be regularised and those that do not conform to the bye-laws should either be pulled down or brought up to specification;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above decision of Government was meant for the whole of Delhi and that in view of the scarcity of building materials and accommodation, Government were reluctant to demolish the already constructed houses irrespective of whether they were constructed by displaced persons or others;

(d) the number of such unauthorised houses in Delhi within the different Notified Area Committees, Delhi Municipality and the Delhi Improvement Trust; and

(e) how many of such unauthorised houses were regularised by each of these bodies?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, the policy was applicable to the whole of Delhi for displaced persons.

(d) and (e). A list containing the information is placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

##### List of Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

| Name of Local Body                    | Number of unauthorised houses. | Constructions regularised |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Notified Area Committee, Fort         | 1                              | Nil                       |
| Delhi Municipal Committee             | 1205                           | Nil                       |
| New Delhi Municipal Committee         | 1904                           | Nil                       |
| Notified Area Committee Civil Station | 1515                           | Nil                       |
| Municipal Committee Shahdara          | 80                             | Nil                       |
| Delhi Improvement Trust               | 3608                           | Nil                       |

#### SCHEMES OF DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

**\*1274. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state how many schemes have been formulated and taken up by the Delhi Improvement Trust since its inception?

(b) How many of such schemes of Improvement and Development have been completed up to date?

(c) Is it a fact that an area is acquired for improvement and development and after development, the plots are leased out by auction?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Thirty-eight.

(b) Twenty.

(c) This is the general rule of procedure. In accordance with the Land Disposal Rules of the Delhi Improvement Trust plots are disposed of by auction or by tender. Nazul land is generally given on perpetual lease and non-nazul land is allowed to be held in freehold.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORT OF BULLION

**\*1275. Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made from time to time by the commercial and financial community in the country regarding the relaxation of the restrictions on the import of bullion from abroad as an anti-inflationary measure; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider it now?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). Government have considered these suggestions but do not propose at present to alter their policy.

#### POSTPONED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Postponed from 10th March, 1949

RELAY OF B. B. C. BROADCASTS BY A. I. R.

**\*1013. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what are the terms under which B.B.C. broadcasts are being relayed by the All India Radio?

(b) For how long do Government propose to continue the present arrangements?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) No terms are attached to the relay of the B.B.C. 9-30 p.m. news bulletin by All India Radio.

(b) The question whether the present arrangements should be continued is under consideration and a decision is expected to be reached shortly.

#### BROADCAST OF WESTERN MUSIC FROM A. I. R. STATIONS

**\*1032. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of hours for which western music is broadcast every week from the All India Radio Stations at Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The duration of Western Music broadcast per week from the Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta Stations of All India Radio during February 1949 was as follows:

Delhi—10 hours, 10 minutes.

Bombay—11 hours.

Calcutta—5 hours, 55 minutes.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### ASSESSMENT OF HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILY

**101. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have issued any instructions to the Income-tax authorities to treat the Hindu undivided family as divided after the partition in status has been made, though the joint property has not been divided by metes and bounds, and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 1158, on the 17th March 1949. Instructions have been issued to the effect that if partition of property in a Hindu family is established by a registered deed or other evidence acceptable to a court of law, separate assessments should be made on the members, without further question.

##### HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES ASSESSED TO INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

**102. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of Hindu undivided families who had to pay income-tax on an income of—

(i) Rs. 5,000/- or below;

(ii) Rs. 10,000/- and below, but over Rs. 5,000/-;



- (iii) Rs. 25,000/- and below, but over Rs. 10,000/-;
- (iv) Rs. 50,000/- and below, but over Rs. 25,000/-;
- (v) Rs. 1,00,000/- and below, but over Rs. 50,000/-;
- (vi) Rs. 1,50,000/- and below, but over Rs. 1,00,000/-; and
- (vii) over Rs. 1,50,000/- for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) What is the number of Hindu undivided families who had to pay super-tax on an income of—

- (i) Rs. 50,000/- or below;
- (ii) Rs. 1,00,000/- and below, but over Rs. 50,000/-;
- (iii) Rs. 1,50,000/- and below, but over Rs. 1,00,000/-; and
- (iv) Over Rs. 1,50,000/- for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). A statement is attached giving the number of Hindu undivided families assessed to income-tax and super-tax in the Dominion of India during the year 1947-48. The classification adopted in the income-tax statistics is slightly different from what is required by the honourable member. Information for the nearest grade of income has been given.

## STATEMENT

(a) Number of Hindu Undivided Families assessed to Income-tax during the year 1947-48 in the Dominion of India.

| Grades of total income                            | No. of assesses |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Below Rs. 5,000                               | 29,363          |
| (ii) Rs. 5,000 and over but below Rs. 10,000      | 13,659          |
| (iii) Rs. 10,000 and over but below Rs. 25,000    | 7,986           |
| (iv) Rs. 25,000 and over but below Rs. 50,000     | 2,171           |
| (v) Rs. 50,000 and over but below Rs. 1,00,000    | 733             |
| (vi) Rs. 1,00,000 and over but below Rs. 2,00,000 | 216             |
| (vii) Rs. 2,00,000 and over                       | 122             |
| TOTAL                                             | 51,250          |

(b) Number of Hindu Undivided Families assessed to Super-tax during the year 1947-48 in the Dominion of India.

| Grades of total income                             | No. of assesses |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Rs. 55,000 or below                            | 2,993           |
| (ii) Rs. 1,00,000 and below but over Rs. 55,000    | 616             |
| (iii) Rs. 1,50,000 and below but over Rs. 1,00,000 | 179             |
| (iv) Over Rs. 1,50,000                             | 172             |
| TOTAL                                              | 3,960           |

MINIMUM INCOME ON WHICH SUPER-TAX AND BUSINESS PROFITS TAX ARE PAYABLE

**103. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the amount of minimum income on which super-tax was payable was different in the case of individuals and undivided Hindu family a few years back and if so, what were the different amounts?

(b) Is it also a fact that in regard to Business Profits Tax the amount of minimum income on which Business Profits Tax is payable is different in the case of an individual from that in the case of a Hindu undivided family and if so, what are the different amounts?

(c) If the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for this differentiation?

(d) Why are these reasons not applicable in the case of poorer Hindu undivided families who pay income-tax?

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

The amounts on which super-tax were not payable are given below:

|                      | Amount exempt from Super-tax |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1922-23 to 1930-31.— |                              |
| (1) H.U.F.           | First Rs. 75,000             |
| (2) Individuals      | Rs. 50,000                   |
| 1931-32 to 1938-39.— |                              |
| (1) H.U.F.           | Rs. 75,000                   |
| (2) Individuals      | Rs. 30,000                   |
| 1939-40 to 1948-49.— |                              |
| (1) H.U.F.           | Rs. 25,000                   |
| (2) Individuals      |                              |

(b) The amounts were different. They are shown below :

|                                              | Amount exempt from Business Profits Tax |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Chargeable Accounting period ending 31-3-47— |                                         |
| (1) H.U.F.                                   | Rs. 2 lakhs.                            |
| (2) Individuals                              | Rs. 1 lakh.                             |
| Chargeable Accounting period ending 31-3-48— |                                         |
| (1) H.U.F.                                   | Rs. 2 lakhs.                            |
| (2) Individuals                              |                                         |

(c) The reason apparently was that a family's "ability to pay" was considered to be less than that of an individual's.

(d) The grant of any such concession to Hindu families was inconsistent with the treatment accorded to other group assesses, as for example, Associations and unregistered firms, who are taxed just like individuals. The concessions were therefore withdrawn. However, the whole question has been investigated by the Income-tax Investigation Commission whose recommendations are now under the consideration of Government.

## INCOME-TAX CONCESSION TO SEPARATE INCOME TO MEMBERS OF HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES

104. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the estimate of the amount of concession given under section 14 of the Income-tax Act to members of Hindu undivided families in respect of not including their separate incomes for the purpose of calculation of rate in regard to Income-tax and Super-tax in the year 1947-48?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Although it is not possible to make even a rough estimate of the value of the concession, without a study of thousands of assessment records, experience shows that the amount of the concession which accrues as a result of the joint family concept is very considerable, as follows:

(i) The practice of effecting partial partition (by partnership agreement or otherwise) of the assets of a family, without disrupting the larger family as such, is almost universal, with the result that what would otherwise have been the income of the larger family is split up into  $(n+1)$  family assessments, where  $n$  is the number of stirpes in the larger family. The result of this splitting up of the assessment is a lowering of the rate of taxation.

(ii) Apart from the above advantage, each member of the family is assessed on his individual income (i.e. income not obtained by partial partition) at a rate which does not take any account of either the share of income in the unpartitioned income of the larger family or the partially partitioned income of the stirpes of which he is a member.

## APPOINTMENT OF TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

105. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government propose to appoint a Taxation Enquiry Committee in the near future, as promised many times in the House by the various Finance Ministers and if so, when?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I would invite the honourable member's attention to my speech in this House on the 16th March 1949, wherein I announced that Government propose to appoint a Committee of experts shortly to investigate and report on the distribution of national income in the country as a preliminary to any taxation enquiry.

## ARREARS OF WORK IN INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

106. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the arrears of work in the Income-tax Department in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 as regard—

(i) the number of persons whose cases were not decided, in these years and remained pending; and

(ii) the amount which remains unrealised from persons assessed in these years;

(b) the number of cases at present pending for assessment;

(c) the amount which is at present pending realisation; and

(d) the amount which has become barred of realisation during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) to (c). The information relating to arrears of Income-tax assessments and demands has been given on page 7 of the

printed Report on the work of the Ministry of Finance circulated to honourable members recently. The figures relating to Income-tax for 1946-47 and 1947-48 are given below:

|        |               |        |
|--------|---------------|--------|
| 1-4-46 | Cases pending | 226689 |
| 1-4-47 | ...           | 203296 |

The total amount of arrears are—

|        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 1-4-46 | 34 80 |
| 1-4-47 | 42 80 |

These do not exclude the amount reserved for Settlement of relief claims and that pending with Collectors.

(d) No demand is allowed to get barred but amounts which become altogether irrecoverable are written off. The amounts so written off were—

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 1945-46 | Rs. 93,000   |
| 1946-47 | Rs. 1,12,000 |
| 1947-48 | Rs. 78,000   |

## ACTION TAKEN BY INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT AGAINST ASSESSEES

107. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state in how many cases the Income-tax Department took action against assesseees in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948:

(i) by way of imposing penalties under the Income-tax Act; and

(ii) by way of criminal prosecution for false returns?

(b) How many cases were compromised by the Department?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:

(a) (i)—

|          | Number of cases | Total amount of penalty levied Rs. (000) |
|----------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1945-46  | 6,751           | 3,968                                    |
| 1946-47  | 8,527           | 4,911                                    |
| 1947-48* | 6,385           | 5,476                                    |

(ii)

|         | Number of cases |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1945-46 | 2               |
| 1946-47 | 7               |
| 1947-48 | 17              |

(b)

|          | Number of cases | Amount of composition Rs. (000) |
|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1945-46  | 107             | 240                             |
| 1946-47  | 78              | 444                             |
| 1947-48* | 38              | 1,710                           |

\*For Indian Dominion excluding East Punjab.

Figures for calendar years are not available.

## APPLICATIONS FOR SANCTION UNDER SECTION 34 OF INCOME-TAX ACT

**108. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state in how many cases, after the new amendment or law, was sanction to the applications made by Income-tax officers under section 34 of the Income-tax Act not accorded by the Commissioners and how many applications were in all made for such sanction?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The information is being collected and it will be laid on the table in due course.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 34 OF INCOME-TAX ACT

**109. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state in how many cases proceedings under the un-amended section 34 of Income-tax Act were taken during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 and in how many cases have proceedings been taken since the new amendment of section 34?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the table in due course.

## FIXATION OF PAY OF DISPLACED TEACHERS

**110. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any regard is paid to the last pay which a displaced teacher was getting while he was serving in Pakistan and the length of service in the educational line when the pay for displaced teachers is fixed at the time of their re-employment?

(b) Are Government aware that the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation assured the displaced teachers that at the time of re-employment the length of service and the amount of the last pay drawn, while the teachers served in Pakistan, would be taken into consideration?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) and (b). Attention of the honourable member is invited to reply given to Starred Question No. 1269 asked by Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir today.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS

**111. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state separately the amounts given for Government advertisements to various newspapers and journals, money paid or money due to them, during the period from 1st February, 1948 to 31st January, 1949?

(b) How much of this amount is paid or is due to papers in English, and how much to papers in Indian languages?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the various Ministries and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is complete.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

## FIRE IN UPPER CLASS COMPARTMENTS IN GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the upper class compartments in the Grand Trunk Express, which left Madras on the 11th March, 1949, caught fire near Bhopal?

(b) Were there any casualties or loss or damage to passengers?

(c) What was the cause of the fire?

(d) Did the train arrive late at Delhi and if so, by how many hours?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes. A bogie with Class I and II accommodation on the Grand Trunk Express which left Madras on 11th March 1949 caught fire about four miles from Bhopal.

(b) No. There were no casualties or loss or damage to passengers. The fire was noticed soon after it started and the passengers and their luggage were taken out of the compartments immediately.

(c) The cause of the fire is under investigation.

(d) The train arrived 2 hours, 50 minutes late at Delhi.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Is it a fact that the cause of the fire was due to cheap wiring?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We are not yet able to say what the cause of the fire was. The Government Inspector of Railways is holding an investigation and he will be able to tell us whether what the honourable member suggests could be taken as the cause of the fire.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** May I know the loss to the Department?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** About Rs. 30,000--the cost of the bogie itself.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** How many passengers were there in the bogie at that time?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I am unable to give the number, but all the passengers were taken out.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that the loss was Rs. 80,000. May I know whether that is the cost of the coach that was destroyed?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I said that.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When were the old dilapidated electric fittings rehabilitated and renovated?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have no information whether the electric fittings were really dilapidated.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** May I know, Sir, whether there was any suspicion of sabotage in this incident? And do the terms of enquiry of the Inspector include this?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I dare say the Government Inspector, if it is possible at all, will throw light on that suspicion also.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Where did the fire originate, Sir?  
**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** In the bogie!

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** I wanted to know in which part of the bogie—was it near the electric wiring etc.?

**Mr. Speaker:** That matter is under investigation by an officer. Let that investigation not be carried on here by supplementaries.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is this the second accident during the year on this track?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid the honourable member has the advantage over me; if he knows of a previous one, I will take it from him.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With regard to my question relating to fittings, does not the Honourable Minister know that electrical switches in the compartments were removed mainly because there was not good wiring enough for these electric fittings?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not propose to allow that question.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

### (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Tuesday, 22nd March, 1949*

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### REGROUPING OF RAILWAYS AND RE-ORGANISATION OF WORKSHOPS

**\*1276. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the question of regrouping various Railways and re-organisation of various Workshops is under consideration and if so, with what result?

(b) Has any scheme been already prepared therefor?

(c) Has any site for locating a workshop for the East Punjab Railway been decided upon?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) to (c). The question is already under consideration and I would refer the honourable member to para. 46 of my Budget Speech.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Since how long is this question under consideration and may I know whether the Honourable Minister give us some indication as to when this is likely to take shape?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think the consideration started in 1937. I can give the honourable member hopes that this consideration will be completed before the end of the next financial year.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With reference to part (c) of the question may I ask where is the present workshop for the East Punjab Railway, where are the repairs done?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** At present there is none like a big workshop for the E. P. Railway. We are thinking of erecting one and the selection of the site is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I wanted to know where the vehicles and other things are repaired today for the E. P. Railway—at which workshop are they being repaired?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** In other workshops. There are small workshops here and there, but where large repairs are required they are sent to the workshops of other Railways.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Is there any workshop for Assam?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Not at present.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Then how are the coaches and bogies repaired?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They will be repaired at a new workshop for which also we are in search of a site. We have made provision for acquisition of land in the coming year.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** What is the present arrangement for repairs?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Hitherto it was done in the workshop of the B. A. Railway. At present, as I said, there is no definite workshop for that area. It will be done in the workshops of other Indian Railways.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** May I know what will be the position of the Railways owned by Indian States which have acceded to the Indian Union?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The question of Indian State Railways is under investigation. Some of them are being taken over by the Railway Board. The taking over of other Railways is under consideration and the whole question of how they will be fitted into the Indian Railway system is comprehensively under examination at present.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is there any proposal to start a workshop at Bongaigaon in the Assam Railway?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am not quite sure if that is not one of the sites under examination.

#### LATE ARRIVAL OF FRONTIER MAIL AT DELHI

\*1277. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of days on which the Frontier Mail arrived late at Delhi during November and December, 1948 and January and February 1949?

(b) Is it a fact that invariably this train arrives late?

(c) Have some Railways observed Punctuality Weeks and if so, which Railway and with what result?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). The Frontier Mail arrived late at Delhi by 20 minutes and less on 4 days, and by more than 20 minutes on 25 days during November; by more than 20 minutes on 31 days in December, 1948; by 20 minutes and less on 6 days and by more than 20 minutes on 25 days during January, 1949; and by 20 minutes and less on 5 days and by more than 20 minutes on 9 days during February, 1949.

(c) A concerted drive for the improvement of punctuality was launched on all the railways, and as a part of it the B. B. and C. I. Railway observed a Punctuality Week from 12th July, 1948 to 18th July, 1948, during which period there was an improvement in the running of trains. The drive on all railways has improved punctuality generally and is being maintained.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the meaning of more than twenty minutes, may I know?

**An Honourable Member:** Twenty-one minutes.

**Honourable Members:** What is the upper limit?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It may be twenty-one minutes; it may be even three hours.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** On how many days did the train arrive late by more than one hour?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have not got the figures by days here. If the honourable member is interested I can give him information for every day in all these months.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I wanted to know only the total number of days in the months of January and February 1949 when this Frontier Mail arrived late by one hour and more.

**Mr. Speaker:** Instead of going into the details of late arrivals every day he may pursue part (c); that point is covered by part (c).

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that at very rare intervals, as if to make amends for the usual delay, a train arrives before time much to the discomfort of people going to the station to meet their friends and finding that they have left the station already?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That is so, I think the information I have given bears out that statement.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** On how many days during January and February did the train arrive in Delhi before time?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think on all the thirty-one days of January it arrived late. In February also it was late on fourteen days.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** I want to know whether for late arrivals the guards and conductors are taken to task and sometimes punished also.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** So far as the Frontier Mail is concerned there were special reasons for its coming late. There was work on the double track being executed during these months. As a result of engineering restrictions and cautious driving, practically every day the train had to be late.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether up to the year 1940 there was a rule that a driver who brings the train later than the scheduled time is fined a certain amount and if he brings it at the right time a reward is given? Is it a fact?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I am ignorant of what was in existence before 1940.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Is it a fact that late arrivals of trains are due to stopping of the carriages on the way owing to compartments getting overheated?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It might have happened in a stray case or two.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Is it not a fact that some of the mails arrive late because the connecting trains are late and therefore the mails are late?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** In some cases the lateness of arrival is due to that cause.

#### PROVISION OF FANS IN THIRD CLASS COACHES

\*1278. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have been taken to provide fans in third class coaches?

(b) Were any efforts made to place orders for fans and if so, when and what is the number of fans so ordered for?

(c) What are the details of the scheme in regard to this and when are all third class coaches likely to be fitted with fans?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) It has been decided to provide electric fans in compartments of all new third class coaches, subject to the availability of electrical equipment. There are 274 Class III coaches on order with firms in India and arrangements have been made to fit fans in them.

(b) Orders were placed with Messrs. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. in May 1947 for 100 Class III coaches complete with 1,000 fans. For the remaining 174

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class III coaches on order with the Wagon Manufacturing Panel, 2,088 fans will be fitted. The E. I. Railway who will do the furnishing placed the necessary orders in February 1949.

(c) As already stated in (a) above, all new Class III all-metal coaches will be fitted with fans. Orders have also been issued to the Railways to fit fans in Ladies compartments of all the old class III coaches, as and when materials and fittings become available.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Railway Board have fixed up a programme for a number of years within which all the coaches will be fitted with fans, and if so, within what period?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The whole thing depends upon our coach position, if I may put it in that way. That is to say, when we have on the line or for use on the line a sufficient number of coaches which will enable us to withdraw a certain number into our workshops for being fitted with electric fans, we shall be able to pursue a regular programme. At present the coach position is short of requirements and it is not easy to withdraw a substantial number of coaches into our workshops for this purpose.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With regard to the 2886 fans order for which, the Honourable Minister stated, has been placed in February, may I know when delivery is expected, and when this number is likely to be fitted?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They refer to the new coaches. They will be delivered I think in the course of the year 1949-50 and possibly a portion in the year 1950-51.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the number of fans fitted in a coach carrying 45 persons—one, two or three?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I am unable to answer that very difficult question. I should like to have notice of it.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are these fans going to be distributed in every line or are they going to be fitted first on a particular line and then on other lines?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** These new coaches?

**Seth Govind Das:** Yes.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They will be distributed on all the Railways as far as possible.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the reasons for discrimination in favour of women so far as fan-fitting is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think women are entitled to that discrimination.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What capacity in the workshops is at present being taken up in re-modelling Class I and Class II carriages?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I must have notice.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that women have demanded equality of rights? Then why has this speciality been given to them?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### WELLS SUNK IN ARABLE AREAS

\*1279. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how many wells have been sunk in arable areas in the country as a step in the "Grow More Food" Campaign?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** According to the reports received from Provinces 124,492 wells have been sunk and repaired under the 'Grow More Food' Campaign since 1943.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister kindly give us the number of wells province-wise and also say in which Province the largest number of wells were sunk?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would be able to supply the honourable member with details for all Provinces from year to year but I have not got the totals now with me. But I think the largest number was in Madras because the largest amount of money has been spent there; next is probably the East Punjab and then the United Provinces.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has any grant been given by us for this purpose?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, we do give grants. We give 25 per cent. of the total expense, 25 per cent. is given by the Provinces and 50 per cent. by the local cultivators.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Do these wells include tube-wells also, and if so, what is the number of tube-wells sunk?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Tube-wells are not included; these are ordinary masonry wells.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any definite plan about these wells and is that plan prepared by the Provincial Government and then the Central Government is approached for the grant, or that plan has been approved by the Central Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These proposals come from the Provincial Governments, we approve of them, and then sanction the amount.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** How many wells were sunk and how many repaired?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The number of new wells sunk was 89,524. Old wells which were repaired were 34,968.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** May I know the number in the Matsya Union?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid I would require notice of that.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** May I know whether Government propose to continue this scheme for the future also?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We do propose to encourage the construction of wells where they are needed.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** How much money was sunk on this scheme?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We sanctioned in all Rs. 3,77,00,000, and I do not think that was all sunk.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the percentage of success, that is to say, in how many wells they were able to find water?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Well, the acreage covered by these is 2,09,376½ acres and the yield was 76,483 tons.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** I am not referring to the acreage. On digging in certain wells there may be water but in certain others rocks may be found after sinking. I want to know what is the percentage of effective success in digging these wells?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I can only give the yield, and as I said it was 76,483 tons.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether we have given grants for the repair of wells also?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We do give grants on the repair of wells also, and I gave the number of old wells which were repaired.

**Shri Kala Venkata Rao:** Is it a fact that the Madras Government has made it a condition that in each well dug there should be at least six feet of water throughout the year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That will be for the Madras Government to answer. I have no information.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** May I know the names of the Provinces that have failed to utilise the grants offered to them?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think any Province has failed to utilise the grant. We do not give any lump-sum grant. Each individual scheme comes up for separate consideration and sanction. We do not allot any lump-sum from Province to Province. As I said, each individual allot any lump-sum from Province to Province. As I said, each individual will be irrigated what results will be expected, all that detail is included under individual schemes.

#### ACCUMULATION OF CLOTH IN MILLS

**\*1280. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the cloth mills of Madhya Bharat faced a closure in December, 1948 due to the locking up of their capital because of the accumulation of cloth and gave notice to their employees accordingly?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** This is probable, but only the Indore Mills gave notice of closure to their employees. The mills however, did not actually close.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is it a fact that some of the mills in India are now facing a closure for want of raw cotton?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is altogether a different question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many such instances of capital or industry going on strike have occurred all over the country during the last year?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is much beyond the scope of the present question.

#### FISHING WITH POWERED VESSELS

**\*1281. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made in fishing with power driven vessels?

(b) Has any attempt been made to start deep-sea fishing?

(c) Is any research being done on the type of fishing nets and tackles required for fishing with motor vessels?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) For fishing successfully with power vessels, it is necessary to have detailed data about the fishing grounds, types of vessels and gear suitable for our waters, fishing seasons and fishing intensities in various regions of water, etc. To collect this data, Government of India have started a Pilot Deep-Seas Fishing Station at Bombay where a former naval vessel has been converted into a fishing boat. This vessel has

been conducting actual fishing operations off the Bombay coast. Government of Bombay are also carrying on fishing operations with motor-fishing vessel and a large number of motor-launches are also being employed as carrier vessels. Two private joint-stock companies are also carrying on fishing operations with powered vessels.

In Madras an old vessel 'Lady Nicholson' and 8 motor-fishing boats purchased from the Disposals Directorate are carrying on off-shore fishing operations.

In Travancore a 75 ft. motor fishing vessel is carrying on off-shore and deep-sea fishing operations, and a private joint-stock company has also acquired 4 or 5 vessels for a similar purpose.

In Baroda, a private company is being floated for off-shore fishing.

In Bengal and the Andamans, a number of companies have been, and are being, floated for carrying out fishing operations with power vessels.

(b) The Government of India's fishing trawler the 'Meena' and some of the other vessels mentioned under (a) above are engaging in deep-sea fishing.

(c) The Pilot Deep-Sea Fishing Station at Bombay mentioned above and special staff sanctioned for the Madras Fisheries Department are carrying out pilot experiments with nets and tackle used in trawling. Similar experiments in the use of seines and long lines are being conducted in Bombay, Madras and Travancore.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is any research being conducted or are steps being taken to enable fishing in troubled waters not less than in placid waters?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is not allowed.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether the West Bengal Government approached the Centre for fishing vessels?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Quite possibly, I am not aware of the correspondence.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Are vessels supplied or allotted to the Provincial Governments who approach the Centre?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There was no such allotment with regard to fishing vessels. If a province wants any assistance from the Centre in the matter of research or technical aid, we give it.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the total tonnage of fish produced for commercial purposes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far our Bombay vessel is concerned, the yield was 175 tons, valued at about Rs. 70,000.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the total tonnage of fish required for the population of our country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are at present producing 1½ crore maunds of fish, and we require about ten times more to meet our needs of consumption.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** May I know whether deep-sea fishing is fitted with floating refrigerators?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have in Bombay a refrigerator plant and I believe also in Madras.

#### LOSS OF FOODGRAINS DUE TO LOCUST-PESTS AND RUST

**\*1282. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of basic food grains that have been lost due to locust-pests and rust during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49.



(b) What practical steps have been taken to combat these?

(c) In what areas were such tests made and what are the general results?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No accurate estimate is available of the loss caused to food grains by all kinds of pests and diseases. At the Pest Infestation Conference held under the auspices of the F.A.O. in London in 1947, it was estimated that the over-all loss due to infestation in stored foodgrains in the world as a whole was about ten per cent.

(b) To prevent the damage done by locust, a permanent Locust Warning Organisation exists under the Ministry of Agriculture.

In 1946-47 the Ministry of Agriculture established a Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage Directorate not only to deal with locust but also with all pests and diseases. This Directorate is taking the following steps to combat the damage caused by pests and diseases:—

(i) Assisting the Provinces and States to set up adequate plant protection organisations in their areas;

(ii) Assisting them in controlling outbreaks of pests and diseases on a large scale which is beyond the resources at their command;

(iii) Procuring from abroad and distributing pesticides machinery to Provinces and States;

(iv) Giving to Provinces and States information and timely warnings about the outbreaks of pests and diseases; and

(v) Preventing the entry of foreign pests and diseases which do not exist in India at present.

(c) During 1948-49, large scale operations were carried out against Rice Grasshopper in the Bombay Province, against Phadka in Ajmer-Merwara, diseases such as smuts in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara by the method of seed treatment, mango and sugarcane pests in the U.P., monkey pest in Orissa, against a variety of pests and grasshoppers in Madras, and spraying operations for the control of blight in potato in West Bengal.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may say that this question was exhaustively gone into a few days back. So supplementaries may be put, taking that into consideration.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know what are the areas where this pest menace is prevalent?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have referred to all the areas. As a matter of fact, the pests which attack the crops make no difference between province and province.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that the rust trouble still exists in many parts of the Central Provinces? What is being done to stop it? Do we give rust proof wheat to such areas where there is constant rust trouble?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are trying as far as possible to supply the best variety of wheat which on the whole has withstood the rust pest, and that is Punjab Wheat called c591 we are making experiments. That variety of wheat is not enough for all the regions. As recommended by one of our specialists—Dr. Mehta—we have prohibited the cultivation of wheat in summer months and on hill areas, as the specialists say that if summer wheat is prohibited, there is less chance of the disease spreading.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is rust-proof seed being supplied chiefly to those areas where there is this rust trouble?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is the idea.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How much foodgrain was lost or damaged owing to bad, inadequate or unscientific storage?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That can be only to a small percentage.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it a fact that Dr. Mehta is working in some arts college, some non-technical college in Agra?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** He has specialised in this subject in which he has been working for the last twenty years in the Agra College. Government is encouraging him in this work. He is one of our best specialists in the country.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Is it a fact that the cultivation of wheat is prohibited in the Nilgris?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, that is done as a protective step.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Is it also a fact that there is no wheat rust in the Nilgris?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The wheat rust does not start where it actually appears. The disease does not start from where it appears. It starts from certain regions and then spreads. Therefore wheat is being prohibited in certain regions or heights from where it gradually spreads and attacks the plains. Therefore the disease is dealt with at the root.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Where can it spread from the Nilgris, because there is no cultivation within three hundred miles?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is said that these germs proceed along the direction of the wind or breeze and travel thousands of miles. This is what the scientists tell us.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Are there any remedies for the pests of cotton?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

#### PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC PETROL

\*1283. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken for the production of Synthetic Petrol?

(b) Have preliminary investigations been conducted and if so, what are the general features of the proposed scheme?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) A Committee set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research having recommended the Fischer Tropsch Process as the most suitable process for gassification of coal and subsequent synthesis and liquefaction, an agreement has been concluded with Messrs. Keppers Company, Inc., of U.S.A. for the preparation by the Company of a project study of a scheme for producing synthetic oil from Indian coal in units with capacities per annum of 1,000,000 tons, 500,000 tons 250,000 tons and 100,000 tons each. The Company submitted their Preliminary Report on 16th October 1948 and their Final Report is expected to be ready by 31st March, 1949.

A further report on the Synthetic liquid fuels from coal prepared by the Foster Wheeler Corp., U.S.A. in association with the Texaco Development Corporation has since been received and is under examination of the Government expert.

The Government of Orissa who has undertaken an independent investigation in association with the National Petroleum Institute of France received a

Report from their Agents in Paris and passed it on to the Industry and Supply Ministry for examination. This report was, however, found scanty and has been returned for recasting.

The major decision with regard to the implementation of the scheme can only be taken after the various aspects of the problem have been fully studied by Government experts.

(b) Preliminary investigations have not yet been completed.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What was the expected production of the project which was submitted by the Orissa Government? Yours was one million tons. What was theirs?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have already said that the report has been sent back to the experts for further clarification. Theirs was on the basis of 100,000 tons production.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that your project which envisages one million tons is the biggest in the world?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not yet settled whether our production will be for one million tons. We have asked for reports, including proposals for one million tons, 500,000 tons, 250,000 tons and 100,000 tons.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the fact that there are possibilities in Orissa and elsewhere, why did not the Government of India start a smaller project rather than this big project?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not started anything at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** The answer is very clear; they are investigating in all these forms and they have not decided anything.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the scheme prepared and presented by the Government of Orissa shows that manufacture is possible with far less investment than what is being given by the U.S.A. concerns and U.S.A. engineers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is being examined now and we have asked for certain clarifications. As I said in my reply, the report has gone back to France.

#### TRANSPORT FACILITIES FOR SUGAR

**\*1284. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that large stocks have accumulated in sugar factories for want of transport facilities?

(b) What efforts are being made for increasing the transport facilities?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) It is true that surplus stocks of sugar have accumulated at some of the sugar factories in United Provinces and Bihar out of last season's production, but this is mainly due to high prices of sugar which have resulted in a reduction in demand for sugar and not to want of movement facilities.

(b) Sugar has all along been given a high priority of movement by the Railways and the stock position is continually under watch by this Ministry with a view to remove any transport bottle-neck which may exist.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I take it, Sir, that there has been no trouble of transport as far as Sugar is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There has been trouble, but as I said, that is occasional and that is not itself responsible mainly for the

accumulation of the large stocks from last year's production. Here and there, there is difficulty and then that is gone into and removed. Only two days ago, there was a conference called at Kanpur with a view to remedy the transport difficulty with regard to Bihar factories on the O. T. Railway.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that it is not due to want of transport facilities as far as (a) is concerned, but the high prices prevailing that this sugar has not been moving. May I know whether the manufacturers are hoarding sugar to realize high prices and do Government intend to take steps in that direction to bring down the prices?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They are not hoarding, but there is not much demand from the wholesale merchants at present.

#### REPAIR OF AERODROME AT JORHAT

**\*1285. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the aerodrome at Jorhat (Rowrah) has been fully repaired and the airport is ready for use?

(b) If not, do Government propose to expedite the construction of the airport?

(c) Will airmails be carried to Jorhat and to Dibrugarh daily, and if so, when?

(d) Are Government aware that the industrial and commercial people are experiencing difficulty by not receiving mails quickly from other parts of India?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) and (b). The runway at Jorhat (Rowrah) is fully serviceable and is actually in use by non-scheduled aircraft on flights from Calcutta and beyond. Other facilities will be provided at this aerodrome depending on the demand from air transport operators and the availability of funds.

(c) The carriage of air mails direct to Jorhat will be considered when there is a regular air service calling at this place. Air mails are now conveyed direct to Mohanbari (Dibrugarh) on five days in the week.

(d) No such complaints have so far been received. The air mail service connections with the rest of India offer expeditious transit of mails if sent by air. The question of expediting the transit of surface mails to Assam by utilising the pre-partition route through East Pakistan is also under consideration.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know if wireless arrangements are provided in the aerodromes of Jorhat and Dibrugarh?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** It has not yet been provided, but arrangements are being made.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I ask when will the arrangements be completed and when we will have the installation?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** As soon as we decide to start scheduled services, there will be no delay on account of equipment. We have got them ready.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES IN LAKE CHILKA, ORISSA

**\*1286. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have taken steps to develop the rearing of sea fish in lake Chilka in the Province of Orissa?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Development of the Fisheries of the Chilka Lake is the direct responsibility of the Government of Orissa, but the Fisheries Research staff of the Central Government is carrying out investigations into the measures that should be adopted for the development of fisheries of brackish and freshwater fish in the lake.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is it not a fact that it is one of the best inland lakes for rearing fish under controlled conditions?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, it is.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Government of India see to the starting of a fish rearing station there?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Government of India has been encouraging the development of fishery in that lake.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Apart from encouraging in words the development of rearing of fish in the Chilka lake, may I know what possible steps have been taken in this regard? Does the Government know that the Government of Orissa themselves feel that there is a depletion of the quantity and quality of the fishery wealth of the lake?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I believe the Orissa Government are encouraging the co-operative societies of fishermen to fish in the Chilka Lake. So far as I know, they have handed over their own share to the co-operative societies.

#### ROBBERIES IN RUNNING TRAINS

\*1287. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many robberies by armed men have been committed in running trains during the year 1948?

(b) What was the total loss of lives and properties in these robberies?

(c) In how many cases have the culprits been detected by the Police and convicted?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Twenty-four cases of armed robberies have occurred during the current financial year up to 28th February, 1949 over the Indian Government Railways.

(b) Eight lives were lost in these robberies. The loss of property involved is estimated at Rs. 31,200.

(c) In one case the culprits have been convicted, in nine other cases the persons charge-sheeted are undergoing trial by courts.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know, Sir, what compensation is given by the railways to the victims of these robberies and for the lives that have been lost in the robbery?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have no information on that point available to me at present. I shall make enquiries.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What steps have been taken by the Railways to stop such incidents of robbery, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have taken a number of steps. We provide police escorts on certain trains. We also have staff who go about to see that everything is safe before the train starts and we have called upon Railway Administrations to make out a list of particularly dangerous spots from this point of view with a view to take special steps to guard against robberies of this kind in those particular areas. We are receiving the reports, and they are being considered. Any special steps that may be required will be taken.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know, Sir, whether there is any record of cases in which the Railways paid compensation for these robberies, for loss of life and loss of property?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid, I am not in a position to give an answer straightaway.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Arising out of answer to (b), in estimating the value of the properties lost, has the Government taken into consideration the loss of valuable documents of public importance?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Presumably the honourable member is referring to the documents lost by a colleague of his in this House.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** According to reports received by the Honourable Minister do these railway robbers follow a uniform technique or *modus operandi* in committing these robberies or does it vary?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think, *prima facie* it should vary; if they followed a uniform technique, they will be more easily discovered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any safety devices been introduced to make the carriages robber-proof?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have mechanical arrangements as regards catches and so on, in the carriages, and if they are properly fastened, they are a fair protection.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that these catches and other safety devices which he has referred to are generally out of order and it is on that account that most of these robberies are made possible? I speak from personal experience.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am willing to concede that some of these catches are out of order, but so far as robberies are concerned, I do not think the robbers really select the compartments where the catches are out of order. They can make the catches go out of order, before they enter.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I ask whether these robberies are less in 1948 than in 1947? Has their number increased?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I should like to have notice.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Sir, is Government contemplating any special measures to make travelling particularly at night more safe for women passengers?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think one of the standing directions to the special police escort provided for trains is that they should look after the women's compartments particularly.

**Shri M. Thumala Rao:** May we know on which railways are the robberies the largest in number?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The largest number was on the G.I.P. Railway.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that the trains carry police escorts. May I know whether these escorts are maintained by the Provinces or by the Government of India and whether they are efficient?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Whether they are efficient or not is a matter of opinion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Questions as to opinion cannot be asked.

## INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST

\*1288. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of balance money now in the 'Indian People's Famine Trust';

(b) the amount that accrued to this Trust during the last 5 years;

(c) the amount spent on relief of famine areas during the last 5 years, and the regions where it was spent;

(d) whether any amount is diverted from this fund in undertaking any big projects that incidentally help in famine relief; and

(e) if so, how much has been diverted during the last 10 years and on what schemes and projects and with what results?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Rs. 34,51,455. Only the interest can be spent.

(b) and (c). Statements showing the amount accrued to the trust and the grants made for relief of famine in the different regions during the last five years are laid on the table of the House.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT I

Grants made to Provinces and Indian States during the last five years (1944 to 1948) and the regions for which the grants were given.

| Name of the Province or the State | 1944   | 1945          | 1946          | 1947   | 1948 | Regions for which the grants were given                                        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|--------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Madras                            | ..     | ..            | 1,00,000      | ..     | Nil  | Districts of Bellary and Anantapur.                                            |
| Bengal                            | ..     | 50,000<br>(a) | 50,000<br>(b) | ..     | ..   | (a) } Province of Ben-<br>(b) } gal                                            |
| Assam                             | ..     | ..            | ..            | 50,000 | ..   | Districts of Sylhet, Cachar, Lakhimpur, Darrang, Sibsagar, Nowgong and Kamrup. |
| Jaipur State                      | 10,000 | ..            | ..            | ..     | ..   | Tehsil Todanaisingh of Jaipur State territory.                                 |
| Shahpura State                    | 10,000 | ..            | ..            | ..     | ..   | 40 villages in the Northern part of the Shahpura State.                        |
| Mewar State                       | 20,000 | ..            | ..            | ..     | ..   | Asind, Hunda, Beldnore sub-districts in Mewar State.                           |
| Total                             | 40,000 | 50,000        | 1,50,000      | 50,000 | ..   | TOTAL Rs. 2,90,000                                                             |

## STATEMENT II

Amount that accrued to the Indian people's famine trust during the last five years (1944 to 1948)

|                                            | 1944     | 1945     | 1946          | 1947            | 1948          |                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interest on Endowment Fund                 | 1,14,147 | 1,14,147 | 74,186<br>(a) | 1,34,886<br>(a) | 48,920<br>(b) | (a) A sum of Rs. 37,045 representing interest pertaining to the year 1946 was credited to the account of the Trust in January 1947. |
| Yield from investment of floating balances | 424      | 1,272    | 1,569         | 2,000           | 1,588         |                                                                                                                                     |

|                                                     | 1944     | 1945     | 1946   | 1947     | 1948   |                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unspent balance of the grants refunded to the Trust | ..       | 6,116    | ..     | ..       | 307    | (b) Interest amounting to Rs. 48,920 due on 16-9-48 was credited to the account of the Trust in January 1949. |
| Redeemed amount of temporary investment             | ..       | ..       | ..     | 3,200    | ..     |                                                                                                               |
| TOTAL                                               | 1,14,571 | 1,21,535 | 75,755 | 1,40,086 | 50,815 | TOTAL Rs. 5,02,762                                                                                            |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is any money being spent at present on the various scarcity areas or areas threatened with famine?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have donated about two lakhs of rupees for Gujerat and Sourashtra areas. Grants for other areas will be made shortly.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What is the interest accruing every year to this Trust?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think about a lakh of rupees.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is any addition being made every year to this Trust?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No. This grant was originally made by the Maharaja of Jaipur and we have allowing the interest thereon to accumulate.

## CROP INSURANCE

\*1289. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been or are being undertaken for insurance of (i) cereals, (ii) commercial crops and (iii) roots; and

(b) whether Government propose to enunciate their policy regarding crop insurance?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The attention of the honourable member is invited to reply to Question No. 499 on the 18th February, 1949.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that this crop insurance has been successful in one of the States which has now merged with some Province and have Government taken steps to have that experiments in some other provinces also?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This whole question has been very carefully gone into and all the provincial and State Governments have been asked to give their opinion on it. Without getting their opinions we cannot develop the scheme. We are awaiting their reports.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what time the recommendations of the Provinces are expected to be received?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No date has been fixed for the receipt of such reports. We can ask the Governments concerned to submit their reports within three months.

## DISCOURAGING COMMERCIAL CROPS

\*1290. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have any plans for discouraging commercial crops with a view to make larger areas of land available for food grains; and
- (b) if so, what are the commercial crops chosen to be discouraged?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The question of diverting some surplus area from commercial crops is being examined by Government. It is not possible to indicate the names of the crops until the examination is completed.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have Government any definite plan for having a certain portion of cultivated land being allotted for particular crops from year to year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No. Not at present.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will Government consider the desirability of introducing such a plan now in view of the food scarcity?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Do Government propose to discourage import duties?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** My Ministry is not concerned with import or export duties.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Have Government any plans to see that lands are used for growing commercial crops less and less?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Our idea on the contrary is to increase the acreage under food grains without reducing the acreage under essential commercial crops. We want to increase the acreage under cotton and jute and useful commercial crops in which we have deficit.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government going to fix in the new lands that are to be brought under cultivation that a certain area should be used only for food crops?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, that is our intention.

## CATTLE INSURANCE

\*1291. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have any plans for cattle insurance in India;
- (b) whether Government propose to give relief to farmers who lose their young and serviceable cattle on account of accidental death or epidemics; and
- (c) if so, what the details of the proposal are?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). An Officer on Special Duty was appointed in the Ministry of Agriculture in August, 1948 to study the problems of Crop and Cattle Insurance in all its aspects and to put up a pilot scheme for Crop and Cattle Insurance in selected areas. The Officer is now engaged in studying the various aspects of the problem of Cattle Insurance with a view to evolving a pilot scheme to operate in certain selected areas.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have any proposals been asked for so far as Cattle Insurance is concerned from the Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** After the report is received, it will be sent to the Provinces and their recommendations invited.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Is any Crop Insurance report called for?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is a report. I am prepared to have copies of it circulated to the members.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** What is the gist of the report?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The gist of the report is that certain crops such as wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane might be made the subject of special effort for insurance in selected areas. The details have to be worked out when we get recommendations from the Provinces.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena:** How long has this officer been engaged on this work?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** He was appointed in August 1948 and has been on this duty for the last eight months.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Has he any experience of insurance work?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes. He has experience of insurance work?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have the Government considered the question of supplying bullocks to peasants in an instalment basis? That is akin to insurance. Paying of capital is also a kind of insurance.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to make any statement at this stage, because the whole matter is at present being investigated. It would be premature to say anything now.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has it come to the notice of Government that, on account of epidemics, cattle die and it becomes difficult for the peasants to grow food crop and help 'grow more food' campaign?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It has come to our notice.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has he experience of cattle insurance done in America?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No. But he is studying the scheme at work in the United States.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What are his qualifications?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have not got them with me. I can give the information later.

## SCALES OF PAY OF STATION MASTERS, ASSISTANT WAY INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS OF WORKS IN RAILWAYS

\*1292. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the scale of pay fixed for the Station Master on duty, Assistant Way Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of Works of the Railway department?

(b) What are the minimum qualifications prescribed for these three categories of employees?

(c) Are the three categories of employees entitled to weekly holidays?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

(a) The following six scales have been prescribed for Station Masters.

(1) 300—20—400.

(2) 260—15—350.

(3) 200—10—300.

(4) 150-7-185-8-225.

(5) 100-5-125-6-155 (EB)-6-185.

(6) 64-4-120 (EB)-5-170.

The scale fixed for the posts of Assistant Permanent Way Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Works is 150-7-185-8-225.

(b) The minimum educational qualification prescribed for Station Masters and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors is the Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination of a recognised University, or an equivalent examination. The minimum qualification for a Sub-Inspector of Works is the Upper Subordinate Class Examination at Roorkee, or an equivalent examination of any other recognised Engineering School or College.

(c) By Weekly Holidays, it is assumed that the honourable member means a weekly period of rest. This weekly rest is arranged for such Station Masters as are classified as "continuous workers" under the Hours of Employment Regulation. Station Masters who are classified as "intermittent workers" are not entitled to such regular weekly rest.

An Assistant Permanent Way Inspector, or a Sub-Inspector of Works is free within certain limits to adjust his hours of duty with the nature of his work and usually does obtain a weekly day of rest, except in emergencies.

#### AIR COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA

†\*1293. **Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Air Companies operating in the Indian Dominion and the area of their operation;

(b) the number and names of the Air Companies which have ceased to operate since the 15th August, 1947;

(c) which of these companies are working on profit;

(d) the reasons for the failure of most of these companies to work on profit basis; and

(e) what steps, if any, Government propose to take to stabilise the position of these companies?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the required information.

(b) Two, namely Jupiter Airways and Ambica Airlines.

(c) According to the latest available balance sheets of the Companies, only one Company namely Air India Limited has been operating at a profit.

(d) The reasons for the failure of most of these Companies to work on a profitable basis have been mainly,—the possession of larger fleets of aircraft than necessary for their operations, and the operation of unremunerative routes.

(e) The Government propose to grant a rebate of half the duty on aviation petrol and to introduce an 'All up' air mail scheme which will greatly improve the revenue load available to the Airline Companies. These combined with the progressive development of freight and passenger traffic are expected to improve their financial position.

#### STATEMENT

*Showing the number, names of Air Transport companies and Routes operated by them.*

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Air India Ltd., Bombay | Bombay—Calcutta.<br>Bombay—Ahmedabad—Jaipur—Delhi<br>Bombay—Delhi<br>Bombay—Ahmedabad—Karachi<br>Bombay—Hyderabad—Madras—Colombo<br>Bombay—Madras<br>Bombay—Karachi<br>Madras—Bangalore—Coimbatore—Cochin—Travandrum. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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

|                                           |                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 Indian National Airways Ltd., New Delhi | Delhi—Lahore<br>Delhi—Jodhpur—Karachi<br>Delhi—Calcutta<br>Calcutta—Rangoon                                                                                            |
| 3 Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay      | Bombay—Keshod—Porbandar—Jamnagar<br>Bombay—Jamnagar—Bhuj—Karachi<br>Bombay—Indore—Gwalior—Delhi<br>Bombay—Bhavnagar<br>Jamnagar—Bhavnagar—Ahmedabad<br>Jamnagar—Mandvi |
| 4 Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd., Bombay   | Bombay—Nagpur—Calcutta<br>Bombay—Nagpur—Calcutta (Night Airmail)<br>Delhi—Nagpur—Madras (Night Airmail)                                                                |
| 5 Airways (India) Ltd., Calcutta          | Calcutta—Bhubaneswar—Vizagapatam<br>Madras—Bangalore<br>Calcutta—Dacca<br>Calcutta—Bagdogra—Gauhati—Mohanbari                                                          |
| 6 Bharat Airways Ltd., Calcutta           | Calcutta—Patna—Banares—Lucknow—Delhi<br>Calcutta—Gaya—Allahabad—Kanpur—Delhi<br>Delhi—Amritsar<br>Calcutta—Chittagong                                                  |
| 7 Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd., Calcutta      | Delhi—Amritsar—Jammu—Srinagar<br>Srinagar—Amritsar (Freight only)                                                                                                      |
| 8 Deccan Airways Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan) | Madras—Hyderabad—Nagpur—Bhopal—Delhi<br>Hyderabad—Bangalore<br>Hyderabad—Bombay<br>Madras—Bezwada—Madras                                                               |
| 9 Air India International Ltd., Bombay    | Bombay—Cairo—London                                                                                                                                                    |

#### PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND EXPORT OF SAFETY MATCHES

\*1294. **Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what is the annual production of safety matches in India before partition and after partition?

(b) What is the quantity required for consumption in India?

(c) What is the quantity exported outside India during the period from 1st March, 1948 to 31st December, 1948?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) 506,221 and 620,000 cases of 50 gross boxes each in 1946 and 1948 respectively.

(b) About 550,000 cases of 50 gross boxes.

(c) Approximately 479,145 gross boxes.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is it a fact that the Indian manufacturer finds it difficult to export matches outside India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have allowed unrestricted export to Pakistan for three months, up to March 1949, and for the other destinations we have increased to 49,000 cases.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that in Mysore matches are packed in boxes of 50 and if so, whether, under clause 1 of the Finance Bill which standardizes match boxes of 40 and 60 only, Mysore match makers will not suffer?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It will be a matter of opinion.

#### FACILITIES FOR EXPORT OF SAFETY MATCHES

\*1295. **Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what facilities, if any, Government have given to the Indian Match Factories to export safety matches outside India?

(b) Is the export to countries other than Pakistan free from duty?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Government have been allowing the Indian Match Industry an export quota to maintain contacts with neighbouring markets even though there is little or no exportable surplus in the country. Last year, an export quota of 40,000 cases was fixed for all destinations. This year exports to Pakistan have been decontrolled as an experimental measure while for other countries there is a quota of 40,000 cases.

(b) A rebate of excise duty is allowed on export to all countries except Pakistan and exports made by land to Portuguese Possessions in India.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Will this rebate be allowed on exports to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That matter is now under examination in the Finance Ministry.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what percentage of raw materials for the manufacture of matches which is imported from foreign countries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We import Potassium Chloride 2220 tons, Phosphorus 170 tons and sulphur 220 tons.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** May I know on what basis this export quota is allowed to the several factories?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think it is limited to factories as such. The quota is there and it is open to anybody who is in a position to take advantage of it.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Will it be allowed on the exportable surplus stock with the manufacturers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have allowed free export so far as Pakistan is concerned and as for other countries the total quantity that can be exported is restricted to 40,000 cases.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** I want to know if the export will be allowed on the exportable surplus stock with the manufacturers.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That I believe the Honourable Minister of Commerce will be able to answer.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** May I know if Pakistan is taking advantage of the free export quota and whether she is actually receiving the quantity, or whether there are any difficulties in the export from India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have allowed unrestricted export only for the last six days; so it is too early to say anything more.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if these free exports to Pakistan have been allowed with a view to give encouragement to the industry or because there is some adverse balance of trade against Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We used to supply safety matches to the areas which have now fallen within Pakistan and we do not want to lose that market.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any prospect of the match prices going down in the near future?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If the honourable member uses less, perhaps they will.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that some of the cottage match factories in South India have closed down because they cannot export their stock?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** About twenty such factories on cottage industry basis have closed down. The honourable member will find that certain extra privileges are proposed to be given under the Finance Bill which is now under examination.

#### DEPARTMENTAL CATERING AT KHARAGPUR RAILWAY STATION

**\*1296. Shri Mohanlal Gautam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether departmental Indian Catering was suspended at Kharagpur in the year 1931 and subsequently handed over to individual contractors and if so, why?

(b) When did the Bengal Nagpur Railway again take over the catering at Kharagpur departmentally and for what reasons?

(c) Is it a fact that the charges at Kharagpur station for various food materials are the same as at other stations?

(d) Is the Departmental Catering at Kharagpur running on loss or on gain?

(e) What are the reasons for extending Departmental Catering to Gondia Station (Bengal Nagpur Railway)?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes. This was done as a measure of economy during the world depression which commenced in 1930-31.

(b) Departmental catering was resumed in October 1939, when normal conditions were restored and prices stabilised.

(c) Yes.

(d) At a gain.

(e) There is at present no proposal for the extension of departmental catering to Gondia.

**Seth Govind Das:** What has been the result of this departmental catering—has it been profitable or has it been at least self-supporting?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Generally in the S.I., M.S.M. and B.N.R. departmental catering has been self-supporting and generally satisfactory.

**Seth Govind Das:** I was asking about this particular place.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I presume it has been satisfactory.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has it been self-supporting in Kharagpur?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I said in answer to (b) that it has been running at a gain.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is it a fact that the B.N.R. was losing some lakhs of rupees on its Restaurant Cars which it is going to make up by running hotels in Puri and other places?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice of this question. It is not covered by this particular question.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that under the new system of division between Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian Refreshment Rooms, the Railway Administration has issued instructions to Non-Vegetarian Refreshment Rooms not to serve essential vegetarian meals like rice and so forth?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have no information. I am afraid I should require notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the B.N.R. catering serve meals in Indian style as the G.I.P. does?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** All Railways serve meals of Indian style now.



## LICENCE FEE FROM CATERING CONTRACTORS ON B. N. RAILWAY

\*1297. **Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement on the table of the House showing the amount of Licence Fee realised from Indian Catering Contractors on the Bengal Nagpur Railway during the financial years 1933-34, 1935-36, 1937-38, 1940-41, 1944-45 and 1948-49?

(b) What is the amount of licence fee to be realised from Indian Catering Contractors as per revised arrangements to be introduced on and from 1st April 1949?

(c) What is the basis of their calculation?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). This is still under consideration.

| STATEMENT |           | Amount of license fee realised from Indian Catering Contractors over the Bengal Nagpur Railway |               |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Year      |           | Rs.                                                                                            |               |
| 1933-34   | . . . . . | 96,871                                                                                         |               |
| 1935-36   | . . . . . | 5,371                                                                                          |               |
| 1937-38   | . . . . . | 76,877                                                                                         |               |
| 1940-41   | . . . . . | 65,869                                                                                         |               |
| 1944-45   | . . . . . | 65,211                                                                                         |               |
| 1948-49   | . . . . . | 72,360                                                                                         | (approximate) |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the total amount realised from this licence fees?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** On the B.N.R. it was approximately Rs. 72,360 in 1948-49.

## LICENCE FEE FROM INDIAN CATERING CONTRACTORS ON RAILWAYS

\*1298. **Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licence fee from Indian catering contractors on the East Punjab, East Indian, Oudh and Tirhut, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways is charged according to class of stations and the number of hawkers employed by individual contractors;

(b) whether it is a fact that exorbitant licence fee is being demanded by the Bengal Nagpur Railway from their existing Indian catering contractors after serving notice of termination of their existing agreements; and

(c) in view of the difficulties experienced by third class passengers in paying over-charges as a result of enhanced licence fees, will Government consider the advisability of enquiring into these matters?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The Indian Catering Contractors on the railways mentioned by the honourable member are charged license fee according to the importance of the station.

(b) Government are informed that the question of revising license fees is still under the consideration of the Railway Administration but that only reasonable and fair fees are envisaged.

(c) No fees will be charged which will necessitate enhancement in the price of foodstuffs.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have instances come to the notice of the Government where these contractors who have been given licences for catering on these stations have given sub-leases and sub-contracts to vendors and are realizing exorbitant fees from those vendors?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Such complaints have come in and they have been taken notice of, and in many places those who are sub-letting their contracts have been discharged and new contracts are being given to others who won't sublet their contracts.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I want to know why the Government is giving the contract to one man in the place of giving it to all these different vendors independently.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid it is going into administrative details unnecessarily.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena:** Will the Honourable Minister consider the possibility of giving contracts to the vendors themselves if they come in a body or individually?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** According to the Resolution of the Central Advisory Council for Railways, local vendors are to be preferred to financiers and other speculators.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is it a fact that the B.N.R. authorities want to make profit out of these vending contracts irrespective of the consideration whether the food will become costlier to the travelling public?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** No, Sir. These refer to other than B.N. Railway. So far as I am aware . . .

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** I am referring to part (b) in 1298. It refers to B. N. Railway.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not think the fees are exorbitant. In fact, the complaint is that the fees are nominal and the contractors are making large profits.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** With regard to answer (c), is it the intention of the Government not to allow any enhancement so far as these foodstuffs on these stations are concerned?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. Of course, if the prices of foodstuffs themselves have risen in the market, we will have to fix in accordance with them, but it will be ensured that the fees charged will not be such as to increase the price of foodstuffs.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has Government fixed any maximum food rates when the licence fees have been increased?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Each Railway Administration fixes the schedule of rates at which things are to be sold at each station.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether any special facility has been given to the refugees so far as these contracts are concerned?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. They are given some kind of preference and that is causing protests from local people.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will Government consider the advisability of taking over this catering by the Department itself?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The Indian Railway Enquiry Committee have suggested that this should be a long term programme and

immediately it need not be extended. This policy was accepted by the Central Advisory Council for Railways.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

RATES FOR AERATED WATERS ON RAILWAYS

\*1299. **Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the rates charged for soda and lemonade on the Bengal Nagpur Railway train services and the rates charged by contractors employed for sale of aerated waters on the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsular, East Punjab and Oudh and Tirhut Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bengal Nagpur Railway owns a factory for manufacturing aerated waters at Kharagpur;

(c) if so, the net profit earned by this factory during the financial year 1947-48 and also the calendar year 1948; and

(d) whether the existing factory is satisfactorily meeting the entire demand of the public during the season?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Yes.

(c) Owing to partition the accounts for 1947-48 have not yet been finally closed. It is, however, understood that there is likely to be a loss of approximately Rs. 1,000 for the year 1947-48. Separate accounts for calendar years are not maintained.

(d) Yes.

STATEMENT

The following rates are charged for the sale of soda and lemonade in trains:

|                                             | Soda. | Lemonade |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|----------|
|                                             | As.   | As.      |
| B. N. Railway.                              |       |          |
| E. I. Railway (Sealdah Divn.)               | 2-6   | 4-0      |
| E. I. Railway (other than Sealdah Division) | 1-6   | 2-3      |
| G. I. P. Railway                            | 1-6   | 2-6      |
| O. T. Railway                               | 1-9   | 2-6      |
| E. P. Railway                               | 2-6   | 3-6      |
|                                             | 1-6   | 2-1      |

WORKING OF CATERING DEPARTMENT ON B. N. RAILWAY

\*1300. **Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy General Manager (Food) on the Bengal Nagpur Railway controls grain shops, departmental catering and the aerated water factory;

(b) whether the Grainshop Enquiry Committee appointed by Government looked into the working of the catering department on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and if not, whether Government propose to make an enquiry about it?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) No. There is no reason adduced to make any inquiry. The working of the grainshops has been simplified since 1st January under the revised scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALUMINIUM FACTORY IN C. P. AND BERAR

\*1301. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware of a scheme to establish an Aluminium Industry in the Central Provinces and Berar, as a public enterprise, or in association with a private concern as Managing Agents?

(b) Has any support, assistance and co-operation been promised by the Government of India to the Provincial Government, or to the private concern appointed as Managing Agents, to encourage this enterprise and if so, in what form, to what extent and for how long?

(c) Is any initial or working capital to be provided for this venture by Government and if so, how much, or in what proportion, by the Government of India or by the Provincial Government, or is it to be raised by private subscription to the Company's shares?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Yes, Sir. I however understand that the Provincial Government are now considering whether the proposed factory should not be run exclusively as a State-owned concern.

(b) Besides sanctioning the issue of Capital to the extent of Rs. 5 crores, the Provincial Government was promised all possible assistance in regard to procurement of raw materials and capital equipment and machinery.

(c) Out of the authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores, the Government of C. P. and Berar wanted to subscribe shares to the value of Rs. 1.5 crores leaving the balance to be subscribed by the public. The Government of India have not taken any shares.

PROSPECTS OF ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY IN C. P. AND BERAR

\*1302. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement reported in the press, and attributed to the Director-General of Industry and Supply, regarding the suitability and prospects of success, as a commercial venture, of Aluminium Industry in the Central Provinces and Berar?

(b) What are the estimates of Bauxite available in the several Provinces and States of India?

(c) What place do the Central Provinces and Berar occupy in these estimates?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) I understand that the statement made by the Director General of Industry and Supply was that "the resources of C.P. if developed can make it one of the largest producers of bauxite".

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

|                       | Approximate quantity of reserves of high grade bauxite. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                       | (Tons)                                                  |
| Central Provinces     | 15,100,000                                              |
| Eastern States Agency | 8,579,000                                               |
| Bihar                 | 5,230,000                                               |

|                   | (Tons)     |
|-------------------|------------|
| Madras.           | 2,000,000  |
| Kolhapur State.   | 2,000,000  |
| Bombay.           | 1,342,000  |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1,000,000  |
| Bhopal.           | 250,000    |
| Total             | 35,501,000 |

## ALUMINIUM PRODUCTION IN C. P. AND BERAR

\*1303. Prof. K. T. Shah: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Director General of Industry and Supply, declared that the Central Provinces and Berar was "the largest Aluminium producing region, not only in India, but in the world", as reported in the *Times of India* dated the 26th August, 1948 and if so, what are the grounds for such a statement?

(b) Have any Managing Agents been appointed for organising and conducting this Industry as a Joint Stock Company, or semi-public enterprise, in the Central Provinces and Berar?

(c) If so, what is the commission to be allowed to such Managing Agents?

(d) Are the necessary plants, machinery, equipment, and electrical energy available for the establishment of this Industry, and what are the comparative costs in the different countries of the world for such plants, machinery and equipment?

(e) What is the estimated cost per unit of output in the proposed enterprise in comparison with the corresponding costs in other countries, and the landed cost of imported Aluminium ingots in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to his previous question.

(b) and (c). I understand that the appointment of Managing Agency originally made has since been cancelled.

(d) Almost all the machinery required for an aluminium plant will have to be imported and in the absence of detailed designs of plant and machinery it is not possible to give comparative costs charged by different countries.

(e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

Cost per unit of output  
in the proposed factory  
in C. P. and Berar.

Landed cost of imported  
aluminium ingot.

Cost of ingot in other  
Countries.

Rs. 1,600 — per ton of  
ingot as estimated by  
one of the Government  
Cost Accountants.

Rs. 1,672. per ton inclu-  
sive of 30 per cent.  
import duty for ingot  
imported from Canada.

Not readily available.

## DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF JAMNAGAR AS AN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

\*1304. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the newspapers of 1st March, 1949 that Government intend to develop and use Jamnagar as an international airport?

(b) Is it a fact that Jamnagar is to take the place formerly occupied by Karachi as the nearest airport for aircrafts coming from the West?

(c) If so, will the supreme utility as the main aerial gateway of Santacruz (Bombay) be reduced?

(d) What is the amount expected to be spent on the development of Jamnagar airport?

(e) Is Kundla going to be one of the international airports in view of its proximity for aircrafts from West than Jamnagar?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government of India is not proposing to spend any amount on the development of Jamnagar airport.

(e) No, Sir.

## ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY LINES

\*1305. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Engineers' Conference which met in New Delhi from 21st to 26th February, 1949 resolved that with the object of saving coal and reducing railway coal traffic Government be advised to have the following sections of railways electrified:

(i) Howrah-Moghulsarai; (ii) Igatpur-Bhusaval; (iii) Virar-Ahmedabad; (iv) Poona-Dhond; (v) Bangalore-Mysore; (vi) Tambaram-Chingaleput; and (vii) Arkonam-Villupuram?

(b) If so, what steps do Government intend to take in this direction?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) Electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore Section is under consideration by Mysore Railway. Preliminary investigations on the remaining electrification schemes have been carried out and are now under consideration by the Railway Board.

## IMPROVEMENT OF FISH CULTURE

\*1306. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to improve fish culture in India; and

(b) whether any Indian Council of Fisheries is being organised?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) A statement describing the steps taken in different provinces is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The question of setting up an Advisory body relating to fisheries on which all interests concerned in the development of fisheries are represented is under the consideration of Government.

## STATEMENT

With a view to improve fish culture, the development of inland fisheries in India has been in the direction of stocking of tanks, ponds and other impounded waters mainly with four species of fast growing carps. As these carps do not breed in confined waters, such waters have to be stocked every year with fry or fingerlings collected from their natural breeding grounds. Supplies of carp fry are available in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, U. P., East Punjab and Delhi, and exploratory work is being carried out for locating their spawning grounds in other areas to meet increasing local demand and for export to deficit areas. In 1943, Bihar distributed 25 lakhs of fry from 8 fry distribution centres, while Orissa distributed 16 lakhs of fingerlings. West Bengal had 24 such distribution centres. U. P. are establishing fry collecting and fingerling distribution centres along the course of the

River Ganges. In the East Punjab, a number of spawning grounds have been located from which fingerlings are collected, for stocking. Delhi Province has adequate supply of carp fry. Province of Madras which has enough supply for its needs has established Fish Farms at different places for the rearing of fry for distribution. C. P. where no supply is available in the province had to import spawn from Calcutta. There are great possibilities of increased production of fish by intensifying pisciculture, as there are a number of perennial and semiperennial tanks found scattered in all parts of the country and also numerous creeks, back-waters and lagoons along the coastal areas which can be developed into productive fisheries. For the development of such fisheries, the provinces of East Punjab, Delhi, U. P., Bihar, Orissa and Madras have initiated a survey of all perennial and semi-perennial impounded waters and have also successfully undertaken pisciculture by stocking operations. The Governments of Cochin and Travancore too have established brackish water fish farms for increasing fish production and also for demonstration purposes. In 1947-48, nearly 3,000 acres of fallow waters were stocked in different parts of the country.

#### F. A. O. PAMPHLETS

\*1307. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agricultural Organisation have supplied agricultural specialists of member nations its pamphlets on "Using Salt Land" and "Thieves of Stores Grain";

(b) whether the methods suggested in them are being studied for adoption under Indian conditions; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken in the suggested direction?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) The methods suggested are well-known and within the knowledge of Government.

(c) In the U.P., Bombay and in some parts of Madras Province, certain standard methods such as leaching through deep open drains, treatment of alkaline soils with gypsum or sulphur and the raising of crops like rice, barley and berseem are being tried. In the United Provinces, some "Usar" lands have already been reclaimed by the process of enclosure and exclusion of grazing land and by afforestation. That Government have also in hand a project for the reclamation of alkaline lands. Research on the treatment of alkaline soils with calcium chloride has been conducted by the Indian Meteorological Department at Poona and found to be effective. The experiment awaits trial on a field-scale. Suitable rotation of crops is also being done in the Bombay Province.

Reclamation of alkaline lands by Molasses and application of lime and organic manures have also been tried in India with certain amount of success. Of the usual methods of draining out salts from soils open drains have been tried in India.

In regard to storage the honourable member's attention is invited to my reply to Starred Question No. 866 dated the 3rd March, 1949.

#### REPORT OF AMERICAN EXPERTS re IRON ORES IN SANDUR AND SALEM

\*1308. Shri B. N. Munavalli: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether American experts were deputed by the Government of India to visit Sandur (merged state) and Salem, where iron ores abound;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report about the quality of these ores as well as the location of factories;

(c) whether Government intend to implement the recommendations of the American experts and if so, when; and

(d) whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House the report submitted by the American experts?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Sandur is one of the several places visited by the American experts appointed by Government last year to draw up project reports for the establishment of new steel works in India. They did not visit Salem but were given full details about its ores. Their reports, which have only recently been received, deal among other matters, with the quality and availability of existing ores and contain recommendations for the location of the proposed works. These recommendations are now under examination.

(d) The reports are voluminous and I therefore propose to lay on the table of the House a summary, before the close of this Session.

#### NIGHT AIR MAIL SERVICE

\*1309. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the date on which the night air-mail was started?

(b) What is the daily average weight in pounds for the months of January and February 1949 of mails that were carried from Delhi to Madras, Delhi to Calcutta and Delhi to Bombay and back?

(c) What is the rate per pound at which payment is made to the company carrying air mails?

(d) Is it a fact that the cost per mile for plane is between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3?

(e) Is it a fact that the contractor company incurred huge losses?

(f) Is it a fact that the Company intimated their intention to discontinue the service?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) 30th January, 1949.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Payment for the carriage of letter mails is made to the Company at the usual rate, namely, Rs. 1-8 per pound irrespective of the distance over which the mails are carried. For air parcels the rate paid is the approved rate for air freight by the direct route less 25 per cent.

(d) The cost of operation of a Dakota aircraft varies with the route and depends on various other factors. It is more than Rs. 3 per mile in all cases.

(e) It is true that the company incurred some loss in the beginning but the service has attracted sufficient commercial traffic on Bombay-Calcutta route and it is expected that similar traffic would also develop on the Delhi-Madras route.

(f) No, Sir.

#### STATEMENT

Daily weight of Air Mails and Air Parcels despatched from Delhi to Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and vice versa on 31st January, 1949 from which date the service was inaugurated.

| Name of Sector | Daily weight of Air Mail letters and Parcels in Lbs. | Weight of Air Parcels in Lbs. | Total |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Delhi—Madras   | 23                                                   |                               | 23    |
| Delhi—Bombay   | 42                                                   | 2                             | 44    |
| Delhi—Calcutta | 41                                                   |                               | 41    |
| Madras—Delhi   | 42                                                   |                               | 42    |
| Bombay—Delhi   | 20                                                   | 7                             | 27    |
| Calcutta—Delhi | 25                                                   | 6                             | 31    |

*Daily average weight of Air Mails and Air Parcels despatched from Delhi to Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and vice versa during February, 1949*

| Name of Sector | Daily weight of Air Mail letters and Parcels in Lbs. | Weight of Air Parcels in Lbs. | Total |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Delhi—Madras   | 42                                                   | 12                            | 54    |
| Delhi—Bombay   | 70                                                   | 20                            | 90    |
| Delhi—Calcutta | 107                                                  | 12                            | 119   |
| Madras—Delhi   | 56                                                   | 20                            | 76    |
| Bombay—Delhi   | 107                                                  | 21                            | 128   |
| Calcutta—Delhi | 87                                                   | 13                            | 100   |

#### PRICES OF IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

\*1310. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the average rate per maund of imported rice, wheat and milo for the years 1946-47 and 1947-48, f.o.r. Bombay from each of the countries, viz., the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Burma?

(b) From what other countries have foodgrains been imported and what have been their prices during each of the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49 on the average for each kind of foodgrain?

(c) What are the rates per maund at which India proposes to buy various kinds of foodgrains during the year 1949-50 f.o.r. Bombay or other ports in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House giving the C. & F. prices for each variety of grain from different countries. In respect of the year 1948 and 1949 most of the contracts have yet to be completed. It will be appreciated that if these rates are disclosed on the floor of the House, our future negotiations may be prejudiced. It is, therefore, considered that it will not be in the public interest to publish these rates.

(c) Purchases are spread over the whole year and the rates to be paid for each grain will be determined according to the conditions prevailing from time to time.

#### STATEMENT

*Average price (C & F) in rupees per maund*

| Commodity Sourcewise | April 1946 to March 1947 | April 1947 to September 1947 | October 1947 to December 1947 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                    | 2                        | 3                            | 4                             |
| <b>Wheat—</b>        | Rs. A. P.                | Rs. A. P.                    | Rs. A. P.                     |
| Australia            | 9 4 0                    | 12 0 0                       | 14 1 0                        |
| U. S. A.             | 13 12 0                  | 12 0 0                       | 14 12 0                       |
| Canada               | 13 11 0                  | ..                           | ..                            |
| Turkey               | 18 7 0                   | 20 0 0                       | ..                            |
| Abyssinia            | ..                       | 8 0 0                        | 8 4 0                         |
| East Africa          | ..                       | 9 7 0                        | 9 8 0                         |
| Argentina            | ..                       | ..                           | Barter against hessian        |
| <b>Wheat Flour—</b>  |                          |                              |                               |
| Australia            | 12 5 0                   | ..                           | 20 5 0                        |
| U. S. A.             | 18 10 0                  | 16 0 0                       | 18 12 0                       |
| Canada               | ..                       | 23 0 0                       | 23 8 0                        |
| U. K.                | 18 0 0                   | ..                           | ..                            |
| Ceylon               | ..                       | ..                           | 22 1 0                        |

|                 | 1  | 2         | 3         | 4                      |
|-----------------|----|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
|                 |    | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.              |
| <b>Rice—</b>    |    |           |           |                        |
| Burma           | .. | 14 10 0   | 17 0 0    | 18 4 0                 |
| Siam            | .. | 9 8 0     | 15 0 0    | 16 7 0                 |
| Indochina       | .. | 16 11 0   | 21 0 0    | ..                     |
| Brazil          | .. | 17 1 0    | ..        | 25 15 0                |
| Indonesia       | .. | 5 12 0    | ..        | ..                     |
| Egypt           | .. | ..        | 24 0 0    | ..                     |
| Mexico          | .. | ..        | ..        | 28 7 0                 |
| Ecuador         | .. | ..        | ..        | 29 1 0                 |
| <b>Millets—</b> |    |           |           |                        |
| Australia       | .. | 11 4 0    | 11 4 0    | 1 0 0                  |
| Argentina       | .. | 10 13 0   | ..        | ..                     |
| Egypt           | .. | 13 14 0   | ..        | ..                     |
| Abyssinia       | .. | 13 5 0    | 7 0 0     | 7 1 0                  |
| Iraq            | .. | 17 0 0    | 17 0 0    | 7 1 0                  |
| E. Africa       | .. | ..        | 15 0 0    | 15 13 0                |
| Ceylon          | .. | ..        | 13 0 0    | 14 2 0                 |
| Aden            | .. | ..        | ..        | 7 12 0                 |
| <b>Barley—</b>  |    |           |           |                        |
| Australia       | .. | 12 6 0    | ..        | 16 6 0                 |
| Turkey          | .. | 14 6 0    | ..        | ..                     |
| Argentina       | .. | ..        | ..        | Barter against hessian |
| Egypt           | .. | 14 1 0    | ..        | ..                     |
| Iraq            | .. | 13 0 0    | 13 0 0    | 18 0 0                 |
| <b>Maize—</b>   |    |           |           |                        |
| U. S. A.        | .. | 9 9 0     | ..        | ..                     |
| Turkey          | .. | ..        | 15 0 0    | ..                     |
| Burma           | .. | 9 8 0     | 10 0 0    | 10 6 0                 |
| Argentina       | .. | ..        | ..        | Barter against hessian |
| Abyssinia       | .. | ..        | 6 0 0     | 6 3 0                  |
| Iraq            | .. | ..        | 14 0 0    | 15 0 0                 |
| Aden            | .. | ..        | ..        | 4 10 0                 |
| E. Africa       | .. | ..        | ..        | 10 14 0                |
| <b>Milo—</b>    |    |           |           |                        |
| U. S. A.        | .. | 11 9 0    | 12 0 0    | 13 0 0                 |
| Ceylon          | .. | ..        | 12 0 0    | ..                     |
| <b>Oats—</b>    |    |           |           |                        |
| Canada          | .. | 10 8 0    | ..        | ..                     |
| Argentina       | .. | 11 8 0    | ..        | ..                     |

#### INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

\*1311. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that manufacture of sugar has increased by nearly 30 per cent. as a result of lifting the control on sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The production of sugar in 1947-48 was more than that in 1946-47 by sixteen per cent. The increase was due to more cane being brought to the mills as its price was raised from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2.

#### COMPLAINT re FAVOURITISM IN ALLOTMENT OF WAGONS

\*1312. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a letter dated 16th February, 1949 has been addressed to the General Manager, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Bombay, by Messrs. Dharunsey and Mehta complaining about favouritism shown to certain persons in the grant of allotting wagons?

(b) Have fifteen carting agents made a protest against this favouritism?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps have Government taken against those responsible for the favouritism?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) A protest alleged to have come from Carnac Bridge Dalals and Mukadams, care of one dalal, who alone signed the complaint, was received.

(c) The matter is still under investigation and a further reply will, in due course, be placed on the table of the House.

#### MANUFACTURE OF VANASPATHI

**\*1313. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Vanaspathi produced in the country in the year 1948, and

(b) the names of oils used for such manufacture?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) 129,691 tons.

(b) Groundnut oil, Til oil and cotton seed oil. Bulk of the supply is groundnut oil. Til oil is used compulsorily to the extent of five per cent.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF SUBWAY AT SAUGOR STATION

**\*1314. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the main road to the railway station in Saugor on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, crosses the railway line and that great inconvenience is caused to the public and vehicular traffic thereby?

(b) Is there any proposal to construct a subway to avoid this inconvenience to the public and vehicular traffic, and if so, how long would it take?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, do Government propose to consider the construction of the subway?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) A level crossing is provided at the place where the main road connecting the town with the railway station at Saugor crosses the railway line. The road traffic is held up only for a short period when the gates are closed to allow a train to pass over the level crossing.

(b) No.

(c) It is proposed to shift the station building to the City side of the line in the near future and, therefore, replacement of the level crossing by a subway is not considered necessary.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF BARWADIH-CHIRIMIRI RAILWAY LINE

**\*1315. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the coal fields on the Barwadih-Chirimiri line, under construction, are nearer to Chirimiri and the collieries could be started sooner had the construction of the line been started from Chirimiri side?

(b) Have Government got any proposal to start the construction from Chirimiri side as well?

(c) Has the survey for connecting this line at a point between the Bijuri and Chirimiri stations been completed and if so, what is the point finally decided upon?

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, how long would it take for the final survey?

(e) Have Government got any plan to connect Manendragarh with this line and if so, what is it?

(f) What is the length and the total estimated cost of the line and when will the line be ready for service?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to start construction from the Chirimiri end after completion of the final location survey and the preparation of detailed plans which are in hand at present for this portion of the line.

(c) and (d). Bijuri has been selected as the junction of the new line with the Anuppur-Chirimiri Branch. Both Chirimiri and Manendragarh were considered, but discarded on account of sharp curves and steep gradients on the line between Bijuri and Chirimiri.

(e) Manendragarh is already a station on the Anuppur-Chirimiri Branch 10 miles east of Bijuri. It will not be a station on the new line.

(f) The length of the line between Bijuri and Barwadih will be approximately 153 miles. In 1947 the construction was estimated to cost about Rs. 12.6 crores. After the final location survey, which is in progress at present, is completed, an estimate at the present day rates will be prepared. The Government are not in a position at this stage to state when the whole of the line will be ready for service.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### DEPARTMENTAL AND EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL POST OFFICES

**112. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many Extra Departmental post offices there are in the Indian Dominion?

(b) What is the total income from them?

(c) What is the total income from Departmental post offices in the Indian Dominion?

(d) What is the total expenditure in the management of the Extra Departmental post offices in the Indian Dominion, including the remuneration of the Extra Departmental employees and the establishment expenses of the Extra Departmental post offices?

(e) What is the total expenditure in the management of the Departmental post offices including the pay of the staff and the necessary establishment expenses?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) On 31st March, 1948, there were 15,744 extra departmental post offices.

(b) to (e). Information is not readily available, and its collection will involve an immense amount of work, as calculations have to be made in respect of each office after keeping statistics for one month.

##### DEPARTMENTAL AND EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL POST OFFICES IN ORISSA

**113. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many Extra Departmental post offices there are in Orissa?

(b) What is the total income from them?

(c) What is the total income from Departmental post offices in Orissa?

(d) What is the total expenditure in the management of the Extra Departmental post offices in Orissa, including the remuneration of Extra Departmental employees and the establishment expenses of the Extra Departmental post offices?

(e) What is the total expenditure in the management of the Departmental post offices, including the pay of the staff and the necessary establishment expenses?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) On 31st March, 1948 there were 433 extra departmental post offices in Orissa.

(b) to (e). Information is not readily available, and its collection will involve an immense amount of work, as calculations have to be made in respect of each office after keeping statistics for one month.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES:

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1949.

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

TRADE WITH TIBET.

**\*1316. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether any trade treaty exists between Tibet and India?

(b) What are the articles mostly exported from India to Tibet and *vice versa*, and what are the transport and communication facilities between India and Tibet?

(c) Is it a fact that Tibet Government had asked for geological survey of Tibet to explore possibilities of finding gold, copper, sulphur and borax and if so, with what result?

(d) Have any terms been offered by the Tibetan Government to the Government of India for starting transport services and constructing roadways within the Tibetan territory under certain conditions?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes. The trade relations between India and Tibet are governed by the Anglo-Tibetan Trade Regulations of 1914.

(b) Two statements showing the principal commodities exported to and imported from Tibet are laid on the table of the House.

As regards transport facilities between India and Tibet, the position is as follows:

There are no through motor transport facilities for the exchange of goods between India and Tibet. The two road connections to Tibet are as follows:

(i) *National Highway No. 22 i.e. Ambala-Kalka-Simla-Shipki Pass.*—This pass is about 203 miles beyond Simla. Upto Narkanda (40 miles beyond Simla) the road is motorable. Beyond Narkanda there is a mule track which continues into Tibet.

(ii) *National Highway No. 31-A i.e. Siliguri-Gangtok (Sikkim).*—This is motorable throughout. From Gangtok there are two mule tracks (used as trade routes into Tibet) which go through the Nathula and Jelepda passes on the boundary to Sikkim and Bhutan.

As regards communication facilities between India and Tibet, the position is as follows:



**Postal.**—The Indian Post and Telegraph Department maintains three post offices at Yatung, Pharijong and Guangtse. Addresses in other towns of Tibet generally arrange to receive delivery from these post offices through their agents who report such articles at the corresponding Tibetan post offices for places in the interior of Tibet, after affixing Tibetan postage stamps on them. There is a mail service between India and China, and Tibet gets some of its mails via China.

**Telegraphs.**—A telegraph line exists upto Lhasa in Tibet via Darjeeling, Yatung and Gyantse and telegrams are exchanged between India and Tibet over this line, but there is no telephone communication.

(c) and (d). No.

#### STATEMENT I

##### *Commodities exported from India to Tibet*

- (1) Cotton Piecegoods.
- (2) Dyes.
- (3) Gur.
- (4) Iron.
- (5) Salt.
- (6) Tea.
- (7) Provision (Food stuff).
- (8) Metals (other than Iron).
- (9) Sugar.
- (10) Narcotics (tobacco leaf), cigarettes, etc.
- (11) Hides and skins.
- (12) Stationery.

#### STATEMENT II

##### *Commodities imported into India from Tibet*

- (1) Wool raw.
- (2) Yak tail.
- (3) Woollen yarn.
- (4) Woollen carpet.
- (5) Skin furs.
- (6) Minerals (borax, solder, etc.).
- (7) Livestock.
- (8) Food stuffs.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What are the principal articles which are exported by India to Tibet and imported by India from Tibet?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Exports from India to Tibet mainly consists of cotton piecegoods, iron, salt, tea, sugar etc. and imports from Tibet into India mainly consist of raw wool, yak tails, woollen yarn, skin furs and so on.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the shortest route from the U.P. border to Tibet and how many miles is it?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I am not in a position to give that information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister said that the reply to parts (c) and (d) is in the negative. May I know if any other persons or some experts

have sent a proposal for a geological survey of this area of Tibet stating that there is gold and other metals available there?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am not aware of any such proposal.

**Shri V. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any of these goods are imported from Tibet on barter?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No, Sir.

**Seth Govind Das:** The Honourable Minister said that the trade between Tibet and India is governed by the Pact of 1914. May I know whether there has been any revision of that agreement since then or the same pact still continues?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The same continues.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether a well known Lama from Lhasa told one of our Constituent Assembly Members, Mr. Govind Pant, that there is ample field in this area for exploring copper, silver and other metals, if a geological survey is conducted? May I know if the Honourable Minister's attention has been drawn to this?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I know nothing about it.

#### EXPENDITURE ON ATOMIC RESEARCH

**\*1317. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what expenditure has so far been incurred by Government for doing atomic research in the country?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The expenditure during the current financial year for research on Atomic Energy will be about rupees three lakhs.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know the names of the scientists in charge of the Atomic Research Department and the location of the Department?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The location of the department is in Delhi, that is it is a part of the department of Scientific Research. The Atomic Energy Commissioners are Dr. H. C. Bhabha, Chairman, Dr. Bhatnagar and Dr. Krishnan.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether it is possible to maintain a connecting link or a close relation between the Atomic Research Department of our country and that of other countries of the Commonwealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** This is rather a curious question for me to answer. Naturally we wish to maintain close links with other scientific organisations and other atomic energy commissions as far as possible?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the research in our country directed towards the destructive or constructive aspects of atomic energy?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is directed towards the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that atomic research in perhaps the U. K. and definitely in the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. is kept a top secret, how is it proposed by Government to train our scientists in nuclear fission and atomic research in general?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There are certain parts of atomic energy research which are considered to be absolutely secret even as between allied countries. There are other parts which are relatively secret, that is to say, several countries are in possession of those facts, nevertheless they are treated

more or less as secret. So there are grades of secrecy: some parts which are absolutely secret, as I said, are not available to any other country and other parts which are relatively secret may be available to those who co-operate together.

**Seth Govind Das:** Which are the countries that are mainly helping us in our research as far as atomic energy is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is hardly a question which it would be fitting for me to answer. When we are dealing with a number of countries and seek their co-operation one cannot mention the main countries in that way.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Is there any factory for manufacturing atom bombs in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir. We are not thinking in terms of atom bombs. We are thinking in terms of processing various minerals out of which atomic energy comes. Probably we shall be subjecting these minerals to this processing and use the energy for research work.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorty Rao:** Is there any proposal to start an atomic energy research institute in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do, not quite understand the question. We are carrying on atomic research and this will grow. Probably the headquarters of the research will be in Bombay.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** To the knowledge of the Prime Minister how many countries are in possession of this atomic energy?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I regret I am not in possession of that information.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know if the Government of India is financing the study and research of nuclear physics in the different universities in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, Sir.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Outside the University Science College, Calcutta, are there any other universities financed by the Government to carry on research work in nuclear physics?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I could not give the list of names but I believe there are some universities where such research is being carried on and they are helped by the Government of India.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is there any co-ordination?

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether the Government is contemplating to invite German scientists to assist in our atomic research?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is no present intention of any particular person like that being invited but we are continually thinking in terms—not merely in respect of atomic energy but of scientific work generally—of inviting eminent scientists from abroad.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether we have any cyclotron or any such instrument for atomic fission or breaking up the atom?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I know there is one cyclotron in Calcutta. I am not quite clear whether there is any such apparatus anywhere else in India.

## FORMATION OF OVERSEAS SHIPPING CORPORATION

**\*1318. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether there is a plan to form an Overseas Shipping Corporation to ply merchant vessels to the Middle-East and the Far-East?

(b) What is the capital of the proposed Corporation and how is it proposed to be issued?

(c) What is the gross tonnage proposed to be acquired for the Corporation?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) to (c). Yes, I would refer the honourable member to my answer to Starred Question No. 435 on the 16th February 1949, and its supplementaries.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether the necessary technical personnel needed for running this Corporation will be obtained before this Corporation is started?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Everything necessary will be done. As a matter of fact the agreement with the proposed Managing Agents is yet to be finalised and when the time is ripe the question of engaging suitable personnel will certainly be considered.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I ask whether the technical personnel are being trained for this purpose?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** For which purpose? I cannot quite follow the question.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** For helping the Shipping Corporation.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know what kind of training is contemplated. The scheme contemplates a Board of Directors on which the Government will have a majority. Then the management—the immediate management—would be entrusted to an experienced shipping concern. I think that should suffice for all practical purposes.

## COMPENSATION TO INDIANS FOR LOSSES IN BURMA AND THE FAR-EAST IN WORLD WAR II

**\*1319. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what steps have been taken to get adequate compensation for losses sustained by Indian nationals in Burma, and other countries of the Far-East during the last war?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs):** Claims for compensation for losses sustained by Indian nationals in Burma, Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Siam and Philippines have been registered by the respective War Damage Claims Commissions of those countries. In respect of damage sustained in China, Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies, the claims of our nationals have been included in the repatriations claims against Japan before the Far Eastern Commission. No compensation has, however, actually been paid by any country. Adequate representations have been made by the Government of India, where necessary, to the authorities concerned to ensure that, in payment of compensation, Indian claimants get their due share.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** May I know the total losses suffered by Indian nationals in the countries referred to?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** That is extremely difficult to give off-hand. There are different figures for different countries. For example with regard to the Far

Eastern countries it is not possible to get an actual estimate as the Indian nationals there themselves have not yet submitted complete figures. With regard to certain countries figures can be had like Burma and Malaya.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the losses referred to in this question pertain to the period before the British retreat from these countries or after their re-entry into them?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** The claims for damages are for damages done during the war, that is before the re-entry of the British.

**Shri Krishna Chandra Sharma:** Has any assurance been received from any of the countries, Burma, Malaya etc., in regard to the compensation?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** With regard to Burma and Malaya negotiations are pretty far advanced and there will be a decision very soon. With regard to other countries I am sorry to say that the negotiations are not yet so far advanced.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Is there any time-limit fixed within which the claims are to be made?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** That depends on the different countries. In regard to certain countries the War Damage Claims Commission of those countries has put a certain time-limit by which the claims could be put in. But it is not possible to say the same with regard to all countries. Every country has made its own rules.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Am I to understand that losses were sustained by our nationals during the period between the British retreat from these countries and their re-entry into them?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** Yes, that is right.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Will the Honourable Minister kindly give the dates for the various countries so that people may make claims by the specified dates?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** I think the dates have already expired. The dates were given and the claims have been put in most of the countries, but the figures for all the countries are not available. Figures for some countries like Burma and Malaya are available but for other countries we have not been able to get the figures.

#### SAFETY OF INDIANS IN MALAYA

\*1320. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life and property of Indians in Malaya have been jeopardized during the recent disturbances there; if so, to what extent; and

(b) whether any help has been requested by or rendered to Britain from our country in quelling the disturbances?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) The total loss of life sustained by Indians (civilians and police) in the Federation of Malaya upto 31st December, 1948 was 26 and the total number of injured was 40. 321 Indians were detained under the Emergency Regulations in Malaya upto the end of January 1949, of whom 58 were repatriated to India, at their own option.

There has been no appreciable loss of property of Indians. Indian labour lines and residences on certain estates have been destroyed by terrorists of which details are not available.

(b) No, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the British Colonial Office been moved in the matter of compensation to the relatives or dependants of the victims killed in these disturbances?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** Where compensation is due—with regard to non-Indians also—there is a general rule. There we certainly press the claims of Indians also for compensation.

• **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Government made an approach already?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** It has been made as I said, with regard to those to whom compensation is due. But there might be cases of loss of life in which compensation according to the laws of the land might not be due.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are these disturbances political in nature?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** Yes, they are political in nature, rather terrorist in nature.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that Gurkha soldiers are employed by Britain there for quelling these disturbances?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** I am not aware whether Gurkha soldiers are employed. Might be.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are those types of cases where compensation is not due and cannot be claimed?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** I am sorry I would not be able to reply that off-hand; I would require notice.

#### ALLOCATION OF REFUGEES TO PROVINCES AND STATES

\*1321. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the present position of the allocations of refugees made to various provinces and states?

(b) What steps are being taken to complete such allocations by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Wherever any Region has a larger number of displaced persons than its quota, arrangements are being made to move the excess to other regions.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of displaced persons allocated to various Provinces and States.*

| S. No. | Name of Province/State                    | Number of refugees allocated (in lakhs)                                                                                                     | Remarks                                       |
|--------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                         | 3                                                                                                                                           | 4                                             |
| 1      | (a) East Punjab<br>(b) East Punjab States | 13 (Urban) plus the entire rural population of West Punjab and rural population of Punjabi extraction from other parts of Western Pakistan. | Except for Bhiwani Tehsil of Hissar District. |

| 1                      | 2 | 3               | 4 |
|------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 2 United Provinces     |   | 4               |   |
| 3 Bombay               |   | 5               |   |
| 4 C. P.                |   | 3               |   |
| 5 Bihar                |   | 0.5             |   |
| 6 Orissa               |   | 0.25            |   |
| 7 Assam                |   | (to begin with) |   |
| 8 Delhi                |   | 2.5             |   |
| 9 Ajmer-Merwara        |   | 2.5             |   |
| 10 Himachal Pradesh    |   | 0.5             |   |
| 11 Kutch               |   | ..              |   |
| 12 Madhya Bharat Union |   | ..              |   |
| 13 Matsya Union        |   | 2               |   |
| 14 Rajasthan Union     |   | 1               |   |
| 15 Saurashtra Union    |   | 1               |   |
| 16 Vindhya Pradesh     |   | 1               |   |
| 17 Jaipur              |   | 0.5             |   |
| 18 Bikaner             |   | 1               |   |
| 19 Jodhpur             |   | 0.5             |   |
| 20 Baroda State        |   | 0.5             |   |
| 21 Jaisalmer           |   | ..              |   |
| 22 Rampur State        |   | ..              |   |

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any uniformity in every Province and state where these refugees are rehabilitated, as far as their allowances are concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not follow the question. So far as their relief is concerned, there is a uniformity. As regards rehabilitation, schemes are submitted by the different Governments and these are considered and money is given by way of loan or grant.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are these allowances given to the different refugees according to the circumstances and market rates and other things prevailing in those parts of the country or the Provinces where they are rehabilitated?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not yet understand as to what the honourable member means by allowances. We do not give any allowances. Those who are in the camps are given food and clothing of those who are outside camps, are granted loans for their rehabilitation.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Will the Government see that before it sends more refugees to the Provinces those who have already gone there are properly rehabilitated?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Government is certainly taking steps to see that they are properly rehabilitated. But there are occasions when people come from Pakistan and we have to move them to one province or other; it is not possible to keep them at Waga. We have to move them to camps where the Government has full arrangement for their feeding and clothing.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is not a fact that these allocations have so far been paper allocations only and nothing has been done in accordance with these allocations so far?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In regard to certain Provinces they are no doubt paper allocations. For instance C. P. was to take three lakhs but up till now they have taken not more than one lakh. But in regard to certain other areas they are not merely paper allocations. They are making arrangements for taking them.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Do Government intend to send some more refugees to the Matsya Union, and if so how many?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes. There is about two lakh acres of land available there and the Central Government is taking charge of that land and sending displaced persons there under the direct control and supervision of the Central Government.

**Seth Govind Das:** Do Government receive periodical reports from the various Provinces where these refugees have been sent, and will the Government be pleased to state what percentage of those sent to various Provinces have been rehabilitated up till now?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am afraid we have not been receiving regular periodical reports from the different Governments notwithstanding the mandate.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know what proportion of the expenditure is borne by the Centre and what proportion, if any, by the Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As far as relief and providing of technical education is concerned, the Government of India pays the whole amount of expenditure incurred. As regards rehabilitation schemes and loans for housing and rehabilitation, the money is provided by the Centre and the arrangement is that the losses will be shared on a 50-50 basis.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire of the Honourable Minister what is the latest position with regard to the Provinces of Bihar and Assam as regards reception of refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** We have allocated a certain number of refugees to Bihar and Assam. So far as Assam is concerned, they have got about 2½ lakhs of refugees but I am sorry to state that they are not taking any steps to rehabilitate them. Their contention is that if they start camps then it will be a permanent responsibility on their hands. Otherwise they will be rehabilitated themselves. We have pressed on Assam to prepare schemes for providing houses wherever necessary.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the allocation of refugees to Madras and whether that allocation has been completed?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There was no allocation for Madras but all the same there are about 10,000 refugees there. We have written to all the Provinces saying that wherever there are refugees they have to be rehabilitated whether we have made allocation or not. Allocations were made with regard to Provinces and States where the displaced persons were likely to go.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether it is a fact that the refugees are refusing to go to the Provinces or States where they are asked to go, and is it also a fact that it is not for want of willingness on the part of some of the Provinces that these allocations are not strictly enforced?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In certain cases, it is true that refugees have refused to go to certain Provinces, but in such cases we can refuse to help them. But there are also Provinces who have refused to make arrangements for them. For instance, in the case of Madras the Provincial Government had offered to rehabilitate about 10,000 persons at the very beginning. 10,000 persons are there in relief camps now but no steps have been taken to rehabilitate them. I have already addressed the Honourable Premier and he has written back stating that he is taking steps to rehabilitate them.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know whether the number of refugees allocated for rehabilitation in Matsya Union is larger or smaller than the number of evacuees who left this area?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I think it is smaller.

## VALUATION OF EVACUEE'S PROPERTY

\*1322. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state at what stage the valuation of the evacuees' property is?

(b) What is the total value of the properties of the evacuees who left Pakistan for India so far valued?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) As regards urban immoveable property the honourable member is referred to my answer to part (a) of Starred Question No. 113 by Shri B. N. Munavalli on the 3rd February, 1949. As regards agricultural property no agreement has yet been concluded with Pakistan Government, but the question is under the consideration of both the Dominions.

(b) Does not arise.

## EXPORT LICENCES

\*1323. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the total number of export licences that were issued during the last financial year province-wise?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Statistics of the number of export licences issued are not maintained province-wise and the labour and time involved in collecting these statistics will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AMONG INDUSTRIAL LABOURERS IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

\*1324. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether any attempt has been made by the Government of India with respect to the Centrally administered areas to organise co-operative societies among the industrial labourers?

(b) If so, how many such societies have been formed and of what nature?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Attempts to organise co-operative societies among industrial workers have been made in Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) (i) Forty, two and four such co-operative societies have so far been registered in Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Himachal Pradesh respectively. In Delhi there has been no response from industrial workers.

(ii) The nature of the co-operative societies in Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Himachal Pradesh is as follows:

| Ajmer-Merwara—           |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Weavers                  | 27 |
| Wool workers             | 1  |
| Wool grading             | 4  |
| Narishalas               | 5  |
| Brimakers                | 1  |
| Tin and iron Fabricators | 1  |
| Chappal Manufacturers    | 1  |
| TOTAL                    | 40 |

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

|                                                                     |  |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---|
| Coorg—                                                              |  | 1 |
| Plantation (Coffee)                                                 |  | 1 |
| Motor Transport Industry                                            |  | 2 |
| TOTAL                                                               |  | 3 |
| Himachal Pradesh—                                                   |  | 3 |
| Industrial Societies of Weavers, Oilmen and Shoe makers             |  | 1 |
| Industrial Society of Labourers consisting of Masons and Carpenters |  | 4 |
| TOTAL                                                               |  | 4 |

## SELECTION AND TRAINING OF INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

\*1325. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government have any scheme to start a school for training Indian Foreign Service personnel?

(b) How many candidates were accepted by the Public Service Commission during the year 1948 for the Foreign Service?

(c) Were all these candidates selected through open competition?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Government have no special scheme for starting a separate school for training Indian Foreign Service personnel. They are, however, given some special training at the Indian Administrative Service Training School in Delhi. After this training, which normally lasts three months, they are sent abroad for further training. On their return, they receive practical training in the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) and (c). Normally all candidates will be selected through open competition. But in view of the urgent demand for personnel to fill Foreign Service appointments, the Federal Public Service Commission was asked to select candidates suitable for the Foreign Service. They supplied a graded list of 183 candidates for this purpose. All these were candidates between the ages of 26 and 45 and had been graded as a result of interview by the Commission. Out of these, 37 have been selected for appointment to the Indian Foreign Service. In addition six candidates were appointed to the Indian Foreign Service in 1948 as a result of the competitive examination held in 1947.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** How many of them were taken from ex-military personnel?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There were some such personnel selected also but I am not able to give the figures off-hand.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** For the purpose of selection, may I know if any qualifications are prescribed, and if so what are those qualifications?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There are certain standard qualifications which are laid down for such selections, for example for candidates for the Indian Administrative Service. In the same way certain qualifications are necessary for candidates for the Indian Foreign Service. I am sorry I have not got the details with me here.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** In regard to (a), are there any special experts in foreign affairs attached to the Indian Administrative Training School to give special training on foreign affairs to these boys?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** In the Indian Administrative Service Training School they get experience with regard to general administration. It is when they come to the Ministry of External Affairs that they get their training in foreign affairs, but they have to undergo a pretty long period in the External Affairs Ministry.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that the Defence Ministry is going to start a school in the near future where different languages would be taught, and is there any proposal for teaching different languages to these candidates before they are sent to different countries in order to acquaint them with the language of the country where they are sent?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is a school which has been actually started—it is not going to be started, it has been started already—in the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of External Affairs is also collaborating with the Ministry of Defence in running the School of Languages and many of the candidates or even officials of the External Affairs Ministry are sent to this School for learning foreign languages.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** To which country are these candidates of the Administrative Service sent for further training, and who foots their bill?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The bill is footed by the Government and the candidates are sent to various countries according to necessity.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has the External Affairs Ministry got any special experts in foreign affairs to judge whether the students are fully qualified or not, or is their experience only from the time when the Department was started?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The top officials of the External Affairs Ministry are certainly experts in foreign affairs—otherwise they would not be at the top there—and they are to judge whether the students are qualified or not.

**Shri Jainarain Vyas:** May I know whether the competition referred to in answer to (c) is open to candidates from Indian States also, and if so is it on the same basis as is applicable to the students from the Provinces?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I think it is now open to students from Indian States also—it was not open formerly.

#### SUBSIDY TO NEPAL

\*1326. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the amount of annual subsidy paid by the Government of India to Nepal?

(b) Is it a fact that this money is also meant for the welfare of the disabled Gurkha soldiers released from the Government of India service?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) The annual subsidy paid by the Government of India to Nepal is rupees ten lakhs.

(b) No conditions are attached to the payment which make it obligatory on the Nepalese Government to expend the money on any specific purpose.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Is it a fact that the Government of India very recently paid a sum of Rs. 57 lakhs to the Government of Nepal?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** What is the object of this annual subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The Government of Nepal is a friendly government, and we think that will help them.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I add something to the information given by my colleague.

This subsidy was fixed at the end of the first World War, presumably for services rendered during that war. That is continuing. Subsequently, at the end of the second World War, a fresh subsidy of a similar amount, I think was agreed to. Then this was capitalised when a lump-sum payment was made to the Nepalese Government. That was done by the previous government. All this was done by the previous government. I do not know what this sum of Rs. 57 lakhs is. But a lump-sum far exceeding Rs. 57 lakhs was paid to the Nepal Government, may be in 1945-46, probably in 1946. That sum was supposed to be spent in some productive scheme, river valley schemes, etc.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister inform the House after making enquiries? I mean about this Rs. 57 lakhs; may be between Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 60 lakhs.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** That sum has been paid. If the honourable member wants to know the exact sum, that can be found out. The decision to pay a certain big lump-sum was taken by the previous Government, and it was capitalised. The exact amount can be found out.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if this subsidy paid by the British Government is now, after partition, shared by Pakistan Government as well?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In spite of the new set-up after the 15th August, 1947, and the new relations between India and Nepal, has not this matter been reconsidered by the successor Government of the British regime?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It has been reconsidered, and the subsidy of Rs. 10 lakhs is a re-adjusted subsidy. It was not the same before.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has it been reduced or enhanced?

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** May I know if the Government is aware that near about fifteen per cent. of the Gurkhas serving under the Government of India in the Gurkha Regiment are persons actually born in India. So I am asking if the Government propose to consider this fact, in relation to the subsidy given to the Government of Nepal?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** This is an agreement arrived at between two Governments—the Government of India and the Government of Nepal. The Government of India then was not the present government, but the previous government. But normally speaking, the successor government honours such agreements, and therefore we decided to honour that agreement.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the fact that the Gurkhas were employed in fighting wars for the U.K.—imperialistic wars; why has not the Government approached the U. K. Government to share this subsidy?

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there any agreement that a certain number of Gurkhas will be supplied to the Indian army every year?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There are a number of Gurkha troops in the Indian Army. That has been done by arrangement, or if you like, with the knowledge of the Nepalese Government.

## PURCHASE OF MACHINE TOOLS BY GOVERNMENT

\*1327. **Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many machine tools were purchased by Government for (i) railway; (ii) military; (iii) industries; and (iv) agriculture departments in the years 1947 and 1948?

(b) How many of them are of Indian manufacture and how many of foreign manufacture?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) It is not possible to give the information in terms of numbers of machine tools. The value of purchases is as follows:

|                       | 1947             | 1948               |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                       | Rs.              | Rs.                |
| Railways . . . . .    | 63,11,256        | 2,16,34,730        |
| Defence . . . . .     | 20,189           | 1,33,151           |
| Agriculture . . . . . | 13,688           | 1,36,152           |
|                       | <u>63,45,132</u> | <u>2,19,04,033</u> |

Information regarding purchases by the Industries Department is not available but the value is not likely to be appreciable.

(b) Such separate figures for each of the three Departments are not available, but taking the purchases made by the Government of India on behalf of all indentors, the position is:

|                               | 1947               | 1948               |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                               | Rs.                | Rs.                |
| Indian manufacture . . . . .  | 3,18,674           | 12,90,375          |
| Foreign manufacture . . . . . | 1,02,18,385        | 2,26,33,565        |
|                               | <u>1,05,37,059</u> | <u>2,39,23,940</u> |

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Sir, is the Government satisfied that the machine tools imported from abroad would not have been obtained in India from Indian manufacturers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Generally, that is the position.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Does the Controller of Imports scrutinise every import license, for the import of machine tools?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should think so, but I am not positive about it.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is it a fact that the Defence and Railway Departments were the largest users of machine tools during the war years?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** May be so.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Has my honourable friend any estimate of the number of machine tools received by India from Germany last year, as part of reparations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I cannot supply the information straight-away.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Is it a fact that the Committee on the Utilisation of Disposals took strong exception to the purchase of machine tools abroad, when there was a large number of machine tools deteriorating in this country?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid my honourable friend would have to address that question to the Honourable Minister for Industry. I am concerned only with the import aspect of machine tools.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Were these transactions effected in India or in foreign countries, and if in foreign countries, may I know whether any Indian commission agents were employed, or did only the foreigners earn the commissions out of these purchases?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know how this question arises. But I may say that there are Government organisations abroad through which these purchases are made, when purchases are not made locally.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I wanted to know whether the agents employed by these organisations are foreign agents or Indians, because agents earn crores of rupees as commission. I want to know whether Indians were employed as the agents.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have no information.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Were these purchases made through the Department or through purchasing agents?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There are purchasing organisations in the different countries, and I take it that these purchases took place locally and through these agencies. But I may tell the honourable member that this aspect of the question appertains to the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are there no Indian agents of the foreign companies to supply these articles in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have no information. Commerce Ministry does not make the purchases.

## REFUGEES IN OKHA TRANSIT CAMP

\*1328. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether any representation from the displaced persons in Okha (Kathiawar) has been received complaining that no arrangement for their removal to a permanent camp has been made?

(b) Since how long have they been in the Okha Refugee Transit Camp?

(c) Have all facilities for food and lodging been provided for them?

(d) Is it a fact that they were kept in cold weather without any sufficient coverings?

(e) Why have they not been removed to a permanent camp?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) For about three months.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) Instructions have already been issued to shift these displaced persons from Okha to relief camp in Udaipur.



**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In reply to (d) the Honourable Minister gave an answer in the negative. May I know whether any representation has been made to the Honourable Minister that they have been kept there without any clothes being supplied to withstand the cold weather?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** My information is that they were supplied with blankets.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When, Sir? After the expiry of the cold season or when?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I take it that they were supplied when they arrived there and that was in the cold season.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What was the complaint, Sir, may I know of these refugees? Has the complaint reached the Honourable Minister?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The complaint was that they wanted to be removed to some other permanent camp.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Did they not say that they have not had food for a number of days and they had no clothes?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not have the complaint before me. We have been receiving complaints and they were referred to the Provincial or State Governments which were in charge of the camp at that time.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Did I not make a reference and did not the Honourable Minister say that the Government were arranging with the Baroda Government...

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member has the information in his possession. Next question.

#### WATER CHARGES FROM OCCUPANTS OF 'C' TYPE CHUMMERIES IN LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI

\*1329. { **Shri Satis Chandra Samata:**  
          { **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:**

Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of 'C' type chummary quarters in Lodi Road, New Delhi;
- (b) the rate of water charges from each such quarter (i) at present and (ii) in 1948;
- (c) if there be any increase in rate, the reason for the same;
- (d) the rate of water charges in other types of chummeries;
- (e) what class of officers reside in such chummeries; and
- (f) what their highest and lowest salaries are?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) 480, of which 280 are in the occupation of married officers and the remaining two hundred are occupied by single officers, two officers occupying one chummary.

(b) The so-called water charges also include charges for electricity used in common places, e.g., verandhas, stair cases, dining rooms, kitchens, lavatories, etc., sweepers' pay and the cost of cleaning materials.

The present rate is Rs. 9/8/- per chummary the rate in 1948 was Rs. 4/8/-.

(c) The increase is due to increase in the quantity of water and electricity actually consumed, and the increased charges for sweepers, etc.

(d) Rs. 3/9/- p.m. in the case of Tibbia College Chummeries. Rs. 8/4/- p.m. in the case of Ibbetson Road Chummeries. Rs. 4/7/- p.m. in the case of Alexandra Place Chummeries.

(e) Officers drawing less than Rs. 600/- p.m.

(f) Ranging between Rs. 50/- and 475/- p.m.

**Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** Is it a fact, Sir, that the refugees who live on the top floor of these chummeries consume more water and electricity and for that reason higher charges are levied on the officers living below?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is one of the reasons, Sir.

**Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** Do Government consider the desirability of taking the charges of the refugees on the Government's own head?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The fact is that the refugees do not pay.

#### EXHIBITION OF FILM "INDIA SPEAKS" IN NEW YORK

\*1330. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news which appeared in almost all the newspapers dated the 26th February, 1949, that the film "India Speaks" shown in New York was objected to by the Indians there?

(b) Are Government aware that Indian students in New York protested and made a demonstration outside the cinema house?

(c) What steps have Government taken or propose to take in the matter?

(d) Will Government take steps to see that the exhibition of the film is stopped?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The film has already been withdrawn from circulation.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, who are the producers of this film, foreigners or an Indian firm and whether it passed the Censor Department before it was sent to a foreign country?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is not a film manufactured by us, but by foreigners.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was it taken in India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It was taken in India, but probably long before. It is not a new thing; it is a thing of some years back.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have not got the exact date.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did the cultural attache or some educational officer of our embassy in the U.S.A. see this film either on Government's instructions or suo motu and make a report to the Government about it?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Which Government?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Our Government.

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**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** When our attention was drawn to it, there was no need to make a formal representation, but we drew the attention of the authorities concerned, and it is as a result of that that the film has been withdrawn.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that several news reels were shown in the U. K. and U.S.A. last year particularly after the 15th August, 1947 with a definite propagandist bias against India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Deputy Minister said that the film has since been withdrawn. May I know on what date it was withdrawn? Is it a fact that the production has been made and in reply to exhibitors, they have stated that they are going to be shown in other cinemas also?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Whether it is going to be shown in other cinemas or not, it is a fact that it has been withdrawn.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that film producers in Hollywood continue to produce even today films prejudicial to India?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What steps do Government propose to take in respect of all films produced in foreign countries which bring a bad name to India and affect adversely our reputation?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am afraid, it is too general to answer.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask whether Government will take steps to see that these films produced by the foreigners at least in future be passed by the Censor before they are taken? Do Government intend to do that?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** As regards films which are exhibited in foreign lands, it is not possible for the Indian Censor to test and give a certificate.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that there is an arrangement in the U.S.A. that films pertaining to a particular country are generally got censored by the cultural department of the embassies? If so, is our embassy functioning in respect of films that are being produced today and are they consulted in the matter?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is no such arrangement as far as I am aware for any country in the U.S.A. Privately or informally such things might be done.

#### PROTECTION TO INDIAN BISCUIT INDUSTRY

\*1331. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of biscuits from sterling area has been placed in the Open General Licence; if so, since when;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Indian biscuit industry has been adversely affected thereby; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to protect the Indian biscuit industry?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes; since 4th September 1948.

(b) No such representation has been received from the Industry.

(c) Government are at present considering the question as to whether there is a *prima facie* case to refer the claim for protection of the Indian biscuit industry to the Tariff Board for investigation and report.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was the import of foreign biscuits completely stopped during the War?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am not in a position to say.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know, Sir, if these Open General Licence policy with regard to foreign biscuits were adopted at the request of the biscuit trade people in India or at the request of foreign manufacturers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** In the interests of the people of the country.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know Sir, if action has been taken at the request of foreign tradesmen, I mean foreign industries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Not at all. I may tell the House that that country's requirements in respect of biscuits have been estimated at 25,000 tons per annum out of which not more than 10,000 to 12,000 tons per annum can be expected to be manufactured by the Indian concerns provided flour is available, which is not the case always.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the *per capita* requirement of biscuit, Sir.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The honourable member might work it out himself.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if the Britannia Biscuit Factory in Calcutta is partly Indian and partly foreign? If it is a mixed one, what percentage of it is Indian?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not see how it arises.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are there any applications before the Government for having more biscuit factories in the country and are some of these applications rejected by Government?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have no information.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I wanted to know the reason why this Open General Licence system has been permitted. What is the basis on which these orders have been placed with foreign firms?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Because the demand in the country cannot be met from the indigenous manufacture.

#### VISIT OF INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN TURKEY TO PARIS

\*1332. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Ambassador in Turkey recently spent a few days in Paris;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit, and whether permission of Government had been obtained for temporarily leaving his charge; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by him in connection therewith?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) No. He did not go to Paris.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Is it a fact that he went to London on a private visit without the permission of the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is a fact that he went to London, not on a private visit, but there was some question of purchases of barley from Brazil. Our general instructions to all Ambassadors are that they should not move out of their sphere of activity without special permission. Of course, when some sudden emergency arises the Ambassador might do so in the hope of getting permission subsequently as in the present instance. He went rather suddenly to London in connection with this purchase of barley from Brazil and before he could get permission, he reported to us and according to his report his visit there led to the Government of India saving in this deal a sum of over £50,000.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the telephonic communication between Ankara and Delhi so inadequate that he could not get permission before he left Ankara for London or wherever it was?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot answer for the telephonic communications. It is not easy to get in touch with Ankara on these long distance lines.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what is the general rule with regard to these Ministers in foreign countries, Sir, because, the other day I read in the papers about our Embassy in Sweden also going and coming to London and other places, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The rule is that they go out of their charge after obtaining special permission.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Was he commissioned to bargain for the purchase of barley from Brazil by India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot go into the details of the matter. He had been connected in Turkey with the Brazilian Embassy. There was a chance of the deal falling through. As a result of his visit I am informed that a saving of £53,000 was made.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Apart from the savings which he was instrumental in making—this could have been made somebody else accredited by Government—will the Honourable the Prime Minister be good enough to go into the matter and give the fullest possible information in order to remove misapprehension?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have made enquiries into this matter.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How is it then that after enquiries the Prime Minister is not able to say whether this Ambassador who was stationed in Turkey was commissioned to purchase barley from Brazil through London?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is no question of commissioning anybody. Our Ambassador in Turkey has to deal with other Embassies occasionally. Sometimes some negotiations or informal suggestions take place and these are followed up sometime later.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** I want definite information as to whether the Government of India thought it best to send this Ambassador to London in order to negotiate for barley with Brazil?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have already said that he went there before obtaining the permission of the Government of India. Immediately we heard of it we asked for further particulars and have now received them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that we have a full-fledged Ambassador in Brazil why was it so very necessary or urgent for our Ambassador in Ankara to go to London for this deal about Brazil barley?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The deal was effected in London and not in Brazil or in Ankara. Whether it was absolutely necessary or not can be judged from the result. The result was advantageous to us.

#### CONDITION OF EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE NEWSPAPER CONCERNS

**\*1333. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the answer to part (b) of Starred question No. 600 asked by Shri Kailash Behari Lal in the Central Legislative Assembly on 20th November, 1944 and also to starred question No. 594 asked by Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) on 30th August, 1948, regarding the statistics of private newspaper owners and their employees with regard to rules of leave, list of holidays, salary grades, dearness allowance, conditions of appointment etc. and state whether Government propose to take any further action for the betterment of the conditions of employees of private owned newspapers?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The defects mentioned in the Labour Investigation Committee's report on labour conditions in printing presses were mostly confined to the private unregulated presses. With the enforcement of the Factories Act, 1948, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, it is hoped that there will be material improvement in the working conditions of the staff of privately-owned newspapers.

Government propose to bring in Central Legislation to regulate the conditions of work in all Shops and Commercial establishments.

Several provincial governments have already passed Shop Assistants or Commercial Undertaking Act with a view to give protection to workers in commercial establishments. Workers in private newspapers can take advantage of these Acts.

Government also intend to set up tripartite committees for the more important industries in which the Labour Investigation Committee's report indicated a *prima facie* case for improvement in working conditions. So far such industrial committees have been set up for Plantations, Coal Mining, Cotton Textiles, Training and Leather Manufactories and Cement industries. The desirability of having such a committee for the newspaper industry will be considered.

#### VISIT OF AFGHAN TRADE DELEGATION

**\*1334. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Afghan trade delegation had come to India to finalize a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Indian Government especially to secure mill cloth;

(b) if so, whether the treaty was finalized; and

(c) what are the terms of the said treaty?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) An Afghan Trade Delegation came to Delhi to discuss the terms of a Treaty of Trade and Commerce with the Representatives of the Government of India. The terms of the Treaty do not specifically cover the supply of cloth. The Government of India have however agreed to a quota of cloth for Afghanistan.

(b) and (c). The treaty has not yet been finalised; agreement has however been reached between the Representatives of the Government of India and the Afghan Trade Delegation in regard to the terms of the Treaty; which is being presented to both the Governments for acceptance before formal signature.

**Seth Govind Das:** What are the chief articles which are going to be sent to Afghanistan from here and what are the chief articles that we are going to receive from Afghanistan according to the agreement?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This particular trade agreement does not specifically refer to any commodity that may be exchanged in that fashion. It is a treaty that seeks to extend to Afghanistan what is known as the Most-Favoured-Nation treatment.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is the Standing Committee attached to the Department being consulted in regard to this matter?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As far as I can recollect, I think this matter was placed before the Committee. But then, as I said, the treaty has not yet been finalised.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the exchange rate of the Indian rupee in Afghanistan show whether the Rupee has appreciated or depreciated recently?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I cannot give an answer to that question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what is our trade route to Afghanistan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is via Pakistan.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** While passing through Pakistan territory have we to pay any duty to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Afghanistan, being an independent sovereign country is entitled to the benefits of what is known as the Barcelona Convention under which goods in transit of this kind are free from any kind of duty.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know the quantity of cloth agreed to be sent to Afghanistan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** We have agreed to give to Afghanistan 10 million yards for 1949 apart from the quota of 10 million allotted but not yet utilised.

#### VALUE OF IMPORTED LIQUOR

\*1335. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the import of foreign liquor into India in the year 1948;

(b) whether there is any proposal to decrease the import of liquor in the next financial year; and

(c) whether liquor is imported from Dollar countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Rs. 75,08,000 represented the value of foreign liquor imported in 1948.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) No.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Seth Govind Das:** In regard to both price and quantity, was the liquor imported in 1947, more or less than in the previous year?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have not got comparative figures. But it seems to me there was an increase in 1947-48 over the figure for 1946-47. Full figures for the later periods are not yet available.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I know why there is no proposal to reduce the import in view of the fact that prohibition has been introduced in several Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I might invite the honourable member's attention to the fact that the import trade control is exercised only on account of the foreign exchange problems. This control has nothing to do with the policy of prohibition that might be adopted by this Government in future.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What is the total quantity of liquor imported this year?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have not got the figures in gallons.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any scheme to produce similar liquors in India?

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### UNEMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER STATISTICS

\*1336. **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 896 asked on 4th March, 1949 regarding unemployment in India and state whether the Government of India have any intention to bring a legislative measure in the immediate future making statistical returns of the unemployed and manpower situation in India by the Provincial and State Governments compulsory?

(b) What is the set up of the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) While the desirability of having accurate statistics of the extent of unemployment in India can not be questioned, there are practical difficulties in enforcing legislation of the kind suggested by the honourable member. This is a matter that will require very careful consideration after acquiring further experience of the working of employment exchanges in India.

(b) The Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment consists of a Headquarters Organisation at New Delhi and a Regional Organisation in each Province. The Headquarters Organisation has a Director-General at the head assisted by a Secretariat staff and three Directorates, viz., of Employment, Training and Publicity. The office at each Provincial Headquarters consists of a Regional Director and his staff. In addition, there are a number of Employment Exchanges and Training Centres in each Province which are looked after by the appropriate Regional Director under the control and guidance of the Director-General.

##### TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

\*1337. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India propose to reconsider the policy of trade sanctions against South Africa?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): No.

## ACTION AGAINST SOUTH AFRICANS UNDER RECIPROCITY ACT

\*1338. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the action taken under the several clauses of the Reciprocity Act against South Africa, with particular reference to the number of South African Whites who sought admission to India, and how many were admitted and how many were excluded?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): Government made rules under the Reciprocity Act of 1943 (i) declaring all persons of South African domicile, who are not of Indian origin, to be prohibited immigrants and regulating their entry into India by permits; (ii) prohibiting South Africans of non-Indian origin, domiciled in Natal and Transvaal, from acquiring, hiring or occupying any immovable property in India except with the permission of the Central Government and (iii) declaring all South Africans except those domiciled in the Cape Province, ineligible for election to any local authority in India or for voting in the election of any such authority.

Since 1st December, 1944, which was the date of enforcement of the Rules, 119 applications have been received, of which 103 have been allowed and 11 rejected.

## SCHEME OF ASSISTED EMIGRATION OF INDIANS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

\*1339. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the South African Government introduced on or about the 3rd March 1949, a new scheme of assisted emigration for South African Indians;

(b) if so, what its terms are;

(c) whether it is a fact that under the Cape Town Agreement the Indian assisted emigrant had the right of re-entry into South Africa;

(d) how many Indians had re-entered South Africa since the Cape Town Agreement; and

(e) whether the right of re-entry has been preserved under the new scheme?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) to (e). The Cape Town Agreement provides that for those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organize a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after three years' continuous absence from the Union. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within three years will be allowed to do so only on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them. No new scheme has been introduced recently by the Union Government. What has happened is that the Union Government have recently doubled the bonus which was admissible to returning emigrants under the old scheme. According to the information available, 462 persons who returned to India under the scheme since 1927 sought permission for re-entry into South Africa.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## LICENCES FOR FISHING AT OKHLA

114. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of fishing licences for fishing at Okhla issued during the current year?

(b) Is it a fact that in a number of cases the Executive Engineer (Agra Canal) has returned the licence fees and refused to issue any further licences and if so, why?

(c) Is it also a fact that the practice of issuing daily licences to anglers for angling at Okhla has also been stopped and if so, why?

(d) Are Government aware that by stopping the issue of the daily and annual fishing licences for Okhla, they have deprived a large number of people who used to enjoy and recreate themselves by this hobby of such recreation and if so, why?

The Honourable **Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and the Government of the United Provinces and when received will be placed on the table of the House.

## APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN DELHI AREA UNDER PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

115. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications presented to the Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act, 1939, for Delhi Area during the last six months;

(b) whether those applications were disposed of within the wage periods (one month), and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the dates fixed for hearing each application and the reasons for adjournments;

(d) what steps Government have taken to expedite the disposal of applications and if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government propose to provide by legislation the period within which an application must be disposed of?

The Honourable **Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Eight.

(b) No. The applications could not be disposed of within the same wage period as they were submitted to the Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act after its expiry.

| (c) Date of Institution | Date of hearing | Reasons, if any, for adjournment                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 20-11-48             | 2-2-49          | Application disposed of on 2-2-49.               |
| 2. 18-12-48             | 12-3-49         | Application disposed of on 12-3-49.              |
| 3. 12-1-49              | 19-3-49         | For want of notice to the employer.              |
| 4. 13-12-48             | 24-3-49         | Employer (Railway) has taken time for enquiries. |
| 5. 13-12-48             | 24-3-49         | Employer (Railway) has taken time for enquiries. |
| 6. 18-10-48             | 26-3-49         | For want of service of summons on the employer.  |
| 7. 18-12-48             | 30-3-49         | For want of notice to the employer.              |
| 8. 6-12-48              | 2-4-49          | Case fixed for evidence.                         |

(d) Necessary action to expedite the disposal of applications is invariably taken as far as possible.

(e) The question will be examined in connection with the amendment of the Payment of Wages Act when undertaken.

## APPLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT OF 1946

**116. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act No. XX of 1946 became operative;

(b) the names of the industrial establishments within Delhi Province to which it has been made applicable; and

(c) what standing orders are made by the Association for the control and management of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and Hospital for Women and Children, Delhi for its establishment?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) From the 23rd April 1946.

(b) A statement containing the information is attached.

(c) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, does not apply to the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, and the question, therefore, does not arise.

## STATEMENT

## List of Industrial Establishments in Delhi Province to which the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act applies

## I. Industrial Establishments in respect of which Standing Orders have been certified:

- (1) Hindustan Times Press, Ltd., New Delhi.
- (2) G. S. Kashyap & Sons, Ltd., Pataudi House, New Delhi
- (3) Western Hosiery and General Mills, Ltd., Delhi.
- (4) Birla Cloth & General Mills, Ltd., Delhi.
- (5) Delhi Iron Works, Chawri Bazar, Delhi.
- (6) Delhi Cloth & General Mills, Ltd., Delhi.
- (7) D. C. E. P. A., Ltd., New Delhi and D. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., Delhi.
- (8) Mahabir Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi.
- (9) Delhi Flour Mills Co., Roshanara Road, Delhi.
- (10) Ishwar Potteries, Ltd., Delhi.
- (11) Gwalior Potteries (Delhi), Factory Road, New Delhi.
- (12) Ganesh Flour Mills (Vegetable Products) Factory, Delhi.
- (13) Indian National Airways, Ltd., Willingdon Air Station, New Delhi.
- (14) Gwalior & Northern India Transport Co., Ltd., New Delhi.
- (15) Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.
- (16) Krishna Gold & Silver Thread Factory, Turkman Gate, Delhi.
- (17) Delhi Cloth Mills Chemical Works, and D. C. M. Vanaspati Manufacturing Works, Delhi.
- (18) Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi.

## II. Industrial Establishments of which Standing Orders are under process of certification:

- (1) Raghu Engineering Works, Delhi.
- (2) Delhi Joint Water & Sewage Board, New Delhi.
- (3) Raj Engineering Works, Delhi.
- (4) Sawatantra Bharat Mills, Ltd., Delhi.
- (5) National Printing Works, Mori Gate, Delhi.
- (6) New Garage, Ltd., New Delhi.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

## TREATMENT OF LAND BELONGING TO NAWAB SADAKAT ALI AND MR. LIAKAT ALI KHAN IN DELHI PROVINCE AS EVACUEE'S PROPERTY

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether the land measuring about 3,000 acres originally belonging to Nawab Sadakat Ali and Liakat Ali in Delhi Province has been declared as evacuee property?

(b) If so, what is the position at present and if not declared as yet, to whom does the land belong now?

(c) How many displaced persons are likely to be rehabilitated on this area?

(d) When was the land declared as evacuee property and when have displaced persons been rehabilitated?

(e) If not yet rehabilitated what are the reasons for the delay which has been caused?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena:** (a) Yes; but the agricultural land is about 1500 acres and not 3000 acres as stated by the honourable member.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 150 families.

(d) The land was declared as Evacuee Property in July, 1948 and it has not been allotted to any displaced person.

(e) The allocation of the land for the Khariff season, 1948-49 (October to April) was to be made in the beginning of October, 1948. Before allotting the land it was decided to take possession of it and orders were accordingly passed for taking over possession of the land in September 1948. Sir Datar Singh had been in possession of the land on the strength of the authority given by the owners to manage the property in return for a similar arrangement regarding Sir Datar Singh's property in Pakistan. According to the amendments made in the East Punjab Evacuee (Administration of Property) Act, 1947 as applied to Delhi Province no such transaction could be effective without being confirmed by the Custodian; and Sir Datar Singh had made no application for confirmation. Clarification was needed on certain legal issues and the matter was referred to the Law Ministry. On the basis of their opinion it was decided to take possession of the property. Before possession could be taken however the District Court granted an injunction on the application of Sir Datar Singh restraining the Custodian from disturbing the *status quo*. The injunction was vacated about a fortnight ago. A claim was duly filed by Sir Datar Singh before the Deputy Custodian incharge of Claims and Restoration under Section 7 of the East Punjab Evacuee (Administration of Property) Act, 1947. This is being heard.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I now whether a Government servant can file a suit against the Government? Was any sanction obtained from the Government? May I know what is the reason?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena:** I would refer the honourable member to the Honourable the Home Minister on that point.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that all landlords in East Punjab and elsewhere have been allotted ten acres each while Sir Datar Singh got more than a thousand acres?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That question does not arise. Legal proceedings are taking place in the matter and the matter is in the court.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Did not the Honourable Member state that the injunction has been rejected by the Court?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is not now in the court. He has filed a claim before the Assistant Custodian of Evacuee Property.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Does the suit exist now?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The suit has been dismissed, but he has filed a claim now and I hope that claim will be disposed of in a few days' time.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will these displaced persons be rehabilitated now?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I hope they will be rehabilitated, for there is yet one month.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The point is, apart from the question of compensation, if the Government have declared it to be evacuee property, what is the delay in rehabilitating these displaced persons?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have already informed the honourable member that although this property was declared evacuee property in July, Sir Datar Singh had put in some tenants and therefore we had to obtain possession of this land from the tenants before any displaced persons could be put in. When we served a notice on him, he filed a suit and brought injunction, and, of course, when injunction was granted, we could not do anything. Now that the injunction has been rejected and the suit has also been dismissed, he has filed a claim and that claim is being heard and I hope it will be disposed of in a few days' time.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister asked me to refer to the Honourable the Home Minister. May I request the Honourable the Home Minister to make enquiries as to whether a Government servant can file a suit without the sanction of Government?

Mr. Speaker: That is something different.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has there been any other Government servant who has exchanged his property in Pakistan with the property here which happens to be evacuee property?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I am not aware of that. Even in this case, it was not an exchange of property. It was an authority to manage the property on behalf of the landlord. It was not actual exchange.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that the deal which Sir Datar Singh was presented was repudiated by the owners?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: Yes, it is so.

Prof. H. G. Ranga: Is it a fact that Sir Datar Singh's property lost in West Punjab is worth about Rs. 1 crore?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It may be, but it does not affect the question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Was Liaqat Ali also consulted with regard to the disposal of his property?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: He was not consulted but we were informed that no authority to administer the property had been given.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know if the property referred to is in Delhi province only or also in Muzafarnagar?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is only in Delhi.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that some agricultural land left by Muslim evacuees in Chhattarpur in Delhi Province was exchanged by a Government servant with his property in Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister has not the information with him.

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: I have not got the information; if he gives information, I welcome it.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

### (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 24th March, 1949

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### ORAL ANSWERS

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Question No. 1340†. The Honourable Minister is not present, what is the position now?

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the honourable member does not lose his right.

#### APPOINTMENT OF NON-INDIANS TO CIVIL POSTS

\*1340. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any non-Indians were appointed to civil posts in the service of the Government of India during the year 1948 and if so, what are their designations and salaries?

(b) Were efforts made to see whether Indians of similar qualifications were available in India?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Yes. A statement‡ relating to appointments made by the Government of India is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Were these posts, which are referred to in this question, advertised by the Federal Public Services Commission or were they filled departmentally?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The general practice is to appoint non-Indians only when the Federal Public Services Commission has certified that suitable Indians are not likely to be available for the post, or it is quite clear from the circumstances of the case that no Indian will be available.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether these non-Indian posts are of a technical nature or for ordinary administrative purposes?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Most or a large number of the appointments are outside India.

Mr. Speaker: This question was dealt with a few days back.

#### PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION FILMS

\*1341. Shri V. C. Menava Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total number of Information Films made during the last official year?

† This question was actually taken up after Starred Question No. 1311. Printed serially in the day's Debate.

‡ Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy placed in the Library of the House.



to active service during the late World War and thereafter amounted to approximately 227 lakhs per annum. The number of such pensioners is about 76,000.

(b) The families of deceased personnel of the Armed Forces who are in distressed circumstances and are not in receipt of family pensions are eligible for relief, either by way of lump sum grants or in the form of a monthly pension from charitable funds at the disposal of the Headquarters of the three Services.

The children of Commissioned officers whose death is attributable to service are eligible for educational allowances, subject to certain conditions, in cases of real need; and the children of other ranks (including Junior Commissioned Officers) are eligible for practically free education. A certain number of scholarships at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, are available for the sons of Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks; while daughters of sailors, soldiers and airmen who were killed in action are granted a number of annual scholarships tenable at recognised educational institutions for girls.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What is the maximum and minimum pension allowed to an individual?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am afraid, Sir, I have not that information, but I can get it for the honourable member.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Is it a fact that the dependent of a Kashmir hero was given rupees eight as pension?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** There is no discrimination at all. In the case of dependents of soldiers and other officers serving in Kashmir and who lost their lives, these dependents get the pension prescribed in the rules.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Is it a fact that the Premier of the United Provinces has given a pension of rupees eight to the dependent of a Kashmir hero?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am not concerned with what the Premier of the United Provinces has done. I am only stating the position as it exists in the armed forces.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is the scale of the pension that is given by the Government of India to the dependent of any one of these Kashmir martyrs?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The pension is uniform and I could not tell you . . . .

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** For the ranks.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I was saying the pension is uniform and there is absolutely no discrimination and I could not tell you off hand what the actual amount is.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Have the pension rates for the widows and families of officers employed on active service been considerably reduced, as a result of the new Pay Code?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I do not think so.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it not a fact that the pension rates have been reduced ranging from anything like 50 to 60 per cent.?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** My information is that the pension rates for certain class of officers and other ranks have been considerably increased. It is not possible for me to give the honourable member the actual amount that the dependents are getting.

**Shri H. R. Guruv Reddy:** Do Government propose to grant the Mahavir Chakra and Paramvir Chakra to the Kashmir heroes in lieu of money consideration?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion for action.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** What the honourable member means is that those who are recipients of the Mahavir and Paramvir Chakras, whether they get any monetary grants or not. The answer is that those who are entitled under the rules to get monetary grants are given the grants.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know if the rules entitling persons to military pensions have of late been revised and changed to such an extent that those who were formerly entitled to pension are not now entitled to it?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The rules have not been revised in that sense but certain increases were allowed under certain conditions, for instance the rise in the cost of living and the high prices. I would say that the rules have not been revised generally.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** My question was whether the new rules have not disentitled people to pensions which they would otherwise have been entitled to before the new rules came in.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is it a fact that the widow of a Colonel gets a pension of only Rs. 70 per month?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I could not say whether she gets Rs. 70 or more. Whatever she is entitled to under the rules she will get.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** By the military department sometimes family pension is also granted. May I know for how many generations the pension will continue?

**Mr. Speaker:** I suppose the honourable member wants to know for how long land grants continue?

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Yes, Sir.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The pension is granted to the dependent and after the death of the dependent it does not continue.

#### SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED BANKS

\*1243. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of existing Scheduled Banks and non-Scheduled Banks with their offices and branches respectively; and

(b) what was the total number of Banks which have been closed or have suspended operations as at the end of 1948 on account of their inability to meet their liabilities?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) There were 100 Scheduled banks, with 3,036 offices; and approximately 841 non-scheduled banks, with 2,611 offices, on the 31st December, 1948.

(b) 57 during the year 1948.

**Seth Govind Das:** Out of these banks which have failed during 1948, how many were scheduled and how many non-scheduled banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not possible for me to give the information straightaway but I would try and get the information for the honourable member.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that most of these banks which have failed approached the Reserve Bank for certain help?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes. Banks in difficulty are in the habit of applying to the Reserve Bank for assistance but the Reserve Bank does not give assistance except under conditions which are satisfactory from their point of view.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that certain banks were ready to fulfil those conditions but the Reserve Bank sent their reply to the requests from the banks rather late and in the meantime they had to stop payment?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think that we need enter into that argument. All these questions have been gone into when the amendment of the Reserve Bank Act was discussed and recently also on another occasion these questions were considered.

**Seth Govind Das:** These questions were not discussed, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I remember the grievance being discussed that the Reserve Bank did not come to the help of banks when they required such assistance. There is no use further pursuing this general question.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** What is the policy of the Government as regards opening of new banks? May I know whether they will be encouraged or not?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not follow the honourable member.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the question is too general. The honourable member can ask for information, if he wants.

**Srijut Bohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** What was the reason for the failure of so many banks almost about the same time in the year 1948?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry I cannot allow general questions like that.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** What is the total loss to the depositors from the closure of the banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have no information.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** What province has contributed most to the number of bank failures? I would like to have the figures province-wise.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to answer the question straightaway. Besides, I do not think that it is in the public interest that I should give that information.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** What is the number of banks that are still enjoying a moratorium?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Out of these 57 banks as far as my information goes, about half the number went into liquidation and somewhere about seven have been granted a moratorium.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** What will be the amount of deposits involved in the failure of these banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to give the figure.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** In view of the fact that there are a very large number of banks which failed in the last year will the Reserve Bank adopt a more constructive policy so that more failures will not occur like this?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

\*1344. [WITHDRAWN.]

#### FOREIGNERS IN EXTERNAL SERVICES OF ALL-INDIA RADIO

\*1345. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether any foreigner in the service of the A.I.R. had to be dismissed some six months ago for grave misuse of broadcasting facilities?

(b) If so, what was the nature of the offence?

(c) Have any steps been taken to ensure that such misuse is not possible in future?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) No. However, the services of two foreigners employed in the External Services of All India Radio were terminated on the re-organisation of the Unit, in August and September last.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is it a fact that one of these foreigners was an Iranian gentleman and he was dismissed because he was using the A.I.R. for sending private messages home and for carrying on propaganda in favour of his wife's magazine?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** He was on temporary service. As I just now said, on the re-organisation of Unit when we got better and more efficient people, his services were terminated.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** How many foreigners are still there in service?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** There are a number of foreigners so far as external broadcasts are concerned.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is it a fact that this Service mistrusts our citizens and trusts foreigners more?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a question of opinion.

#### STAFF TRAINING SCHOOL OF ALL-INDIA RADIO

\*1346. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether Government are making any provision for training Indians for External News Services?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Yes, Sir. The Staff Training School of All-India Radio provides training to Indian for Home as well as External News Services.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to train young men and women with a little journalistic experience?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I do not think it arises.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** It does arise.

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** While choosing persons for the staff naturally their journalistic experience is taken into consideration.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether Government is taking any assistance from daily newspapers in training these people?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What proportion of those employed in the higher ranks of the External Services of the A.I.R. are Indian and what proportion are foreigners?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Does the Department take the assistance of the External Affairs Ministry in appointing these people for external news service?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** That is so.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know the number of persons trained in the Staff School?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The Staff Training School has been recently started and people are still under training.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any definite course or curriculum for training these persons?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Certainly there is a training curriculum and according to that plan the training is going on.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire whether the foreigners among the staff who were engaged in this Foreign News Service are permanent incumbents or whether they are on contract service for certain definite periods?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I do not know the terms of all of them. But I should say that most of them are on temporary service.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration to appoint foreign correspondents and if so how many?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I do not think it arises out of this question.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I enquire how many candidates are undergoing training for the present?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I ask what are the languages in which training is imparted in these schools?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** There is only one training school and the language usually is English.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** Are any foreign languages taught in this School; if they are not, how are men being trained for External News Services?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The languages are not taught here. The people knowing those foreign languages are there undergoing training.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** Have Government made any arrangements for teaching foreign languages to their own men so that they may get staff of the necessary qualifications for the External News Services?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** But that is a matter not for this Training School.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** Is it a matter for Government or not?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Yes, it is. But we are considering what curriculum is there in the Training School, and I have explained that in the curriculum there is no course for teaching languages.

**Prof. H. G. Banga:** Are the All-India Radio in the External News Service engaging any Indians in other countries as Correspondents to supply them with news?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Yes, there is a proposal, but no Correspondent has yet been appointed.

#### SECURITIES FROM NEWSPAPERS IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

\*1347. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers in Centrally Administered areas from which securities have been demanded since 15th August, 1947; and

(b) the number of newspapers suppressed since that date?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Twenty-two.

(b) Eighteen.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know the names of the newspapers from which securities have been demanded or which have been suppressed, and the grounds on which such action has been taken?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If the honourable member wants the names of the newspapers I am prepared to give them. The names of the papers from which security is demanded are as follows:

- (1) English daily *Dawn*, (2) English weekly *Hindu Outlook*, (3) Hindi weekly *Mazdoor Awaz*, (4) Urdu weekly *Qaumi Hakumat*, (5) Hindi daily *Sanmarg*, (6) Urdu daily *Ranjit Nagara*, (7) Urdu weekly *Zarif Panch*, (8) Urdu weekly *Panth*, (9) Urdu daily *Jamhoor*, (10) Urdu daily *Jang*, (11) Bi-weekly *Alaman*, (12) Urdu daily *Wahadat*, (13) Urdu daily *Baljit*, (14) Urdu daily *Aj*, (15) English daily *Organiser*, (16) Urdu daily *Jai Bharat*, (17) Urdu daily *Partap*, (18) Urdu monthly *Molvi*, (19) Hindi daily *Sarwadeshic*, (20) Urdu daily *Naya Daur*, (21) Urdu daily *Ranjit Nagara*—comes again, (22) Urdu weekly *Naya Daur*—this also comes again, (23) Urdu daily *Partap*—comes again and (24) *Darbar*.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the grounds on which action has been taken?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be an exhaustive account that may be had elsewhere from the Honourable Minister.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** How many of these papers were advocating the cause of Communalism?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Most of these are advocating the cause of communalism. Here is the list:

- (1) English weekly *Hindu Outlook*, (2) Urdu daily *Aljamait*, (3) Urdu weekly *Mera Punjab*, (4) Hindi daily *Aj*, (5) Urdu daily *Ranjit Nagara*, (6) Anglo-vernacular weekly *Swarajya*, (7) Gurmukhi daily *Daler Khalsa*, (8) Urdu daily *Jang*, (9) Urdu daily *Sangram*, (10) Urdu daily *Sangram*—comes again, (11) Urdu daily *Mitap*, (12) Urdu weekly *Panth*, (13) English weekly *Bharat Times*, (14) Daily *Republic*, (15) Weekly *Khalsa*, (16) Hindi daily *Aj*, (17) Urdu daily *Ranjit Nagara*, (18) Gurmukhi weekly *Qaumi Swatantra*, (19) English weekly *Organiser*, (20) English weekly *Organiser*—comes again and (21) Hindi daily *Bharat Panch*.

I may inform the honourable members that in almost all these cases action has been taken on the advice of the Press Advisory Committee.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** With reference to part (b) of the question is it not a fact that many of these papers that were suppressed were guilty of the most violent articles and in some cases of open incitement to murder?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That was so and therefore we took action on the advice of the Advisory Committee.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that most of the papers that were suppressed for only a temporary period and have now been restored?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Where suppression is considered necessary. The order is of suspension and it implies that it is only for a temporary period. Afterwards the orders are revised. If the newspapers change their attitude they are allowed to be resumed.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that at the moment there are no papers which are suspended or may be only one or two?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It may be so. I am not prepared to contradict that.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that there are still many papers which are publishing false and fabricated news and inciting people to violence, and may I know whether action is being taken against them?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Because of the convention, so long as we do not get the recommendations of the Advisory Committee we are unable to take any action.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know how many papers out of the ones that the Honourable Minister read out have been preaching communalism?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Almost all of these actions are taken for preaching communalism.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** Communalism or Communism?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Communalism. If it is meant for preaching Communism, it is very difficult because such papers hardly come under the clutches of the law.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that the Advisory Committee only concurs with the action which is suggested by the Government? The initiative is not taken by the Advisory Committee; it only concurs or differs with the action suggested by Government.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Ordinarily action is taken on the recommendation of the Committee. But the Advisory Committee has also agreed that if there is an emergency Government may take action and put it before the Advisory Committee for confirmation.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are there any such papers action against which was recommended by the Advisory Committee and still the Government have not taken any action against them?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not to my knowledge.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What permanent benefit has been expected from the suppression of these papers?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** We should be satisfied with temporary benefits.

#### RETURN OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS AND ANCIENT BOOKS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

\*1348. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolution passed by the Historical Records Commission on the 24th December, 1948 regarding the return of historical documents and ancient books from Britain, France, Holland and Portugal;

(b) whether these Governments have been approached in connection with this matter; and

(c) what steps are being proposed to be taken by Government to get back India's historical documents and ancient books?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) انڈین ہسٹوریکل ریکارڈ کمیشن کی ریسرچ اور پبلیکیشن کمیٹی نے جو رزلوشن پاس کیا تھا اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں تھا کہ ان ملکوں سے پورانی کتابیں اور پورے ڈاکومنٹ واپس لئے جائیں - جس بات پر زور دیا گیا تھا وہ یہ تھی کہ ان ملکوں کی گورنمنٹوں سے اس طرح کا انتظام کرنا چاہئے کہ پورانی چیزوں کی نقلیں ہمیں مل جائیں -

(b) یہ رزلوشن ابھی تک ضابطہ کے مطابق گورنمنٹ کو نہیں ملا ہے، لیکن گورنمنٹ کو اس کام کی ضرورت سوچانے کے لئے کسی رزلوشن کی ضرورت نہیں ہے - اس کام کی ضرورت اس کے سامنے آ چکی ہے اور وہ نیشنل ریکارڈ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ذریعہ سے شروع کر چکی ہے گورنمنٹ نے کوشش کی ہے کہ جن جن ملکوں میں ہندوستان کی پورانی تاریخی چیزیں پائی جاتی ہیں، ان سے لکھا پڑھی کی جائے اور مائی کروٹام وغیرہ سائنٹفک طریقوں سے انکی کاپیاں ملگائی جائیں - کئی چیزوں کی نقلیں اس وقت تک ہمارے قبضہ میں آ چکی ہیں - جیسے پالک مینوسکرپٹ اور میجور برٹون کی لکھا پڑھی وارن ہیسٹنگز کے ساتھ -

(c) ہندوستان کی پورانی تاریخی چیزیں بہت سے ملکوں میں بکھری ہوئی ہیں گورنمنٹ چاہتی ہے کہ پہلے ایک پورا ریکارڈ ان تمام چیزوں کا اسکے پاس تیار ہو جائے گیہ چیزیں کہاں کہاں ہیں؟ کس طرح کی ہیں؟ ہندوستان کی تاریخ سے انکا کیا تعلق ہے - یہ ہمیں معلوم ہو جانا چاہئے - پھر اس کے بعد گورنمنٹ کے لئے آسان ہو جائیگا کہ جو چیزیں واپس لائی جا سکتی ہیں، واپس لائی جائیں، جو واپس نہیں مل سکتی انکی ایسی کاپیاں لے لی جائیں جو قویک تھیک اصل کا کام دیں - آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ اور انڈین آرکیو اس بارے میں کام کر رہا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The Resolution passed by the Research and Publication Committee, an adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission, at its last session in Delhi in December, 1948 does not envisage the return of any original historical documents and ancient books from Britain, France, Holland and Portugal, but recommends that arrangements should be made with the Governments of Holland, Portugal and France for obtaining copies of all such records in their possession as may have any bearing on India.

(b) The Resolution has not yet formally been received by the Government. The National Archives of India, are, however, in touch with the principal record repositories in Europe and elsewhere and have already procured microfilm copies of the Palk Manuscripts in the custody of Exeter City Library and Major Browne's correspondence with Warren Hastings in the custody of the India Office.

(c) The Government have before them a plan to have full and accurate information about the Indian treasures and historical documents and ancient books which are in foreign repositories.

The Director General of Archaeology and the Director of Archives have been asked to take necessary action in the matter.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि कुछ दिन पहले गवर्नमेंट ने यह तजवीज की थी कि जहाँ तक लन्दन का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ तक वहाँ पर कुछ लोग भेजे जायें और यह देखा जाय कि वहाँ पर हिन्दुस्तान के मूतालिक कितनी चीजें हैं, और उन आदमियों के जिम्मे यह काम भी सौंपा जाय कि वह उन चीजों को यहाँ वापिस लाने की कोशिश करें।

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that the Government had formulated a plan some days ago that so far as London is concerned, some persons should be deputed to go there to find out as to how many documents as may have any bearing

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on India are available there; and they should also be entrusted to make efforts to obtain all such records?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہ صرف انگلینڈ کے لئے بلکہ دوسرے ملکوں کے لئے بھی یہ تجویز سامنے آئی تھی مگر پھر گورنمنٹ نے خیال کیا کہ پہلے ہمارے پاس پورا ریکارڈ ان چیزوں کا تیار ہو جانا چاہیئے پھر کسی کمیٹی کا بنانا ٹھیک ہوگا جبکہ ہمیں پوری طرح معلوم نا ہو جائے کہ کہاں کہاں کیا کیا چیزیں گئی ہوں اس وقت تک کوئی نتیجہ خیز کارروائی نہیں کی جا سکتی

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This plan was considered not only in respect of England, but for all other countries. But the Government thought that first of all we should have full record of all such documents, and then only it would be advisable to set up any Committee. Until and unless we are able to ascertain the names of the various places to which the particular documents were sent, we cannot take any decisive action in the matter.

سٹھ گوویند داس : گورنمنٹ کب تک یہ زمزمیہ کرتی ہے کہ اس طرح کا ریکارڈ گورنمنٹ کے پاس تیار ہو جاوے گا۔

Seth Govind Das: How long do the Government expect to take to have such record got ready?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : توہیک وقت بتانا مشکل ہے لیکن ہماری پوری کوشش ہے کہ کم سے کم وقت میں یہ ریکارڈ تیار ہو جائے۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: It is difficult to specify the exact time, but we are doing our best to get this record ready in the least possible time.

ڈاکٹر بخشیشی ٹیک چنڈ : کیا آنریبل منسٹر یہ بتا سکتے ہیں کہ اس قسم کی کارروائی پاکستان کے ساتھ بھی ہو رہی ہے لہور میں یونیورسٹی لائبریری اور پبلک لائبریری میں بہت سا ایسا ریکارڈ موجود ہے۔ کیا اس کے بارے میں بھی ایسی ہی کارروائی ہو رہی ہے یا صرف دوسرے ملکوں کے ساتھ ہی ایسا ہو رہا ہے؟

Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand: Will the Honourable Minister please state whether any such action is being taken in respect of Pakistan also? A lot of such record is lying in the University Library and Public Library in Lahore. Is any action being taken in this direction also, or is it confined to other countries only?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : پاکستان سے اس کا تعلق نہیں ہے پاکستان کے معاملہ کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے اس کے لئے ایک پارٹیشن کونسل بنی تھی اس نے جو فیصلہ کیا ہے اس کے مطابق چیزوں کا بتوارہ ہوا

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: This is not applicable to Pakistan. So far as the question relating to Pakistan is involved, a Partition Council was set up and the assets are being divided in accordance with the decisions of this Committee.

Mr. Homi Mody: Have Government taken any special steps for the purpose of obtaining books, manuscripts and other precious things from the India office?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : انڈیا آفس کے متعلق گورنمنٹ بات چیت کر چکی ہے وہ ہمارے قبضے سے باہر نہیں ہے ضرورت اس کی ہے کہ اس بارے میں ہم بہت جلد کارروائی کرنے والے ہیں

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Government have already carried on negotiations, in the matter so far as it relates to India Office. These are within our possession. All that is wanting is that the issues relating to India and Pakistan have got to be decided. We shall soon be taking necessary action in this matter.

شری دیپن بلدھو گپتا : کیا یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ ملک میں کتنے ہی لوگوں کے پاس بھی بہت بیش قیمت نسخے ہیں جنہیں حاصل کرنے کی کوشش نہیں کی جا رہی ہے کیا حکومت ایسا کوئی قدم اٹھانے کو تیار ہے جس سے کہ یہ نسخے حاصل ہو جائیں۔

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a fact that many people in this country are in possession of very valuable prescriptions and no efforts to procure these are being made? Are Government prepared to take any such steps by which these

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ابھی تھوڑی دیر میں ایک سوال کا جواب دئے ہوئے اس بات کو صاف کرنا۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I will just elucidate this matter while replying to another question.

شری اچ۔ وی۔ کامت : جہاں اصل کی چیزیں مل سکتی ہیں وہاں نکلی چیزوں کی بجائے اصل کی چیزیں حاصل کرنے کا ہر ادا گورنمنٹ کا ہے۔

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have Government any intention to secure original documents wherever these are available instead of artificial ones?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یقیناً۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Certainly.

#### REPORT OF CABINET COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT PLANS

\*1349. Seth Govind Das: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any report has been submitted by the Cabinet Committee set up to review development plans of the Central and Provincial Governments?

(b) If so, what are the recommendations made by the Committee?

(c) What are the steps so far taken to implement those recommendations?

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

(b) and (c). Attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply I gave to Question No. 462 on the 17th February 1949. These recommendations were accepted by Government and have been elucidated in paras 29 and 30 of my Budget speech.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it this Committee that recommended the go-slow policy on prohibition and zamindari abolition or a different Committee?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: This Committee has nothing to do with it.

## STATEMENT

| Name of Province<br>Administration | Total number of persons |                     |                              |                  | Names of hospitals for the treatment of                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                   | Annual expenditure<br>at present being<br>incurred on the<br>upkeep of the<br>hospitals mentioned<br>in Column 8 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                    | Deaf and<br>Dumb        | Blind               | Mentally<br>deficient        | Deaf and<br>Dumb | Blind                                                                    | Mentally deficient                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                   |                                                                                                                  |
| 1                                  | 2                       | 3                   | 4                            | 5                | 6                                                                        | 7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 8                                                 |                                                                                                                  |
| Madras                             | Not known               | *53,000             | 64<br>(in institu-<br>tion). | Nil              | Government<br>Ophthalmic<br>Hospital,<br>Madras.                         | Govt. Mental Hospitals at<br>Madras, Waltiar and Calicut.                                                                                                                                                                                 | Rs. 16,13,637                                     |                                                                                                                  |
| Bombay                             | *20,534                 | 78,000              | Not known                    | Nil              | 17 hospitals—<br>vide enclosed<br>List.                                  | Central Mental Hospital, Yervada; Not known.<br>N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana;<br>Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad;<br>Mental Hospital, Ratnagari;<br>Mental Hospital, Dharwar;<br>Government Mental Hospitals<br>at Agra, Bareilly and Benares. |                                                   |                                                                                                                  |
| United Provinces                   |                         | Not known           |                              | Nil              | Nil                                                                      | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                   |                                                                                                                  |
| East Punjab                        |                         | Not known           |                              | Nil              | Nil                                                                      | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                   |                                                                                                                  |
| Central Provinces and<br>Berar.    |                         | Not known           |                              | Nil              | A hospital main-<br>tained by the<br>Blind Relief<br>Mission,<br>Nagpur. | Government Mental Hospital,<br>Nagpur.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Rs. 3,00,000 (for<br>Mental Hospital,<br>Nagpur). |                                                                                                                  |
| Orissa                             |                         | Not known           |                              | Nil              | Nil                                                                      | No hospital but 69 beds have<br>been reserved in the Inter-<br>provincial Hospital, Kanke,<br>Bihar.                                                                                                                                      | Rs. 48,000.                                       |                                                                                                                  |
| Assam                              |                         | *6,241              | *840<br>(Known cases)        | Nil              | Nil                                                                      | Mental Hospital, Tezpur, Assam                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Rs. 2,98,949.                                     |                                                                                                                  |
| Delhi                              |                         | Not known           | 40<br>(Known cases)          | Nil              | Nil                                                                      | Patients of this kind are tem-<br>porarily detained at the non-<br>criminal lunatics detention<br>ward, Balak Ram Hospital<br>and at the District Jail,<br>New Delhi.                                                                     | Rs. 3,440.                                        |                                                                                                                  |
| Ajmer-Merwara                      | 183                     | 883                 | 46<br>(Known cases)          | Nil              | Nil                                                                      | Patients of this kind are treated<br>in the Government Mental<br>Hospital, Calicut.                                                                                                                                                       | Rs. 6,672.                                        |                                                                                                                  |
| Coorg                              | 77                      | 53<br>(Known cases) | 40<br>(Known cases)          | Nil              | Nil                                                                      | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                   |                                                                                                                  |
| Himachal Pradesh                   |                         | Not known           |                              | Nil              | Nil                                                                      | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                   |                                                                                                                  |

\* This figure is based on the 1931 census.

\* This figure is based on the 1931 census.

† This figure is for the year 1947.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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List showing the names of the Eye Hospitals in the Province of Bombay

1. Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay.
2. K. P. Haji Bachooali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay.
3. The Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
4. Eye Hospital, Hornby Road, Bombay.
5. Bhoomaya Pochetty Ashnoi Municipal Free Eye Hospital, Kanathipura, Bombay.
6. Sarvajauik Free Eye Hospital, Surat.
7. Eye Hospital, Sholapur.
8. Eye Hospital (Blind Relief Association), Chalisgaon.
9. Navrojee Ophthalmic Hospital (attached to Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad).
10. Bai Pervati Girdharlal Dalpatram Charities Eye Hospital, Ahmedabad.
11. Dr. V. B. Mankad's Eye Hospital, Ahmedabad.
12. Sevaram Eye Hospital, Broach.
13. Henderson Eye Institute (attached to Civil Hospital, Bijapur).
14. Koppikar Eye Hospital, Nubli District, Dharwar.
15. Free Eye Hospital, Surat.
16. B. N. Free Eye Hospital, Bulsar.
17. Social Service League Free Eye Hospital, Kalyan.

## LICENCE HOLDERS OF PRIVATE RADIO-SETS

\*1352. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of Licence holders of private radios in India in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 province-wise?

(b) What is the total revenue derived from the licence fees?

(c) What is the number of licence holders of radios in England?

(d) What are the reasons for the very small number of radios in India?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwaker: (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) According to the latest information available, there were approximately 1,11,80,000 radio licence holders in England (including Scotland and Wales) at the end of March, 1948.

(d) The main reasons are, (i) high cost of radio sets, (ii) low purchasing power of the people, (iii) lack of electricity over the greater portion of the country, and (iv) paucity of sufficiently powerful medium wave transmitters in regional language areas.

**STATEMENT**  
The number of licences holders of private radio-sets in India during the calendar years 1946, 1947 and 1948 province-wise:

| Province                                                                                 | 1946                                                                       | 1947                                                                                     | 1948    | Remarks                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bombay                                                                                   | 48,591                                                                     | 50,746                                                                                   | 79,347* | * Approximately; Final figures for December, 1948 are not yet available.                                                                           |
| Madras                                                                                   | 33,797                                                                     | 43,833                                                                                   | 54,782  |                                                                                                                                                    |
| United Provinces                                                                         | 23,273                                                                     | 29,299                                                                                   | 31,908  | In 1946 and 1947 Bihar and Orissa formed a single postal circle and figures were maintained accordingly.                                           |
| Central Provinces                                                                        | 8,275                                                                      | 10,543                                                                                   | 10,684  |                                                                                                                                                    |
| Delhi                                                                                    | 12,658                                                                     | 15,223                                                                                   | 21,476  | In 1946 and upto 15-8-47 Bengal and Assam formed a single postal circle and figures were maintained accordingly.                                   |
| Bihar                                                                                    | 7,195                                                                      | 9,023                                                                                    | 11,584  |                                                                                                                                                    |
| Orissa                                                                                   | 43,824 (includes figures for East Bengal)                                  | 51,088 (includes figures for East Bengal upto 15-8-47).                                  | 1,262   | In 1946 and upto 15th August, 1947, Punjab and North West Frontier Province formed a single postal circle and figures were maintained accordingly. |
| West Bengal                                                                              | 42,475 (includes figures for West Punjab and North West Frontier Province) | 30,084 (includes figures for West Punjab and North West Frontier Province upto 15-8-47). | 36,013  |                                                                                                                                                    |
| Assam                                                                                    |                                                                            |                                                                                          | 4,087   |                                                                                                                                                    |
| East Punjab                                                                              |                                                                            |                                                                                          | 15,618  |                                                                                                                                                    |
| Sind and Baluchistan                                                                     | 12,780                                                                     | 8,428 (upto 15-8-47).                                                                    |         |                                                                                                                                                    |
| II. Total revenue derived in the Indian Union from licence fees during the last 3 years: |                                                                            |                                                                                          |         |                                                                                                                                                    |
| Financial Year 1945-46                                                                   |                                                                            |                                                                                          |         | Rs. 22,99,403                                                                                                                                      |
| Financial Year 1946-47                                                                   |                                                                            |                                                                                          |         | Rs. 28,57,477                                                                                                                                      |
| Financial Year 1947-48                                                                   |                                                                            |                                                                                          |         | Rs. 36,00,613.                                                                                                                                     |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many radio-sets are there in villages with a population of under 10,000?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I want notice.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether the increase in the number of radio-sets could not be effected because of the very high cost of these radio sets?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** That is one of the reasons given, but I may also bring to the notice of the honourable members that in the United Kingdom the home services alone utilise 1,400 K. W. of power whereas we are utilising for home services only 30 K. W. So we should not expect the number of radio-sets to increase very fast unless we also increase the number of K. W. power that we use for transmission.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it the intention of the Government to go fast or not, and if so what steps they are taking?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Government are going according to a plan and they certainly want to develop the services as fast as possible.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the plan?

**Mr. Speaker:** The plan of increasing electricity lies with the Works, Mines and Power Ministry, I believe.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there any grounds for fear that there are a large number of unlicensed radio-sets in this country?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I cannot say.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Are Government taking any steps to see that cheap radio-sets are manufactured in their laboratories? Have they set apart any amount of money for the research and encouragement of producing cheap radio sets?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think these questions can hardly be put. The honourable member knows that there are different Departments of the Government of India dealing with these subjects. The honourable member wants to make a suggestion that some such thing should be made and that being a suggestion for action, the question is disallowed.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether it is a fact that some Madras engineers have conducted research in their laboratory and succeeded in producing cheap community sets?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** They have produced a few and they may try further.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the figures for 1946, 1947 and 1948 show that the radio habit is getting more popular or less?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is getting more popular, there is no doubt about it.

## FOREIGNERS DETAINED IN INDIA

\*1353. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many foreigners have been detained in India under the Foreigners Act?

(b) Why and since when have they been detained?

(c) Have they been asked whether they would prefer going to their own countries if released?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the table of the House giving the information asked for by the honourable member.



CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [24TH MARCH 1949]

| Serial<br>No. | Name of foreigner<br>(in full) | Nationality                 | Date since<br>when<br>detained | Reason for<br>Detention   | Whether<br>prepared to<br>leave India for<br>his own country<br>if released | Reference to autho-<br>rity under which<br>detained | Remarks                                                                                |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1             | 2                              | 3                           | 4                              | 5                         | 6                                                                           | 7                                                   | 8                                                                                      |
| 1             | Secundino Cruz                 | Puerto Rican<br>(American). | 15-12-48                       | Indesirable<br>foreigner. | No.                                                                         | Paragraph 15 of the<br>Foreigners Order<br>1948.    | Departure for America being<br>arranged in consultation with<br>American Consul.       |
| 2             | Isabel Vasquez Aviles          | Do.                         | 15-12-48                       | Do.                       | No.                                                                         | Do.                                                 | Do.                                                                                    |
| 3             | Haji Hashim Jaffar.            | Iraqi                       | 18-10-48                       | Do.                       | No.                                                                         | Do.                                                 | Passage being arranged ex-India;<br>under deportation order.                           |
| 4             | Nassar Abdulla<br>Mansoor.     | Arab                        | 2-9-48                         | Do.                       | No.                                                                         | Do.                                                 | Prosecution under Arms Act<br>still pending in the court;<br>under deportation orders. |
| 5             | Hau Hang Pi (Hou<br>Heng Hui). | Chinese                     | 22-1-49                        | Do.                       | No.                                                                         | Do.                                                 | Under deportation orders; pas-<br>sage ex-India being arranged.                        |
| 6             | Leong Soo Meng                 | Do.                         | 27-11-48                       | Do.                       | No.                                                                         | Do.                                                 | Do.                                                                                    |
| 7             | Koh Ah Hok                     | Do.                         | 15-12-48                       | Do.                       | No.                                                                         | Do.                                                 | Do.                                                                                    |
| 8             | Teng Ah Toy                    | Do.                         | 27-11-48                       | Do.                       | No.                                                                         | Do.                                                 | Do.                                                                                    |
| 9             | Wong Ah Peng                   | Do.                         | 1-11-48                        | Do.                       | No.                                                                         | Do.                                                 | Do.                                                                                    |

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Sir, I want to put a supplementary question, to this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** This question was recently dealt with in the House and a number of supplementaries were dealt with also. I have a clear memory of it. Next question.

#### TRIAL BY JURY OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CRIMINAL CASES

**\*1354. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether after 15th August, 1947, European British subjects in India are entitled to a trial by jury consisting of their own countrymen in criminal cases as was the case before the 15th August, 1947?

(b) If so, do Government intend to continue this privilege in view of the changed conditions?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). I would invite the honourable member's attention to the Criminal Law (Removal of Racial Discriminations) Bill, 1949, which was introduced in this House on the 10th May 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was the Bill introduced after my question?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The answer is there.

#### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

**\*1355. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many officers on special duty have been appointed by the various Ministries of the Government of India?

(b) What are their duties and functions?

(c) What are their salaries?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table.

near future in the range of manufacture specified above. Government also intend to establish a factory for the manufacture of heavy electric power plant and an agreement has been recently signed with two foreign firms of Consulting Engineers for drawing up a project report.

#### IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

\*746. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Agriculture is proposing to import agricultural machinery and vehicles worth more than Rupees 150 crores during the next few years?

(b) Are any steps being taken to manufacture any of them in India in the near future?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Schemes for development of agriculture are yet to be finalised and it is not, therefore, possible to indicate at present the exact amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on the purchase of machinery etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to part (b) of the previous questions just now answered.

#### POST OFFICES FOR VILLAGES IN ROHTAK DISTRICT, EAST PUNJAB

\*747. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there are no village post offices in villages Balliana and Bidhlan of tehsil Rohtak, Jagari and Samari of tehsil Gohana; and Purkhas of tehsil Sonapat in District Rohtak in East Punjab?

(b) Are Government aware that the population of each of these villages is nearly four thousands each?

(c) If the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to start village post offices in each of these villages and if not, why not?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) No Post Office exists in any of these villages at present.

(b) No. A statement indicating the population of each of these villages is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Yes. Sanction for the opening of a Post Office at Purkhas has been accorded. The question of opening Post Offices at Bidhlan, Balliana, Jagsi (not Jagari) and Shamri (not Samari) is under consideration.

#### STATEMENT

##### Population of the villages

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| Purkhas  | 2,714 |
| Bidhlan  | 2,120 |
| Jagsi    | 3,736 |
| Balliana | 2,513 |
| Shamri   | 3,040 |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many post offices are going to be opened in the villages during the next year?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** If the honourable member will wait for the reply to the next question by Mr. Tyagi, he will get the figures.

#### POST OFFICES FOR RURAL AREAS

\*748. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of new post offices opened by Government in the rural areas during the financial year 1948-49 and how many do they plan to open during the next financial year?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): 1,531 new post offices have been opened during the current financial year upto 15th January, 1949 and it is expected that 2,000 new post offices will be opened in the rural areas during the next financial year.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that in the hilly parts of Dehra Dun there are no post offices and the postman reaches those areas only once a fortnight or month?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Steps are being taken to open post offices there.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have the Government taken into account the hilly areas of the United Provinces as a whole?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I said, we are taking into account all those areas and trying to open post offices there.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Pending the opening of post offices in rural areas, will the Government consider the question of having daily service in all villages?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Service will be expedited as much as possible.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will he consider the question of giving daily mail service at least in the villages of the Delhi province, within a radius of 15 miles of the capital?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I am unable to say at present what can be done.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Is it a fact that some of the post offices in rural areas have been closed down?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I should like to have notice of that question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are there any villages which are not served by any post office at present?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** If the honourable member will tell me the names of such villages I will enquire and give a reply.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister give the number of newly opened post offices province-wise?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I will not be able to give that figure.

#### CLAIMS ON RAILWAYS FOR COMPENSATION FOR LOST GOODS

\*749. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what was the number of claim petitions for compensation for lost goods received in the year 1948?

(b) How many claim petitions have been disposed of so far and what is the total amount paid in those cases?

(c) How many claim petitions are still outstanding and what is the total amount claimed in those outstanding petitions?

(d) What steps have been taken to check loss of goods and with what results?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) to (c). Information is being called for from the Railway Administrations, and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(d) The Indian Government Railways have given much attention to the preventive aspect of claims compensation work for several years, and a further intensified campaign of claims prevention planned on a well organised basis, with due regard to the experience gained in recent years, was initiated on and from 1st of January 1949. It is yet too early to come to any definite conclusions with regard to the results; but there are indications that further increase in the number of claims has been arrested.

## COMPROMISE ON PRICES FOR INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

**\*750. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the world's big wheat-producing countries have reached a compromise with importing countries on prices for the proposed international wheat agreement;

(b) if so, what the details of the said compromise are;

(c) whether any progress has been made by the Quantities Committee in reconciling the supply with demand and if so, to what extent;

(d) whether the details of India's needs in wheat has been intimated by the Government of India; and

(e) if so, what is the quantity and what will be its approximate cost?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (e). The International Wheat Conference is still in session in Washington. No final agreement has so far been arrived at on prices or quantities. Details will be known only after an agreement is reached.

## ENQUIRY INTO COST OF PRODUCTION OF COAL

**\*751. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether for purposes of implementating the awards of the Conciliation Board in the Coal mines in Bengal and Bihar and that of the Fact Finding Committee in the Central Provinces and enhancing the price of coal, any enquiry was made by Government into the cost of production of coal?

(b) If so, who made the enquiry and what was the cost of production of coal per ton in different collieries in Bengal, Bihar and the Central Provinces?

(c) What was the procedure adopted for such enquiry?

(d) If not, how was the rate of increase in Bihar and Bengal at Rs. 3/8 per ton and Rs. 3 per ton in the Central Provinces arrived at?

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

(b) The enquiry was made by Government through experienced officers with knowledge of working of coal mines and Cost Accounting. In the case of Bengal/Bihar coalfields, the advice of the Commodities Prices Board was also taken. The average production cost per ton from the representative collieries was estimated to range from Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 14-2 excluding colliery consumption and free issues to labour in the case of Bengal/Bihar and from Rs. 13-5-9 to Rs. 15-8 in the case of C.P. and Berar.

(c) The production cost per ton was arrived at on the basis of the cost sheets furnished by the collieries and after investigation into the accounts of the collieries which were considered representative in character.

(d) The quantum of increase granted in the selling prices of coal was arrived at on the basis of the production cost per ton after taking into account among other factors the estimated increase consequent on the grant of increased wages and other concessions to colliery, labour plus a reasonable margin for profit. The increase granted in the selling prices of C.P. and Berar ranged from Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 3-7 per ton instead of Rs. 3 per ton as mentioned by the honourable member.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** May I ask whether the Government received cost sheets from each and every coal field?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have just explained that we selected some representative collieries.

**Shri B. Das:** What is the reasonable margin of profit which the Minister allows to a colliery owner?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The average profit is Rs. 1-8 per ton.

## DISCONTINUANCE OF RATIONING OF PETROL

**\*752 Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether rationing of motor spirit will be discontinued;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) to (c). The question of discontinuing the rationing of motor spirit was reviewed recently. It is not possible at present to abolish petrol rationing in view of the present supply position, inland transportation capacity and in the event of emergencies, the need for controlling distribution to desired ends. The position is constantly under review with a view to lifting the control as soon as conditions permit.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is petrol in short supply today?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. Our demand is of the order of 260 million gallons, while the supply is about 150 million gallons.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the causes for the total petrol famine in New Delhi yesterday?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I was not here yesterday. I would require notice of the question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that during or after the Jaipur session of the Congress, acute shortage of petrol was experienced in several parts of the country?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I wish to submit that this does not arise from this question.

**Mr. Chairman:** It refers only to rationing of petrol.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I ask whether it is a fact that at the end of the last month and, in fact, at the end of every month, there is no petrol available in Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I am not aware of that.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that even today the big petrol bunk on Queensway is without petrol?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Sir, the honourable member is giving me information.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that petrol rationing is not in vogue in Bombay?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I am not aware of it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether in the month of January the cut which was imposed in Bombay was removed and whether in Poona thereafter there was no petrol available?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Owing to transportation difficulties, the quantities available at ports have been increased. So it is possible that while in Bombay there was petrol and in Poona there was difficulty.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Is there any arrangement for inspection to see whether there is petrol in the bunks or not?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not think there is any official inspection. Each petrol bunk is allowed a quota and the bunks are expected to keep that supply. Sometimes there is a heavy withdrawal and there is shortage.

**Shri O. V. Alagasan:** Is it a fact that though large quotas are allotted to inland areas there is shortage of petrol owing to the lack of tank wagons and other transport difficulties? What steps do Government propose to take to remove these difficulties?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is true that there is a shortage of tank wagons. We have given an order for a large number of tank wagons. Till they arrive there may be some difficulty.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the distribution has become very defective since he became Minister in charge?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Sir, I must protest against this insinuation.

#### SUBSIDY TO MADRAS GOVERNMENT FOR WYNAD COLONISATION SCHEME

**\*753 Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have paid any subsidy for the Wynad Colonisation Scheme of the Government of Madras?

(b) If so, what is the amount paid and when was it paid?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The Wynad Colonisation Scheme was approved by Government of India for financial assistance from the Block Central grant in 1947-48 and 1948-49. The estimated cost of the scheme for these years was 4.40 lakhs, and 9.92 lakhs respectively. Information as to actual expenditure incurred by Madras Government and amount paid by the Government of India each year is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

**Shri P. Kunhiraman:** Is there any condition attached to the payment of subsidy?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The only condition attached that I am aware of was that besides the soldiers the civil population also should benefit from the scheme.

#### SALOONS FOR OFFICERS IN ASSAM RAILWAYS

**\*754 Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of saloons for the use of officers of the Assam Railways.

(b) the number of saloons allowed to Railway officers before 1948 in the area at present served by the Assam Railways; and

(c) the number of officers before and after the division of India in the Assam Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The number of saloons at present available on the Assam Railway for the use of officers is 48.

(b) and (c). In view of the fact that the Assam Railway has been organised as a separate administration only after the partition, comparison with pre-partition conditions is not possible nor would it justify any reliable interferences.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which classes or categories of railway officials are permitted the use of railway saloons?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The senior officers who are bound to go on inspection duties.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Minister aware that there are instances of minor railway officials who use the Railway saloons?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Sir, there are special vans for class III staff who have got to work on the line. Therefore, every officer who has to go and do work on the line is entitled to some kind of conveyance and the conveyance depends upon his seniority and status.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** I did not hear the answer to (c). What is the number of officers who are entitled just now?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** On 1st October, 1947 the total number of class I and II officers was 84. The strength on 1st January, 1949 was 107.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any proposal to scrap the saloons and convert them into ordinary coaches before the Government, since most of these officers who were travelling in these coaches are now travelling by planes?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is not true, Sir.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** My question was: Has the Government before it any proposal to scrap these saloons and convert them into ordinary coaches in view of the fact that most of these officers who were travelling by the saloons have now taken to air traffic.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The fact does not exist and, therefore, there is no such proposal.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question does not arise.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Do Government think that 48 saloons are sufficient for 107 officers to discharge their duties efficiently?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Sir, a saloon is used by more than one officer, and therefore, they are considered sufficient.

#### CEMENT FACTORIES

**\*755 Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total number of cement factories in the Indian Union in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) How many of these were working in each year?

(c) What was the annual production in each factory?

(d) How much out of this production was purchased by Central and Provincial Governments?

(e) What was the quantity made available to (i) companies and firms and (ii) private individuals?

(f) What quantity was utilized in Delhi, Bombay and Madras cities?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) 19 factories in 1947 and 22 in 1948.

(b) 18 factories were in regular production in both the years. The output of one factory has been sporadic and insignificant due to inferior equipment and non-availability of raw materials. Three have installed the plants and are expected to go into production this year.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [28TH FEB. 1949]  
STATEMENT

| S. No. | Name of the factory                          | Production during 1947-48 (in tons) | Production during April 1948 to Dec. '48 (in tons) |
|--------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Associated Cement Co. Kymore                 | 1,71,122                            | 1,39,964                                           |
| 2.     | " " " Khalari                                | 65,810                              | 55,749                                             |
| 3.     | " " " Chaibasa                               | 73,942                              | 78,263                                             |
| 4.     | " " " Surajpur                               | 85,269                              | 74,574                                             |
| 5.     | " " " Lakheri                                | 1,86,979                            | 1,46,905                                           |
| 6.     | " " " Bahmor                                 | 51,634                              | 37,838                                             |
| 7.     | " " " Okha                                   | 1,07,800                            | 96,425                                             |
| 8.     | " " " Porbandar                              | 31,689                              | 20,787                                             |
| 9.     | " " " Shahabad                               | 1,69,237                            | 77,658                                             |
| 10.    | " " " Kistna                                 | 80,533                              | 65,590                                             |
| 11.    | " " " Madukarai                              | 1,27,923                            | 1,22,694                                           |
| 12.    | Rohtas Industries " Dalmianagar              | 46,244                              | 45,097                                             |
| 13.    | Dalmia Cement Ltd., Dalmia Dadri             | 18,267                              | 24,589                                             |
| 14.    | " " " Dalmiapuram                            | 66,571                              | 60,274                                             |
| 15.    | Sone Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd., Japla  | 1,19,947                            | 82,948                                             |
| 16.    | Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Bezvada              | 20,771                              | 19,657                                             |
| 17.    | Kalyanpur Lime & Cement Co., Ltd., Kalyanpur | 27,721                              | 21,145                                             |
| 18.    | Mysore Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravati        | 21,959                              | 16,657                                             |
|        |                                              | 1,473,418                           | 1,186,814                                          |

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Sir, how many new factories are likely to be established during the course of the present year and the next year?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In 1949 we expect three factories will start operation, one in Jamnagar, Timmevelly and Kottayam.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What percentage of the total production of cement has been reserved for the construction of cinema houses?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** None.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that in several factories large stocks of cement are lying for want of proper transport?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There have been some transport difficulties, but things have improved in the last three months and we expect further improvement in the course of the following months.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Could the Honourable Minister give us an idea as to how many licenses had been issued to private firms.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Three licenses have been granted, which will come into operation in the course of 1949.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Which is the biggest cement factory in the country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** From the production point of view last year the Associated Cement Company at Lakhra was the biggest.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In the allotment of cement, does the construction of houses get the top-most priority or something else gets?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. It is only about cement factories. The question does not arise.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Is it a fact that the cement quota for Madhya Bharat could not be sent for the last nine months?

**Mr. Chairman:** This question does not arise. It is only about the number of cement factories.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Part (e) of the answer refers to the allotment of cement. My question was: In the allotment of cement, does the construction of houses get the top-most priority or does something else get it?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as the question of distribution is concerned, we have now left it in the hands of the Provinces, except certain items which are under Central control. It is for the Provinces to decide whether they put any restriction for use of cement for construction purposes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I take it that the factories cannot distribute cement on their own terms to anybody else except the Provincial Governments?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does not the Central Government lay down the broad lines of policy for the Provincial Governments to follow in this matter?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have to give a certain amount of discretion to the Provinces and we certainly tell them that they use cement for essential purposes and not for non-essential purposes.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know whether India is self-sufficient in cement? If not, how much time shall we take to become self-sufficient?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We are not self-sufficient. Honourable members might have noticed two days ago we have put Cement on Open General License List, so far as non-Dollar areas are concerned, but by 1952, we expect to increase our production by about 2 million tons at least.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that cement is still selling at more than Rs. 10 per bag in the black market in Delhi?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I shall ask the Delhi Administration.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** According to the policy laid down by the Government for the guidance of the provinces, which items gets the first priority?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as the quotas to the Provinces are concerned, we do not indicate any items in order of priority. We leave it to the provinces to decide as to how best consumption should be utilised for their provincial use.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister recollect the statement made by the Prime Minister on the floor of this House some months ago that so far as the use of cement and other building materials are concerned, Provincial Governments have been asked to give priority to residential houses and not cinema houses?

**Mr. Chairman.** The Honourable Minister has already answered that question; In an earlier answer he has said that cement has not been given to cinema houses.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** My question was what priority was given to house building as against the cinema houses? The prime Minister made a statement some months ago in which he said that in this matter we have informed the provincial Governments that.....

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, Sir. I am not quite clear as to what the honourable member's difficulty is. There is no doubt about it. Both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments are following this policy of discouraging not only cinema houses and the like, but other luxury buildings.

#### CONTRACTOR-CASHIER ON N. W. RAILWAY

**\*756 Shri Mahavir Tyagi.** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 622 asked on the 5th March, 1948, and state whether the contractor—Cashier of the old North Western Railway who had failed to render accounts to the extent of over fifty lakhs, has now rendered accounts?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** No. The position is that the entire matter is still under reference with the Chief Auditor, N.W. Railway, who has yet to furnish a complete and detailed analysis of the claims against the Contractors. An Assistant Accounts Officer has since been deputed to visit Lahore to obtain or to compile, if necessary, the particulars in question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the amount involved was to the extent of 50 lakhs?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes. It is to the extent of 54 lakhs.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if the contractor has again been reemployed in the E.P. Railway?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam.** No, Sir. He has got no kind of employment in the Railways.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is he still keeping the accounts of the E.P. Railway?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question hour is over.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWER

##### ELECTRIC DEVICE TO AVOID BURGLARY, THEFT AND ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS

**\*757 Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any automatic electric device to avoid burglary, theft and accidents on Railways has been invented?

(b) If so, have the Railway authorities had any demonstration of it and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes. Sri P. C. Mukerji, a Calcutta scientist has invented an automatic electric device for the prevention of burglary, theft and accident on railways.

(b) The device was demonstrated in the presence of the General Manager, E. I. Railway, who is satisfied that the proposal is not an acceptable one. The operation of the device is dependent on electric circuit which can be tampered with, so making its operation uncertain and unreliable. In the event of the failure of the equipment, there would be the possibility of the doors being fixed in the locked position and thereby leading to considerable inconvenience. A corresponding measure of protection could be obtained in a much shorter time by continuing the policy at present followed by railways of overhauling and where necessary replacing the present type of mechanical door and window catches.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### LAND UNDER FOODGRAIN CULTIVATION

**41. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the total acreage under cultivation of food grains at present province-wise?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** A statement showing province-wise the acreages under the principal foodgrains during the year 1947-48 is laid on the table. (The fall in acreage is mainly in East Punjab due to disturbances and large scale movement of rural population after partition).

#### STATEMENT

*Acreage under principal foodgrains (Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Barley and Gram) in Indian Dominion and the Provinces in 1947-48*

| Provinces and Local Administrations | Thousand Acres              |            |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
|                                     | 1947-48<br>(Final Forecast) |            |
|                                     |                             | 3,623      |
| Assam (a)                           |                             | 15,615     |
| Bihar                               |                             | 17,617     |
| Bombay                              |                             | 14,581     |
| C.P. and Berar                      |                             | 9,385      |
| East Punjab (b)                     |                             | 18,234 (c) |
| Madras                              |                             | 5,685 (d)  |
| Orissa                              |                             | 32,994     |
| U.P.                                |                             | 9,956      |
| West Bengal                         |                             | 354        |
| Ajmer-Merwara (e)                   |                             | 87         |
| Coorg (a)                           |                             | 236        |
| Delhi (e)                           |                             |            |
| TOTAL                               |                             | 1,28,367   |

(a) Relates to Rice only.

(b) Excludes Ragi only.

(c) Excludes to barley and wheat only.

(d) Excludes barley only.

(e) Excludes rice and ragi only.

#### TECHNICAL STAFF IN AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISIONS OF I. C. A. R.

**42. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the strength of the technical staff in the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Divisions of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

(b) How many Research Officers are there for different subjects and how many of the staff are permanent?

(c) Do Government propose to increase the strength of the present staff?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The strength of the technical staff in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is eight in the Agricultural and six in Animal Husbandry Divisions.

(b) There are thirteen statistical research workers, besides 2 professors and two assistant professors. Except the latter four, the rest of statistical staff is permanent.

(c) In view of financial stringency, no increase in the staff is contemplated at present.

## PUBLICATIONS BY INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

43. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research publish any popular Agricultural periodical?

(b) Are there any plans for publishing popular pamphlets for the education of Indian farmers on the lines of the Farmers Bulletins of the United States of America; and

(c) if so, what are they?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research publishes two monthly journals at present, namely, Indian Farming (in English) and Kheti (in Hindi).

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

## GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

44. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state?

(i) the number of Gazetted officers;

(ii) the number of Superintendents;

(iii) the number of assistants; and

(iv) the number of clerks and stenographers working in the Ministry of Industry and Supply?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The required information is given below:

(i) Number of Gazetted Officers 762\*

(ii) Number of Superintendents 441†

(iii) Number of Assistants 1,845.

(iv) Number of clerks and Stenographers 6,808.

## GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN THE MINISTRIES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

45. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Gazetted officers;

(ii) the number of Superintendents;

(iii) the number of assistants; and

(iv) the number of clerks and stenographers in the Ministries of Food and Agriculture?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Two statements showing the number of Gazetted officers, Superintendents, Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers employed at present in each of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture (including the attached and subordinate offices) are laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT I

Number of Gazetted Officers, Superintendents, Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers employed at present in the Ministry of Food (including the attached and subordinate offices)

|                                                   |     |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| (i) Gazetted Officers                             | ... | 117 |
| (ii) Superintendents (including Head Clerks)      | ... | 38  |
| (iii) Assistants (including Assistants-in-charge) | ... | 258 |
| (iv) Clerks and Stenographers                     | ... | 478 |

891

\* Includes one officer on part time.

† Includes 20 Superintendents who are Gazetted and 228 Executive (Non Gazetted).

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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## STATEMENT II

Number of Gazetted Officers, Superintendents, Assistants, Clerks and Stenographers employed at present in the Ministry of Agriculture (including the attached and subordinate offices)

|                                                   |     |              |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| (i) Gazetted Officers                             | ... | 552          |
| (ii) Superintendents (including Head Clerks)      | ... | 51           |
| (iii) Assistants (including Assistants-in-charge) | ... | 559          |
| (iv) Clerks and Stenographers                     | ... | 1,187        |
|                                                   |     | <u>2,349</u> |

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE AND ACTION AGAINST COMMUNISTS

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of communists who have been arrested during the last three days in different provinces of the country as a precautionary measure against the threatened railway strike; and

(b) what other action Government propose to take to ensure that no obstruction is placed in the way of Railway staff and workers, who are opposed to the strike by the Communists?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, with your permission, I propose to reply to both parts of this question in the form of a statement, which I think will interest the House.

2. The total number of persons arrested during the last ten days, in connection with the proposed railway strike, is 870. This figure is accurate up till yesterday.

3. The policy of Government has been not to interfere, in any way, with the functioning of trade unions and other labour organisations. Government are of opinion that the formation and the legitimate functioning of trade unions should be encouraged, so that labour may play its proper part in industry and in the promotion of its own interests. Government have attempted to give the widest latitude to all peaceful propaganda of any policy or doctrine, even though they were opposed to that doctrine. Government have refrained from taking any action against the Communist Party of India as such, in spite of a virulent propaganda and incitement to violence which the Communist Party members have indulged in. Where violence has been actually attempted or encouraged, Government have taken action. Such action has been limited to individuals who were connected with this violence or encouragement of violence.

4. The Communist Party of India has, during the past year, adopted an attitude not only of open hostility to Government but one which can be described as bordering on open revolt. This policy has been given effect to intensively in certain limited areas of India and has resulted in violence including murders, arson, and looting as well as acts of sabotage. The House is well aware of the communist revolts that have taken place in countries bordering on India. It was presumably in furtherance of the same policy that attempts were made in India to incite people to active revolt. Fortunately, these attempts failed because of the strength of popular opinion against them and the action taken by Government. Nevertheless a great deal of misery and damage was caused by them in certain parts of India.



5. The House is fully aware that for the last several months we have been greatly preoccupied with meeting the serious economic situation which has been causing distress to millions of our people. It was implicit in our programme that there should be rapid movement of commodities throughout the country.

6. Towards the end of November, the Working Committee of the All India Railwaymen's Federation met in Nagpur and decided on taking a strike ballot among the members affiliated to it. At this time we had additional confirmation of information which had been coming to us from time to time, that certain communist elements working in the railway unions were bent on exploiting the proposed strike for political purposes and, in particular, on using violence and sabotage to gain their ends.

7. Negotiations then took place between my colleague, the Transport Minister and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, the president of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, with a view to devising means for averting the strike. It was clear to Government that a strike in the railways would, particularly at the present juncture, be an unmitigated disaster to the country. Apart from the fact that dislocation of transportation would nullify the steps that Government have been taking to meet the serious economic situation facing the country, a famine was developing in Gujarat and Kutch and a strike would be disastrous to millions of human beings and cattle in these areas. These discussions were conducted in a friendly atmosphere and certain arrangements were agreed to. As a result, the Railwaymen's Federation decided not to proceed with the strike.

8. In spite of this decision of the Railwaymen's Federation, certain communist elements in the Federation proceeded with their programme for a strike. Reports continue to reach Government, through reliable sources, that a widespread programme of sabotage had been planned and that it was decided to enforce the strike by means of violence. Indeed, many such instances of sabotage have already occurred. Recently there were unfortunate clashes between some students and others and the police in Calcutta, and during these clashes, hand-grenades and bombs were used against the police and public property, such as buses and tramcars were destroyed. We have evidence that the same agencies which provided these weapons to the students are exploiting them for similar purposes during the railway strike.

9. The Communist Party of India has recently concentrated on the issue of a general strike on the railways as well as in other essential services of paramount importance to the community. It has looked upon these strikes not from the trade union or economic point of view, meant to better the lot of the workers, but as a weapon designed to create a chaotic state in the country which, it is thought, would help the Party to gain its other objectives, whatever they might be. It is deliberately seeking to create famine conditions by paralysing the railway system, so that foodstuffs should not be transported, the object being to create a general background of chaos, a breakdown of the administration and mass uprisings. A large number of prominent communist party members have gone underground and Government have a mass of evidence in their possession to indicate that organised attempts are being made to conduct campaigns of sabotage, more especially on the railway system. The permanent way was to be damaged, locomotives interfered with, and general sabotage of vital installations, telephones, telegraphs and power stations was aimed at. Honourable Members will remember the destruction of the Calcutta Telephone Exchange some time ago.

10. Fortunately, the great majority of railwaymen and other workers have declared themselves opposed to the general strike and to such methods. The Communist Party of India, however, appears to be bent on flouting the

opinion of this majority of workers and has pursued a technique of terrorising those who do not agree with its policy. While interfering with the freedom of action of others, it demands full freedom for itself to carry on its own anti-social and disruptive activities. If any action is taken by Government to check these activities, protests are raised on the ground of civil liberties being interfered with. As a part of this technique, organisations for the ostensible object of protecting civil liberties are started, their real object being to encourage these anti-social activities. Government are anxious that the civil liberties of the people should be fully maintained. But it is not Government's conception of civil liberty to permit methods of coercion and terrorism to be practised against the general community. It is the paramount duty of Government to give security to the people and to prevent the normal life of the community from being interfered with by such methods of violence. No Government and no social life would be possible, if these methods were tolerated. Hence Government have been compelled to take all necessary measures to meet this situation. If any strike takes place on the railways by a fraction of the railwaymen or elsewhere, they are determined to deal with it firmly. Such a strike at this juncture, it must always be remembered, has nothing to do with economic questions or the normal activities of trade unions and the like. Government have already shown their earnest desire to meet all legitimate demands of their employees and other workers. They will always be prepared to consider any difficulties that their employees have to face and to remove them as far as possible. They are determined to maintain the well-established rights of labour. But they cannot submit to threats of violence and incitement to active revolt from any quarter.

11. In furtherance of this policy, Government have arrested a number of members of the Communist Party of India and have taken such other precautionary measures as they deem necessary. They have advised provincial Governments to do likewise so as to ensure that vital installations are protected against sabotage. They have no doubt that in doing so they have the full support of the country and of this House, which is wedded to democratic procedure and is entirely opposed to methods of violence.

12. The nature of the activities and objectives of certain groups in the country can be judged by the events which took place at Dum Dum and other places in Calcutta two days ago. A meeting was held in the maidan under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress, which is a body dominated by the Communist Party of India. Speakers urged the seizure of power by violent means. A student of the Bengal Provincial Students Federation, which is also dominated by the Communist Party of India, stated that a saboteur gang of students was ready for action. Three groups had gone out previously on taxis, motorcars and buses and did considerable damage. Fourteen of these terrorists were captured on Saturday night and a quantity of hand grenades, sten guns and bombs were recovered from them. The arrested men belong to what is known as the Revolutionary Communist Party of India which broke away from the Communist Party of India but collaborates with it on occasions. This group of R.C.P.I. men was responsible for the incident at the water works at Talla a few months ago, when an attempt was made to blow up the water works machinery.

13. This recent incident in Calcutta gives some indication of the kind of action that is intended by those people who are working for general strikes. I have just heard of these cases of attempts to derail trains during the last two days. It is against this kind of action that every precaution has to be taken. Government are satisfied that the vast number of railway employees and other workers in the country do not want such general strike and are

(b) what the terms of instructions to the Departmental Committee in this respect were; and

(c) who the members of the Departmental Committee were?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** (a) and (b). No such instructions were issued to the departmental committee. The first revised draft of the Bill was prepared by myself with the subject matter rearranged in a consecutive and logical form.

(c) The departmental committee consisted of Messrs K. Y. Bhandarkar, D. H. Nanavati and G. R. Rajagopal of the Ministry of Law. Mr. S. V. Gupte an advocate of Bombay was also invited to work on the Committee. I myself acted as Chairman of the Committee.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of any substantial changes made in the departmental draft?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I suppose my honourable friend will next ask as to what changes have been made.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** At what stage was this Bill converted into an official Bill?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** It was always an official Bill when it was introduced.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any cabinet decision on record?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** The Bill was introduced on the instruction of the Cabinet.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Was the motion for consideration referred to the Cabinet for approval and has it been so approved by all the members of the Cabinet?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** It has the approval of the Government. Once the introduction of the Bill has been sanctioned by the Cabinet no further reference to the Cabinet has become necessary.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Am I to understand then that since the time the Bill was introduced no further reference of any sort has been made to the Cabinet collectively?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** Oh yes; it has been.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** At what time and with what result?

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What is the authority under which the Honourable Minister has brought about the changes in the Bill?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I have not brought about any changes in the Bill. The changes have been made by the Select Committee, as I have pointed out.

**Mr. Chairman:** All these points have been covered by the Speaker's ruling. We shall pass on to the next item.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES.

### (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Tuesday, 1st March, 1949*

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### TRANSFER OF CERTAIN OFFICES FROM DELHI AND SIMLA

**\*758. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the offices of the Government of India in Delhi and Simla are likely to be transferred to another place and if so, whether Government propose to give details of such transfer?

(b) Is it a fact that almost all the Ministries of the Government of India have their branch offices at Simla?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The question of dispersing some of the Central Government offices from Delhi has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. A Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has been appointed to look into the whole question. It is proposed to locate three offices under the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power at Nasik for which acquisition of land and building construction have been decided upon. As regards move of other offices, the matter is still under consideration.

(b) Only a few Ministries have some of their branches working in Simla while some others have some of their Attached and Subordinate offices located in Simla.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of part (b) of the question, what is the total number of offices which are located in Simla? Is it a fact that the offices of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, Director General of Archaeology, Director General of Education and Director General of Health are also located in Simla?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There are innumerable offices. If the honourable member wants to know the details I am quite prepared to give them now but it will be more appropriate if I lay a statement on the table later on.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I wanted to know what was the object of these branch offices being located in Simla.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The reason is that there is no accommodation in Delhi.

opposed to such methods. It is Government's duty not only to protect the general community but also these large numbers of workers. In any action that Government may take, they will always remember that the working classes are the backbone of the country and that their general interests must not suffer. May I add an expression of the Government's regret at the killing by these terrorists of a number of persons in Calcutta during the last two or three days. These include a number of police officers and men and officers of Messrs. Jessop Limited and of the B.O.A.C.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of this evidence which the Government have of the Communist Party corroborating with the terrorists, have Government considered the advisability of declaring it an unlawful association?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Government are always reluctant to declare any organization as such unlawful. Government will even allow, as the House knows, the continued publication of periodicals, which, whether they are Communist or whether they are otherwise, are often indulging in the most virulent propaganda. No doubt what the honourable member has suggested is being and will be considered, but Government always prefer not to deal with an organisation as such but rather with the individuals who are in it.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that a large number of Congressmen, or persons believed to be Congressmen have been killed by Communists in Hyderabad and roundabout areas? If so, what is their approximate number?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** When the honourable member mentions Congressmen in Hyderabad presumably he means members of the State Congress of Hyderabad. I am unable to supply any exact numbers, but from the general information we have received, over two hundred members of the State Congress have been individually murdered in certain areas of Hyderabad.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have Government taken any action against the publication of the People's Age in Bombay? Is it a fact that the Newspaper Advisory Committee for the province have advised action against this paper?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, I believe that the Press Advisory Committee of the Bombay Province has advised the Provincial Government to take action against the People's Age.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any evidence to show that some Indian communists, not content with incitement to violence and revolt against their own Government here, are engaged in fighting and subverting a good neighbour Government—I mean the Burma Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There may be individuals acting in this way and probably there are.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Is the Communist Party not banned in any province in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, in West Bengal.

**Mr. B. Paker:** May I know whether the Government has any information as to the number of Communists in India? If so, which is the province in which they are the largest in number and how many of them have gone underground?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am afraid I could not give any exact numbers in regard to the number of Communist Party members or their sympathisers, or those who have gone underground. Probably the numbers actually involved are not very big.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Is it a fact that the leader of the revolutionary Communist Party of India was arrested by Government under the Public Safety Act and that he was released six months back?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not quite know except that the revolutionary Communist Party of India, which was a faction which separated from the Communist Party, itself later split up into two!

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Do you believe it?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** You say that the revolutionary Communist Party of India has split up into two parts now?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know who is the leader of which group and what happened to him.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maithra:** May I enquire whether the Government is taking any steps to check the infiltration of Communists from Malaya and Burma, who are coming as refugees to this country?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am not aware of any serious danger of that type. Naturally the Government tries to keep wide awake to all such possibilities. But so far there has been no cause for alarm for this particular type of danger.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maithra:** I was enquiring whether the Government was aware that those refugees from Burma and Malaya who are coming to India are really Communists and they are establishing a link with the Communists in this country. Have Government kept a watchful eye on that?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am not aware of any particular case of that type. It is a possibility of course!

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know what steps Government are taking for eliminating Communists who are non-employees?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not understand this question. Eliminating from where?

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What steps are Government taking to eliminate Communists from the Railwaymen's Federation who are not employees of the Railways?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I still do not understand. There may be a policy of encouraging or rather discouraging non-workers from being office-bearers of the Union. There may be possibly that policy. But it is undesirable to apply political labels to individuals of that type.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Have Government ascertained the source or agency through which the Communists are obtaining their arms and ammunition?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There must be some information in possession of Government. Since the last war, there have been many ways of getting arms and ammunition, more especially in certain frontier areas—Assam, Bengal, etc., and I have no doubt that many of these Communists have been able to get these arms from those particular sources.

#### DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON HINDU CODE

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Committee set up by the Ministry of Law to revise the Hindu Code Bill, referred to the Select Committee on the 9th April, 1948, was instructed not to make any substantial changes in the body of the original Bill;

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**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** This does not arise out of the question, unless the Chair rules otherwise.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What is the stipulated time for the completion of the Bhakra Dam?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice but generally it is I think the same period, viz., about seven years.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the policy outlined by the Honourable Minister with regard to the Damodar Valley project in the last session, viz., land for land and house for house in respect of the tenants' lands and houses, is being set at naught by the local officials?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is true that when a promise is given it is given for the purpose of implementing it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is true? Is it a fact that this policy is set at naught by the local officials?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the construction of buildings and approach roads has been started on the tenants' lands without the consent of the tenants and in many cases the standing crops have been destroyed without acquiring the lands under the Land Acquisition Act and no notice has even been issued to the tenants in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No, Sir.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know if the prospective catchment area has been surveyed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes, if the question is with respect to the Damodar Valley Project.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** As regards the complaint which has just been mentioned by my honourable friend Mr. Kamath, will the Honourable Minister enquire about it?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Most certainly.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have instances such as I have referred to of tenants being evicted without notice or without compensation been brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** If such cases are brought to my notice I shall certainly take appropriate action.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are the two other dams for which schemes have been prepared?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There are eight dams altogether. The Tilaya Dam is ready for construction and in respect of two other dams the designs are being finalised.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are those two dams?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I will give the information later on.

#### NEW MACHINERY FOR GENERATING ELECTRICITY IN DELHI

\*760. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the present Electric Power House in Delhi is insufficient to provide power for all industrial and lighting purposes?

(b) If so, have Government placed orders for additional machinery?

(c) If so, when is the new machinery likely to be installed and what would be the total additional kilowatts available for public use?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Ltd. have placed orders abroad for the supply of the following plant:

(i) Two 9,200 KWs Turb—Alternator Generating sets—in 1946.

(ii) One 5,000 KWs Westinghouse Generating Set in December 1947.

In addition to the plant on order, the Authority have taken on loan from the Government, six Diesel Generating Sets of 500 KWs each and one 2,500 KWs Transportable Set which is likely to yield about 2,200 KWs.

(c) The six Diesel Sets loaned by Government are already under commission while the 2,500 KWs Transportable Power Set is likely to be in operation in April 1949. The Westinghouse Generating Set of 5,000 KWs is expected to be commissioned by January, 1950, while the two bigger Sets of 9,200 KWs each, are expected to be ready by April 1951. It is hoped that about 20,000 KWs power will become available for Delhi from the Nangal Project of the East Punjab Government by the middle of 1952. The additional supply of electricity that will thus be available from time to time is as follows: (i) 2,200 KWs by the end of April 1949; (ii) 5,000 KWs by January 1950; (iii) 18,400 KWs by the end of April 1951; and (iv) 20,000 KWs from Nangal by the middle of 1952.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many applications for new connections for power and light have been received and what is the procedure for granting those applications?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I will require notice for that. So far as the procedure is concerned, it entirely rests with the Delhi Electricity Power Authority.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any favouritism is shown in giving connections and whether it is not given on a priority system?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No favouritism that I know of.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that although Government had taken a decision to place an order for a 5,000 K.W. set as early as 1947, the order was not placed till two months back? The papers were lying in the office and the order was not placed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice for that because as far as I understand the order has been placed.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that these days in the City of Delhi electric points are being arbitrarily removed and the people are suffering heavy losses on account of that?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** This is due to some precautionary measure necessitated by the fact that because of the overload the whole system may collapse.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** But what is the principle, who decides it and why is this done arbitrarily?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The Delhi Electricity Authority does it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Globe Engineering Works, Delhi made a representation to the Government that their application for connection has not been granted whereas one which was asked for subsequently was granted connection?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Notice.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know if the machinery ordered in 1946 has arrived and if not when it is likely to arrive?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that the proposal to shift some offices to Nasik is really a forerunner of building another capital near Nasik?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration to shift the Federal Court to Allahabad?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The final location of the Federal Court has not yet been decided.

**Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivergiya:** May I know whether Mhow is also one of the places under consideration for the location of some of the offices?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Among many other places which are under consideration Mhow is one.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know why Delhi is considered unfit for the location of the Federal Court?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The question is still under consideration. There is no question of the fitness or unfitness of Delhi involved.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that in the Draft Constitution itself it is mentioned that the Federal Court has to be in the capital of India?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The honourable member well knows that the Draft Constitution is still a Draft Constitution.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Honourable Minister for Works, Mines and Power visited Allahabad sometime ago to see whether the site and other arrangements will be suitable for the location of the Federal Court?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes, Sir.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** By what time is the Cabinet sub-committee's decision likely to be known about the location of various offices in different parts of India?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It will take sometime but before the Constitution is finally passed you will know the whole picture.

**Shrimati Purnima Banerji:** May I know if the Honourable Minister found Allahabad a suitable place?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is a matter of opinion whether Allahabad is suitable or not.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have Government once for all abolished the annual exodus to Simla?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There is no exodus to Simla at present.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have Government given it up once and for all?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** For all practical purposes it is so.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether government feel it necessary to keep permanently in Simla branches of these various important Ministries? What is the reason for Government to keep in Simla or in any other place branch offices of the Ministries of Education, Health, Archaeology and Law?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I have already given the reason: it is want of accommodation in Delhi.

#### BHAKRA DAM AND DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECTS

\*759. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what stage the Bhakra Dam and Damodar Valley Projects have reached?

(b) Have any experts come from foreign countries to chalk out the initial programme?

(c) Have the original schemes been affected in any way by the Economy drive of Government?

(d) When is the actual work on these schemes likely to be started?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The Bhakra Dam Project is under the administrative control of the Government of the East Punjab. Information received from that Government shows that the construction of a road and a railway line to the Dam site, has been nearly completed. Work on tunnels for diverting the river during construction is in progress. Detailed studies of the foundation of the Dam are nearing completion and other preliminary works are also in an advanced stage.

In connection with the Damodar Valley Project, which is under the administrative control of the Damodar Valley Corporation orders for the 150,000 K.W. thermal power station, the main 132 K.W. and other subsidiary lines, have been placed, detailed design of Tilaya, one of the eight dams and project reports with plans and estimates of two more dams have been prepared;

Engineering investigations including collection of data for the other items and dams, are in hand.

The construction of camps with residences, offices, water and electric power supply, road connection at six of the dam sites are also in progress.

(b) Yes, as and when necessary.

(c) No.

(d) Work is already in progress.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With reference to the report placed on the table of the House yesterday by the Honourable Minister regarding the Damodar Valley Corporation, may I know whether the amount of Rs. 2,21,81,000 for 1948-49 has been spent during this year or how much of it has been spent or is the whole sum likely to be spent?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice for that.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** What is the target year by which these works will materialise fully?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Is it for all the three projects or do you want it for the Damodar Valley project?

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** I want it for the Damodar Valley Project.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is seven years.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** What is the total estimated expenditure on this project?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I think I have already given that figure but I will repeat it. It is about 55 crores.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know whether it is a pre-war figure or it has been revised later on?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is not a pre-war figure: it has been revised and scrutinised and the general view expressed by the Damodar Valley Corporation authorities is that it will be adhered to.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** What are the respective qualifications of the Directors appointed to the Damodar Valley Corporation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I have already stated in my reply that it is expected to arrive in the month of April 1949.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What are the causes for this inordinate delay, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Well, for that at least the Government of India is not responsible, nor the Delhi Electricity Authority.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it not the real causes that the order contemplated was not placed as has been suggested by my friend?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That is not so,

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister enquire into the matter please?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Certainly.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** In view of the fact that the Government will have large scale production after these machineries are received, and the fact that the expenses will be less, is it under the consideration of the Government that they will be able to supply cheap electricity to industrial firms?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Most certainly; that is always noted and taken into consideration when the plans are finalised.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister please tell the House whether any appreciable saving has been effected by the measures now taken in the City of removing the extra-points, and if so, to what extent?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** One result of this measure is that there has been no collapse of the entire system so far, which was feared at one stage.

#### CAPTAIN OF TRAINING SHIP "DUFFERIN"

**\*761. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the name of the Captain of the training ship "Dufferin" and whether it is a fact that originally he opted out to Pakistan and then returned to India?

(b) What are his qualifications and what is his salary? Since when has he been in charge of the "Dufferin"?

(c) How many cadets are there under him for training?

(d) Has there been any complaint against him regarding his anti-Indian feelings towards students?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) (i) Lt. Comdr. M. F. S. C. Harvey. (ii) Yes. His provisional option was for Pakistan but his final option was for India.

(b) (i) Certificate of Competency as Master Mariner (Foreign Going), permanent commission as Lt. Comdr. in the Royal Naval Reserve, apart from various other minor qualifications. (ii) Salary Rs. 1800 per month. (iii) He has been in charge of the Dufferin since the 1st September 1945.

(c) 165.

(d) Government have not received any such complaints.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether this Captain holds the degree of Extra Master Mariner, and if not, may I know whether the ex-cadets of this Dufferin ship hold such qualifications and many other high qualifications and whether they cannot replace this officer?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have already stated the qualifications of this officer. As regards the second part of my honourable friend's enquiry, I may assure him that there is no single Indian who possesses all the necessary qualification and experience possessed by Commander Harvey.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether ex-cadet Mr. Chakravarty is a Commodore in the R. I. N.? Is it a fact that Capt. Karmarkar holds a high position in the R. I. N.? Is it a fact that ex-cadet Captain Bhandari holds the Command of the Merchant Navy? May I know from the Honourable Minister whether these qualifications are not enough for holding these posts?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** May I say I added experience as a valuable consideration? Commander Harvey has been working on the Dufferin for the last 17 years and has been promoted from one position to another. None of the officers mentioned by my honourable friend can have any pretence to that kind of experience.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many years in the R. I. N. service has this Commander put in and may I know whether it is the intention of the Government to Indianise this Dufferin when the officers are available?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I might remind my honourable friend that there is a Governing Body which is in charge of the management of this training ship, and the Governing Body are perfectly satisfied with the qualifications and experience of this officer and the question of replacing him does not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has not the Old Cadets' Association made a complaint to the Government about the conduct of this Commander towards the Indians?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am not aware of any such complaint.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, whether the Honourable Minister has been fully satisfied that such a complaint has not been made?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have said that the specific complaint to which my honourable friend made a reference, has not been received by us—at least I am not aware of any such complaint.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the dates on which Harvey opted for Pakistan and re-opted for India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The provisional option had to take place before the partition, that is to say before the 15th August, and he had, according to the rules, six months in which to revise his option. He revised his option earlier than that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether, in view of the ill-treatment to Indians, any cadets have withdrawn from this Dufferin in the years 1947 and 1948, and if so, how many cadets have withdrawn?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** My honourable friend bases his question on a supposition about ill-treatment of Indians. He has not put any question on that particular point to me and I am not in a position to give any answer.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there any competent Indian just now to take the place of Harvey in the event of his getting out of this job in the near future?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No, Sir.

#### FRENCH ECONOMIC MISSION TO CONCLUDE A COMMERCIAL TREATY

**\*762. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of France have sent an economic mission to India with the object of concluding a bilateral treaty in respect of commerce with this country?

(b) Have any talks regarding this been initiated in Paris by India's Commissioner-General for Commercial and Economic Affairs in Europe?

(c) Is it a fact that France is prepared to supply some of India's industrial requirements forthwith and if so, what are those?



**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know how industrialists need to be taken into consultation in a special manner in this connection.

#### REORGANISATION OF FOREIGN PUBLICITY SERVICE

**\*764. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the re-organisation of the Foreign Publicity Service is complete?

(b) What are the languages in which pamphlets and magazines for external publicity are being published and through what channels are they distributed?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The reorganisation of external publicity is as yet in the process of being completed.

(b) Magazines are published at present in English and Arabic and distributed normally through commercial channels and publicity staff abroad. Pamphlets are published in English, Persian and Arabic and distributed through our publicity staff abroad.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any real and effective co-ordination between external publicity and internal publicity?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many professional journalists are there in the External Publicity Section, and how many amateurs?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I require notice.

**Shri R. L. Malaviya:** What is the amount spent on foreign publicity?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I would not be able to give off-hand, but if my honourable friend wants, I can furnish him with the figures.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration to extend the scope of the foreign publicity service by adding a few more correspondents?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is a proposal to extend this service of foreign publicity, not specially by adding a few more correspondents but in other ways also.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not Government's policy to see that so far as publicity is concerned,—whether internal or external—only professional journalists will be employed and not amateurs or non-professionals?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Our experience is that journalists alone are not effective, but in certain cases, for publicity, people with wider and more, I should say, experience of learning and literature are also effective.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have there been instances where persons who have been merely teachers or lecturers have been appointed in the Publicity Department without any regard for their flair for publicity work?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No, Sir.

**Shri Ramnath Goenka:** Are illiterates also taken into service for foreign publicity?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Not that I know of.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is the All-India Radio utilised for the purpose of external publicity, and if so, does it function under the External Affairs Ministry or the Information Ministry?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** All-India Radio is one of the best instruments for external publicity. It is not under the External Affairs Ministry but it works in co-ordination with it in regard to foreign publicity.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether Government is aware that due to the lack of proper publicity foreign countries like U.S.A. and Canada are not in a position to understand the Indian problems?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** We are quite aware of the problem posed by the question of my honourable friend, we are thinking of extending our publicity to these areas as far as possible, but we have also to take into consideration our financial situation and the funds that are at our disposal.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Who appoints these foreign publicity agents and under whose control do they work in these different countries?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There are no such persons as "agents". We have got our Information Officers attached to our Consuls, Legations and Embassies and it is through them and our missions abroad that our publicity generally is done.

**Shri Ramnath Goenka:** May I know what the circulation of these magazines and pamphlets issued by the Foreign Department is?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I require notice of the question.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether there is a Public Relations Officer attached to each Embassy and whether it is not their duty to send news and reports regularly?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There are public Relations Officers attached to certain Embassies, not all and we do get regular reports from them.

**Sardar Bhopindar Singh Man:** May I ask what is the space taken by the Ministers in these pictures of the periodicals?

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Is it a fact that in the United States of America, the old machinery for publicity as established by the British Government on our behalf is still functioning and functioning to our detriment?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I think my friend is misinformed. The old machinery for publicity that was established during the British rule is there; but it has been modified considerably and expanded, and I think expanded to our advantage.

**Shrimati Purnima Banerji:** May I know if the foreign publicity service is a separate service from that of our Embassies?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The foreign publicity service is a section of the External Affairs Department. In every Embassy we have got Information Officers who do this work. They are part of the Embassy.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have Government received any complaint about the inefficiency of the publicity section attached to the London High Commissioner's Office?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Not that I know of.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the object of this publicity? May I have an answer? I am serious about it. I want to know whether they publish the activities of the Government at home or their policies with regard to foreign Governments or our economic condition or whether they give publicity to our manufactured articles? What is the aim of the publicity?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The object of foreign publicity will be explained in detail during the Budget discussion.

**Shri Ramnath Goenka:** When was the Foreign Publicity Department separated from the Information Department?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I think it is so since last year.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Are Government of India preparing any films for publicity in foreign countries?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.



(d) What is the nature of discussion held in this respect and has any treaty been concluded?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) A list of industrial articles which France has offered to supply to India, and which we require from that country, is laid on the table of this House.

(d) The discussions are exploratory at this stage, and no treaty of a commercial nature has so far been concluded.

#### STATEMENT

*List of India's industrial requirements from France*

##### Equipment:

Steel and castings: Bars. Joists and channels. Plates. Hoops. Skelp.  
Machine tools.  
Textile industry equipment.  
Equipment for seaports and airports.  
Public Works equipment.  
Electric power house equipment.  
Radio-electric equipment.  
Miscellaneous electric equipment.  
Motors.  
Railway equipment (steam and electric engines, tenders, passenger and merchandise cars, auto cars, 'autorails', etc.).  
Aeroplanes.  
Agricultural equipment and implements (Diesel tractors, petrol tractors, caterpillar or wheel tractors, ground-breaking machinery, harvesting equipment, threshing machinery, etc.).  
Diesel trucks, petrol driven trucks, motor buses, small trucks, miscellaneous automotive vehicles.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has there been any correspondence in this respect?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I suppose so.

#### TRADE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA

\*763. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India have entered into any trade agreement with Russia?

(b) If so, what is the basis of that agreement?

(c) What are the food grains that have been imported into this country from Russia and what are their respective quantities?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes.

(b) The agreements with Russia are on a barter basis.

(c) Wheat; 51,195.92 metric tons.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Was any trade delegation sent to Russia?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No, Sir.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** What are the commodities bartered with Russia?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There have been two barter agreements so far. The first one related to 5,000 metric tons of Indian tea supplied by us in exchange for 50,000 metric tons of Russian wheat. The second barter agreement which will start its operation from this month relates to the supply of 81,000 tons of Russian wheat in exchange for the supply to Russia of 5,000 tons of tea, 5,000 tons of raw jute and 1,000 tons of castor oil.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** What is the basis on which calculation is made with regard to the quantity and the cost of these goods?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The Departments concerned make certain calculations of the value and when they are satisfied that it is a perfectly reasonable deal, then the barter agreement is entered into.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** How many ordinary tons make one metric ton?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I thought that such an enquiry might be made, and I may tell my honourable friend that a ton avoirdupois is equivalent to 2240 lbs. or 27½ maunds approximately. Now, a metric ton is the same as 1000 kilograms and is equivalent to 2204.6 lbs. or very nearly 27 maunds.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether Russia has offered any newsprint?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not think so, so far.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How does the price of Russian wheat compare with that purchased from other countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact, as I said, no cash price is contemplated. It is entirely a barter arrangement, but we are satisfied that the value that the wheat represents is not unfavourable to India. That is all that I can say.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is there any possibility of receiving capital goods from Russia?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** Only Communism along with Russian wheat!

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** So far no such enquiry has been made, but I may inform the House that very recently the talk of having a regular trade agreement with Russia has started informally.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Were the Standing Committee consulted before this barter agreement was arrived at?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Which Standing Committee? Because there are more than one Standing Committee concerned.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** The Standing Committee pertaining to this Department.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not think so.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What is the pre-war requirement of tea by Russia and whether we have come to that level now?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I will have to ask for notice of this question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what is the principle adopted in connection with such agreements by barter or otherwise, particularly in regard to commodities which are required in India. I am anxious to know as to who settles about the requirements of a certain commodity before deciding to barter. Do you take the industrialists or others into consultation or is it from the Secretariat only that you get reports and arrive at agreements?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I suppose we have a full and dependable appreciation of the situation as regards our own requirements both for the supply of certain essential commodities for consumption in India as also for the export of certain commodities to other countries.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is there any machinery devised by the Government to take the industrialists also into consultation when you take to such sort of barter agreements with foreign countries?

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Do the Government give any authorised news from here or they gather the news from reports appearing in papers?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is a direct news service from here specially meant for our Information Officers abroad. They utilise this news for their publicity.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know what the proposals under the re-organisation plan are?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am sorry I will not be able to give it now. I hope to give it in the near future.

#### EXPORT TRADE WITH FRANCE

**\*765. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what steps are being taken to stimulate export trade with France?

(b) Has there been a marked decline in the export trade with France and if so, what are the reasons for it?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) I would refer the honourable member to the answer just given by me to Starred Question No. 762 by Shri R. K. Sidhva.

(b) No, there is no perceptible decline in our export trade with France.

#### REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

**\*766. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the influx of refugees from East Bengal still continues; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken in order to stop or check the exodus from East Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The honourable member is referred to the reply given by the Honourable Shri Mohanlal Saksena to part (c) of Starred Question No. 92 by Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man on the 3rd February, 1949.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** May I take it that the non-provision of housing accommodation to these refugees or non-provision of business premises is also a part of the plan under consideration by which you are going to check the influx from Pakistan?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is an ironical question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that the reply by Mr. Saksena was given many days ago, and as we are living in the present and not in the past, may I know whether the influx continues or has stopped?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It has practically stopped. The reply was given only on 3rd February. During these three or four weeks no new situation has arisen. So far as our information goes, the exodus has practically stopped.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Practically means completely or what?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It means what it means.

#### PERSONNEL AND PURPOSE OF MISSION TO ETHIOPIA

**\*767. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel and purpose of the mission that was deputed to Ethiopia in September 1948;

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(b) the expenditure incurred in connection therewith; and  
(c) the results achieved?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The personnel of the mission was composed of:

- (1) Sardar Sant Singh, Leader.
- (2) Shrimati Annu Swaminathan, Member.
- (3) Shri Devji Rattansi, Member.
- (4) Shri H. L. Khanna, Member.
- (5) Shri C. J. Stracey, Secretary.
- (6) Shri Jai Dial, Ministerial Assistant.

Purpose of the goodwill mission was promotion of mutual goodwill and closer contacts with the Government and people of Ethiopia; to study the economic and political conditions in that country and to ascertain the position of Indian nationals there.

(b) Rs. 29,000 in round figures.

(c) The visit of the Mission has resulted in closer contact between India and Ethiopia and has given Government an insight into the conditions of Indians living there. Nearly 500 Indians are doing business in Ethiopia and about 70 Indian teachers are employed by the Ethiopian Government.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was there any ill-will in Ethiopia towards India to necessitate the sending of a Goodwill Mission there?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There was no illwill. The Mission was sent to augment the friendly relations between our two countries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What was the genesis of this Mission? Was it sent at the invitation of the Ethiopian Government or was it our own roving mission?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I want notice.

**Shri B. Das:** Have the Government of Ethiopia asked for the establishment of an Indian Embassy there?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know the steps taken to give effect to the suggestions made by one of the members of the Mission, namely, Mrs. Annu Swaminathan?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** All the suggestions made by the Mission are under the active consideration of the Government.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether this Mission has submitted any report?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** As the result of the mission have the Government of India entered into any trade agreement with the Government of Ethiopia?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The Mission has succeeded very considerably in bringing forward proposals by which we hope to have greater trade relations with Ethiopia.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there any proposal to invite a reciprocal mission to understand our country?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Not for the moment; but it is possible.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did the Mission explore the possibility of Indians settling there?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Obviously, they did not want the dam site to be located there.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know how these complaints were disposed of?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I promised a full and sympathetic consideration.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** By what time is the preliminary investigation likely to be completed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I think it will take at least one year more.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it not possible to expedite the preliminary investigation by any means?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is not possible. There are innumerable considerations that have cropped up as a result of the Police Action in Hyderabad. We are considering whether it would not be better to consider this scheme along with other schemes in connection with the Godavari Valley.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did not the Honourable Minister assure the *malguzars*, who lodged their complaints, that if on investigation the Honourable Minister found the complaints were genuine, he would not hesitate to change the site of the project?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Well, as I said, I promised full consideration, which means and includes all relevant considerations as regards the technical aspect, the nature of the terrain and as regards the economics of the whole project.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the result of that sympathetic consideration?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** If the honourable member shows a little patience, he will know it.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

**\*770. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any scheme for opening a Food Technological Research Institute in India?

(b) If so, where is it likely to be located and what subjects are likely to be studied and subjected to research?

(c) What will be the recurring and non-recurring cost of the Institute?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) The establishment of a Central Food Technological Research Institute has been approved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) The Institute will be located in "Cheluvomba Palace" in Mysore, which has been gifted by the Government of Mysore for the purpose.

Research on all aspects of food technology and in particular on the problems peculiar to Indian conditions connected with the storage of different food materials, processing of foodstuffs for improvement of keeping qualities, palatability and digestibility, treatment of different coarse food materials, search for new sources of food materials for human consumption, will be conducted. The whole range of food processing, which includes survey of potential foodstuffs in different regions, production of concentrated foods, vitamins and other food accessories etc., dietetics, studies on cooking utensils and improvement of indigenous cooking methods, study of problems faced by Indian food industries, provision of technological information, survey of existing industries and development of new industries, pilot plant trials with different types of industrial equipment development of new methods of detecting food

adulteration, questions affecting food sanitation and all problems connected with food and dietetics with particular reference to Indian conditions, will be covered.

(c) The recurring cost of maintenance and non-recurring cost of equipment for the Institute are being worked out by a Planning Officer.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the activities of this Institute be closely co-ordinated with the Institute that is functioning at Coonoor also? Is the Honourable Minister aware of the Institute at Coonoor at all?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

#### FINANCIAL ALLOTMENTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS, HOSPITALS AND EDUCATION IN NORTH EAST FRONTIER TRIBAL AREAS

**\*771. Srijiut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what sums have been allotted for communications, for Hospitals and for primary education in Sadugu Frontier Tracts; and

(b) whether Government are going to establish any high schools in Abor tracts?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations):** (a) The honourable member is presumably thinking of the Sadiya Frontier Tract. A statement is laid on the table of the House giving the particulars asked for.

(b) At present there is no proposal to establish any high schools in areas occupied by the Abors.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** That is a possibility that can be taken into account.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** What is the cost involved in this Mission?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** As given in the answer, it is Rs. 29,000.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that this Mission has achieved splendid results, do the Government propose in future to associate at least one woman member of this House with every Delegation that goes abroad?

**Shri B. Das:** Will Government make available to the members of this House a copy of the report of the Ethiopian Mission?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Excepts from the report might be made available for the use of honourable members, but I cannot say whether the whole report can be made available. Some parts of this report are somewhat confidential.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which parts of Ethiopia did the Mission visit, only Addis Ababa or other places too?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not know, Sir.

#### SENTENCES OF DEATH PASSED ON GENERAL TOJO AND HIS COLLEAGUES

**\*768. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian judge on the International Military Tribunal at Tokyo acquitted General Tojo, Japan's Wartime Premier, and his other colleagues of all the charges that had been preferred against them; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, were taken by Government to prevent the execution of the death sentences passed on General Tojo and some of his colleagues?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes. He considered that they were not guilty on any of the counts and should be acquitted.

(b) The Government of India however suggested at the appropriate time to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers in Japan that the question of commuting the death sentences might be considered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which Government, Sir, nominated the Indian Judge on the International Allied Military Tribunal? Was it this Dominion Government or the Interim Government or its predecessor Government?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not understand the question, Sir. I do not think it is a question of domination by anybody.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** My question was: which Government nominated, not dominated?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** You mean the Indian Judge. It is our Government.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it the Dominion Government or the Interim Government or the one before September, 1946?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I would try and find out this information if the honourable member is very curious to know it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did the Government agree with the findings of our Judge to the effect that General Tojo and his associates were not guilty of the crimes alleged against them?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** This is an international Tribunal. While nominating a judge, it does not mean that we have got any authority to confer or to reject the findings, because it is beyond our scope and power.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** In view of the fact that India openly declared not to participate in this war in anyway either with men or money, why did the Government decide to send a judge to sit in the International Tribunal?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The decision was taken long before and I do not think that by participating in this Tribunal, India was participating in the war.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if any reply has been received to the representation made by our Government in this connection to which a reference has been made by the Honourable Minister's predecessor?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Out of those sentenced, I think an appeal in favour of General Tojo and others was taken into consideration, but not only the representation of our Government, but of other Governments were rejected.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did Government suggest that the appeal might be heard by the Supreme Court of the United States?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No, Sir. I do not know.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did Government receive representations about this matter from individuals or representative organizations in India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not know, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Deputy Minister aware, Sir, that some War criminals who atom-bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki and some others who brought about the Bengal famine in India, have gone scot-free?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that the findings of the Indian Judge were not given due publicity?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, order.

#### WAINGANGA MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECT IN C. P.

**\*769. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage the Wainganga Multi-Purpose Project in the Central Provinces has arrived;

(b) how far it will promote rural as well as urban electrification;

(c) how much land it is expected to irrigate; and

(d) whether any representations or complaints have been received from any section of the people of the area affected against the execution of the Scheme?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The project is under the administrative control of the Government of Central Provinces, but the Government of India are giving all assistance through the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission.

(a) Preliminary investigations are in progress. Recently the Chairman of the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission has suggested an alternative site for the proposed Dam.

(b) If the Scheme materialises, it will provide cheap power both in rural and urban areas.

(c) Unless the preliminary investigations are completed, it is not possible to indicate the extent of the area which will be irrigated, but it may be upto one million acres.

(d) Yes, but as the site of the dam has not yet been finalised, the complaints are premature.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When the Honourable Minister visited Nagpur in December last, did he not receive any complaints from the local *malquzars* in this regard?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That is true, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What was the content of the complaints Sir?

## STATEMENT

Sums allotted during 1948-49 and proposed to be allotted during 1949-50, for (i) communications, (ii) hospitals, (iii) primary education, in Sadiya Frontier Tract

|                       | Communications   |                 | Hospitals       |                 | Education     |               |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
|                       | 1948-49          | 1949-50         | 1948-49         | 1949-50         | 1948-49       | 1949-50       |
| Sadiya Frontier Tract | Rs.<br>₹3,07,170 | Rs.<br>3,00,000 | Rs.<br>3,35,300 | Rs.<br>3,90,000 | Rs.<br>83,300 | Rs.<br>83,300 |

In addition to these there is a bulk provision of Rs. 6,59,640 for 1948-49, and a proposed provision of Rs. 12,56,000 for 1949-50 for the whole of the tribal areas for repairs to roads, for Engineering staff etc., a part of which is likely to be spent in the Sadiya Frontier Tract.

In addition to these there is a bulk provision of Rs. 2,40,800 for 1948-49 and a proposed provision of Rs. 2,40,600 for 1949-50 for the whole of the tribal areas and a part of these provisions will be spent on Sadiya Frontier Tract.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know whether the Government is intending to establish high schools in the Lushai Hills and other places in Assam? Is the Government aware that the people there are going Communistic?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware that these areas are going Communistic.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Are the Government aware that no schools have been established nor roads built in Naga Hills and the people there are very restless?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** This question does not arise out of this question, but I may inform the honourable member that the Government has a five year plan for the development of all these areas and this plan is going to be implemented immediately.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know whether the Government have received a scheme from the Government of Assam for the development of these tribal areas.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There have been suggestions from the Government of Assam and they are being considered very carefully.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know whether any sums have been sanctioned by the Central Government for the development of these areas?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

## GRANT OF IMPORT LICENCES IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

**\*772. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state on what basis and principle import licences were granted by the local Governments of the Centrally Administered Chief Commissioner's Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Was this done by the Provincial Governments on their own initiative or with the approval of the Government of India?

(c) Are Government aware that the policy of the Governments in these areas in giving import licences to selected individuals has caused resentment among the general public and the trading classes and if so, what steps do Government contemplate to take to avoid the recurrence of this?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) to (c). I understand the honourable member desires information regarding movement of cloth to Centrally Administered Provinces. My honourable Colleague the Minister of Industry and Supply will answer this question in due course.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** If any honourable member wishes, he may put supplementary questions to Question 773.

## REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

**\*773. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the amount of money that is being spent by the Government of India to feed and shelter refugees from East Bengal?

(b) What steps have been taken to implement the decisions reached at the Inter-Dominion Conference where the Government of Pakistan agreed to make conditions safe for the minorities in East Bengal?

(c) How many such refugees from East Bengal have gone back to their homes?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Amount of money spent on feeding and accommodation separately is not available. A sum of Rs. 1 crore 22 lakhs and 65 thousands has, however, been spent on

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The proposal is still under consideration; not shelved.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** With regard to the answer to part (d), may I know how long will it take the Government to take it in hand?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It all depends upon the financial position of the Government of India. It will cost 10.3 crores.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has it been finally settled that Delhi shall be the capital of free India?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There is no question of settlement; it continues to be the capital.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of a statement made by responsible members of Government not excluding himself that there is a possibility of having a second capital somewhere in the centre of India? If so, will he review the position as to whether such a large amount of capital should be invested on Delhi for its expansion?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As regards the suggestion that I had something to say about this, I say it is not true. The view of the Government of India is that Delhi should continue to be the capital.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Will the Government consider the desirability of having a second summer capital for India in view of the extreme heat of Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There cannot be any summer capital, because, that plan has already been rejected by this House long long ago.

#### SUFFERINGS AND NEEDS OF EX-I.N.A. MEN IN SIAM, BURMA AND MALAYA

†\*776. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of large numbers of the I.N.A. ranks who had been moved from plantations into Siam, Burma and Malaya along the Death Railway Track for the work of the I.N.A.;

(b) whether Government have received any reports from their representatives in Malaya and Burma regarding their sufferings and needs;

(c) whether Sri Sivaraman of the Reuters, Bangkok, has made any oral or written report to Government about the need for relieving their distress;

(d) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Indian community in Bangkok about the sufferings of these ex-I.N.A. men; and

(e) whether Government propose to call for detailed reports about their conditions from India's Diplomatic Representatives in those places and take steps for giving them relief.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) No. According to the information available, no I.N.A. personnel were drafted for work on the Moulmein-Bangkok Railway or moved along this Railway, as suggested by the honourable member, for work connected with the I.N.A.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) In view of the above answers, this does not appear necessary. As a matter of fact our representatives are instructed to keep in touch with the condition of the Indians abroad and to give all possible help.

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

A certain confusion seems to have arisen in the honourable member's mind between the members of the I.N.A. and the members of the Indian Independence League. The latter was a civilian body. The Japanese Occupation Authorities used forced labour on the construction of a railway between Moulmein and Bangkok. A large number of labourers worked under appalling conditions and died of disease and malnutrition. A considerable number of these labourers were Indians, with South Indians predominating. No I.N.A. personnel appears to have been included among these labourers. But many of the labourers may have been members of the Indian Independence League.

The question of affording relief to the dependents of Indian labourers drafted from Malaya, who died in the construction of the railway, had been engaging the attention of the Government of India since 1946. A sum of \$1,500,000 was set apart for their relief by the Malayan Government. Help from other funds also was given.

The Government of India had set up a scheme of repatriation and many Indians were repatriated to India by 1st March 1948 when the scheme was finally wound up. The Government of India also sanctioned schemes for distribution of cloth and cash for destitute Indians in Malaya. Two Medical Missions, one sponsored by the Government of India and the other by the Indian National Congress visited Malaya and did good work. Organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission have also done good work. Government gave a grant of \$10,000 to Ramakrishna Mission for this purpose in 1947 and have recently given another grant of Rs. 15,000 to the Mission for the construction of a dormitory at Singapore for orphans.

#### DEPOSITS BY NON-MUSLIM LESSEES IN SCHEDULED BANKS AGAINST WASTE LANDS IN WEST PUNJAB

\*777. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the non-Muslim lessees of waste lands in Western Punjab deposited large amounts of money as security in certain Scheduled Banks?

(b) Are Government aware that these lessees, now refugees in India, cannot withdraw these amounts, even though the lease periods expired before partition, as the Fixed Deposit Receipts stood in the name of the Collectors of the Districts?

(c) Has this question been taken up in any of the Inter-Dominion Conferences, and if so, with what result?

(d) If no agreement has so far been reached; do Government propose to take up this matter at the next conference?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c). At the Inter-Dominion Conference held on the 14 December, 1948 it was decided that all moneys due to evacuees by Government or quasi-Government bodies should be paid by them direct to the evacuees concerned without the intervention of the Custodian of Evacuee Property. Pending amendment of the Evacuee Property Law, both Dominions have issued instructions to their Custodians for free movement of such moneys.

(d) Does not arise.

#### IMPORT OF BEER FROM NORWAY

\*778. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India propose to import beer from Norway?

(b) What is the quantity of beer proposed to be imported into India?

(c) What is the value of the beer to be imported?

(d) Is India importing beer on barter system or on cash payment?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Commercial imports of beer from Norway are permitted under the Open General Licence. No imports are contemplated on Government account.

(b) and (c). As beer is allowed importation under the Open General Licence from Norway, no estimate can be given as to the quantity and value of such imports that will be made from that country.

(d) Beer is not imported on a barter basis.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many breweries are there in India and is their production not adequate to meet the needs of the country?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I am not aware of the number that my honourable friend requires; therefore, I am unable to answer that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What about the brewery at Solan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know. My honourable friend may address that question to his colleagues who may have direct personal experience in these matters.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I have no such colleagues, Sir, that is why I have approached the Honourable Minister.

#### IMPORT OF NORWEGIAN APPLE JUICE

**\*779. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India have proposed to import Norwegian Apple Juice and if so, what quantity of it will be imported?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The Government of India have no specific proposals to import apple juice from Norway. As, however, apple juice is allowed importation from all soft currency countries, they would have no objection to such imports being made on commercial account from that country.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which countries export Apple juice at present?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I am not in a position to say that. The information is summarised under the head, Fruit juice. How much of that represents Apple juice, I am not in a position to state.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The question hour is over.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### MIGRATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS TO AUSTRALIA

**\*780. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anglo-Indians who migrated from India to Australia in the years 1947 and 1948 and the number that has been repatriated to India out of the said number; and

(b) the reasons for the migration as also for the repatriation?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) and (b). Government have no information on the subject they have asked their High Commissioner in Australia for particulars and as soon as these are received, they will be laid on the table of the House.

##### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW TYPES OF BUNGALOWS AND QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI

**\*781. Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the bungalows

and quarters that are being constructed for officers, non-gazetted officers and clerks in New Delhi are of a quality inferior to the existing bungalows and quarters?

(b) What is the difference between the old and new types in respect of accommodation and convenience?

(c) Is it proposed to charge the same rents for both these types?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) and (b). No bungalows are being constructed by Government. The additional accommodation required for officers and clerks in New Delhi is being constructed in flats according to the austerity standards which differ from existing buildings in the following respects:

(i) The new buildings are double-storeyed while the old ones are single-storeyed.

(ii) The new ones provide less accommodation than the corresponding category of old ones.

(iii) There are only two types of accommodation, one for officers and one for clerks, in the new buildings while in the old ones there are several types.

(c) Rent will be charged according to the existing rules, namely ten per cent. of pay of officers and clerks or the standard rent based on capital cost of construction, etc. whichever is less. The question of pooling rents of quarters is under consideration of the Government of India.

#### IMPORT OF MEDICINES

**\*782. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether medicines were imported from soft currency areas in the year 1948?

(b) If so, what is the total value of such imported medicines in 1948?

(c) Are the imported medicines such as are not available in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Imports from hard currency and dollar countries are restricted to such pharmaceuticals and preparations as are not available from soft currency areas or such as cannot be manufactured in this country. Imports from soft currency areas are allowed under Open General Licence.

#### STATEMENT

Value of Drugs and Medicines imported from Soft and Sterling countries during the year 1948.

| Month           | Value<br>Rs. |
|-----------------|--------------|
| January, 1948   | 23,71,188    |
| February, 1948  | 44,56,039    |
| March, 1948     | 20,97,740    |
| April, 1948     | 8,68,752     |
| May, 1948       | 10,62,870    |
| June, 1948      | 25,71,916    |
| July, 1948      | 23,75,000    |
| August, 1948    | 41,27,000    |
| September, 1948 | 28,23,000    |
| October, 1948   | 56,99,000    |
| November, 1948  | 43,40,945    |
| December, 1948  | 36,50,406    |
| Grand Total     | 3,64,43,856  |

+ Note.—The imports for the months of November and December 1948 do not include the imports into the Province of Bengal as the relevant figures have not yet been received from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.



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refugees from East Bengal upto end of December, 1948 by the Government of India and Provincial Government. This includes a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs and 26 thousands for loans.

(b) Government of India have not yet received exact information about the action taken by the East Bengal Government but several leaders in East Bengal have since the conference held at Delhi in December, 1948, made public declarations stressing the right of members of the minority community to have their grievances redressed by Government, and promising them equal rights, opportunities, privileges and obligations with the members of the majority community. The Governor General of Pakistan has also recently assured a deputation of the minority community that henceforth they will have a fair representation in recruitment to Government services. The Government of East Bengal are reported to have set up Provincial and District Minority Board in their Province. That Government are also reported to have drafted an Ordinance for the setting up of Evacuee Property Management Boards and it is expected to be promulgated soon.

(c) The number is not available.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Are the Government quite satisfied that the conditions prevailing now in Pakistan are safe for the minorities to live there?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Not quite satisfactory; but I think it is for the refugees to decide. So far as the Government is concerned, from the reports which are available and from the assurances given by the Government of Pakistan, I think the situation is tolerably better.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** During the last eighteen months or more since the 15th August 1947, how many assurances have been given by the Government of Pakistan and how many have been broken?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It cannot be enumerated.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are they innumerable? Are the assurances innumerable or are the breaches innumerable?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Both.

#### PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY AND SUPPLY TO RURAL AREAS

\*774. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the total electric energy produced in India and what percentage of it is being consumed by the urban population and what percentage by the rural population?

(b) What has been done or is being done by the Central Government to patronize production and distribution of electric energy for the benefit of the rural population of India?

(c) Have the Government of India prepared any scheme or do they intend to do so in future for making electric energy available for rural areas in the Centrally Administered Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The total electric energy produced in the year 1947 (upto which detailed statistics are now available) was 4073.3 million kilowatt hours. Of this the percentage consumed by the urban population was about 95 per cent. and that consumed by rural population about five per cent.

(b) Electricity being a Provincial subject for purposes of development it is the function of the Provincial Governments to promote and foster schemes for rural electrification. The Central Government have, however, passed the necessary legislation to enable the Provinces to set up Provincial Electricity Boards to whom the task of electrical development, particularly in the backward

areas, is to be entrusted. We have reasons to believe that several Provincial Governments have already initiated investigations on rural electrification in their respective Provinces. The Government of India will naturally do everything in its power to aid the Provincial Governments for the completion of such schemes by giving them assistance in the matter of investigation, procurement of plant, etc. In fact, the Central Government have already prepared Rural Electrification Schemes for Assam and the Central Provinces.

(c) There is no scheme yet for the rural electrification of the areas around Delhi or Ajmer-Merwara.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know, is there a proposal for the establishment of a provincial electricity Board in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes, obviously under the provisions of the Electricity Act which has been recently passed.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Do the Government propose to make any arrangement to supply electric energy to the rural areas?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is for the new Board that will come into existence to decide.

#### DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR DELHI

\*775. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the Government of India have prepared any plan for the development of New Delhi?

(b) If so, what are its details and what capital investment is likely to be made thereon?

(c) Is there any scheme for building a Diplomats' Colony in New Delhi and if so, at which site and what is the estimated investment on such a scheme?

(d) Has any scheme been prepared by the Government of India to construct underground railway lines round Old and New Delhi and if so, has any scheme been prepared therefor? What is the estimated cost for the same and is it proposed to electrify it.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes. A tentative plan for development of Greater Delhi has been prepared showing diagrammatically the nature of development around the present built up areas.

(b) No details of the cost have been worked out for the items of work involved as the plan is to serve the purpose of a guide map for all future developments as and when necessary.

(c) Yes. It is proposed to develop an area of 1,600 acres between the Kitchener Road and Willingdon Aerodrome towards the South-West of New Delhi. A portion of this area would be set apart as a Diplomatic Colony. This area will consist of 100 plots of 2 acres each. Its development is estimated to cost Rs. 62,72,000 which also includes the cost of roads connecting the entire area with New Delhi.

(d) A scheme for improving the communications of Delhi by the installation of Electric Circular Railway has been considered by Central Co-ordination Committee for the development of New Delhi and is under Consideration. The scheme is roughly estimated at Rs. 10.3 crores and comprises 36 miles of surface track and 2½ miles of underground track. The Railway is proposed to be run by electricity.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the proposal to build additional residential quarters for members of the future Indian Parliament, has been shelved?

*List of drugs and medicines usually imported*

- (1) Aloes.
- (2) Asafoetida.
- (3) Camphor.
- (4) Cocaine.
- (5) Cod Liver Oil.
- (6) Morphia.
- (7) Preparation of Opium and Morphia.
- (8) Proprietary and Patent Medicines.
- (9) Quinine.
- (10) Quinine Hydrochloride.
- (11) Quinine Salts other sorts.
- (12) Sarasparilla and preparations thereof.
- (13) Storax (including liquid Storax Rose Melloes).
- (14) Other sorts of Drugs and Medicines.

## ENQUIRY INTO MANPOWER SURPLUSES AND SHORTAGES CONDUCTED BY I.L.O.

**\*783. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the enquiry into manpower surpluses and shortages that are being conducted in Europe by the International Labour Office are extended to Asian Countries as well?

(b) Has India been asked to furnish statistical information about its surplus manpower available for emigration?

(c) If so, what is the number of such surplus manpower?

(d) What are the facilities and conditions offered by the International Labour Organisation for such emigrants?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The information is being collected.

(d) The information is not available so far.

## NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCILIATION BOARD'S AWARD IN COLLIERIES

**\*784. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the award of the Board of Conciliation has not been implemented in many of the collieries even now?

(b) If not, what are those colliery areas and what steps do Government propose to take in the matter and what are the steps which have already been taken?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) and (b). The Board of Conciliation (Colliery Dispute), Bihar and Bengal, on which employees and workers were represented made certain unanimous recommendations. The industry accepted these recommendations and the leading Coal Mining Associations, namely the Indian Mining Association, Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, have issued detailed instructions to their member collieries for giving effect to them. Government have reason to believe that almost all the collieries have implemented the recommendations as complaints about non-implementation have been very few. The Regional Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad and his staff devote special attention to this matter and all complaints of non-implementation are investigated by them and steps are taken to rectify them.

## CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR MINERS

**\*785. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what progress has so far been made in the construction of houses for miners?

(b) In which coal-fields has the construction of houses been started and how many houses have been completed?

(c) What was the target fixed by Government for the year 1948-49 and has the same been reached?

(d) How many houses do Government propose to construct for miners during the year 1949-50 and in what coalfields?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) and (b). 48 quarters at Bijoy nagar in Bengal coalfields and 50 at Bhuli in Bihar coalfields have been constructed. Besides 750 quarters at Bhuli are nearing completion.

(c) No target was fixed for the year 1948-49.

(d) For the present it is proposed to construct 1,000 quarters at Bhuli in the Jharia coalfield during 1949-50. Land required for a township at Datla in the Central Provinces coalfields is being acquired.

## BONUS SCHEME FOR MINERS

**\*786. Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what percentage of the miners has received the benefit of the bonus scheme in the quarters the bonus has been paid to them?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The percentage of workers in the Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa Coalfields, who received bonus during the year 1948, varied from 40.3 per cent. to 54.47 per cent. on an average.

In respect of the Bihar, Bengal and Assam Coalfields, it has not yet been possible to consolidate the information for the year 1948. But during the bonus period of the 12th May 1947 to 31st December 1947 in the year 1947 about 24 per cent. of the workers on an average received bonus in the coalfields of Bengal and Bihar.

## CONSTRUCTION OF CENTRAL HOSPITALS AT RANIGUNJ AND C.P. COAL FIELDS

**\*787. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what progress has been made with regard to the construction of central hospitals at Raniganj and the Central Provinces Coal fields?

(b) Do Government propose to construct a central hospital in the coal fields of Korea State (Central Provinces)?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Government had proposed to construct a Central Hospital at Asansol for the Raniganj coalfields and a regional hospital at Datla for the Central Provinces coalfields. The question of selecting a site for the Asansol hospital is going on. The site for the Central Provinces hospital has been fixed and land is being acquired. The schemes have however, been kept in abeyance as an anti-inflationary measure for the present.

(b) Government have no proposal to construct a central hospital in the coal-fields of Korea State at present.

## COLLIERY AREAS NOT UNDER MINES BOARD OF HEALTH

**\*788. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether there is any colliery area in India which is not under the Mines Board of Health?

(b) If so, what steps do government propose to take to bring these areas also under the Mines Board of Health?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

(b) Certain Provincial Governments have constituted Mines Boards of Health under local enactment and it will be for them to take steps, legislative or otherwise, to bring any colliery area under the control of such Boards. After full information is received, Provincial Governments concerned will be requested to bring such colliery areas as are not under some Mines Board of Health to bring them under some existing Board or constitute new Boards as the case may be.

#### COLLISION OF S.S. "JAL JAWAHAR" WITH A DUTCH STEAMER

\*789. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the S.S. "Jal Jawahar" collided with a Dutch steamer recently at Port Said;

(b) if so, the date and cause of the accident; and

(c) the extent of damage, if any?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). Government understand that on the 8th February 1949, a Swedish vessel became temporarily unmanageable during equally weather whilst entering the Suez Canal and collided with the "Jal Jawahar."

(c) It is reported that minor damage was occasioned to soft nose, stern plate and structure port side well above water line.

#### GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

\*790. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Gazetted officers;

(ii) the number of superintendents;

(iii) the number of Assistants; and

(iv) the number of clerks and stenographers in the Ministry of Commerce?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (i) 37.

(ii) 16 (including one non-gazetted)

(iii) 149.

(iv) 188.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD

\*791. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the number of students who received education in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) How many students have, since the establishment of the School, completed their studies?

(c) What is the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on this School from its inception up-to-date for each year?

(d) What is the annual income of this school for the same period?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The information is as follows:

(i) During 1947-48 ... 121 students

(ii) During 1948-49 ... 143 students

(b) 372 students

(c) and (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the table.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### STATEMENT

#### Expenditure on Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology and Annual Income

| Year                                                | Expenditure |             |                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
|                                                     | Income      | Recurring   | Non-recurring               |
|                                                     | Rs.         | Rs.         | Rs.                         |
| 1926-27                                             | 8,205       | 70,652      | ..                          |
| 1927-28                                             | 19,629      | 1,27,444    | 1,19,000                    |
| 1928-29                                             | 25,734      | 1,49,437    | 72,940                      |
| 1929-30                                             | 29,507      | 1,44,364    | 48,338                      |
| 1930-31                                             | 25,752      | 1,46,467    | 36,435                      |
| 1931-32                                             | 18,229      | 1,36,626    | 11,040                      |
| 1932-33                                             | 15,662      | 1,20,604    | 14,135                      |
| 1933-34                                             | 14,336      | 1,50,217    | ..                          |
| 1934-35                                             | 15,189      | 1,54,380    | ..                          |
| 1935-36                                             | 15,719      | 1,57,267    | ..                          |
| 1936-37                                             | 17,331      | 1,67,542    | 7,500                       |
| 1937-38                                             | 20,553      | 1,79,320    | ..                          |
| 1938-39                                             | 21,685      | 1,92,855    | 13,800                      |
| 1939-40                                             | 24,071      | 1,87,431    | 2,500                       |
| 1940-41                                             | 26,544      | 1,93,884    | 2,000                       |
| 1941-42                                             | 23,978      | 2,02,090    | ..                          |
| 1942-43                                             | 15,915      | 1,80,059    | 2,000                       |
| 1943-44                                             | 23,000      | 1,95,287    | 6,625                       |
| 1944-45                                             | 46,864      | 2,42,914    | 6,792                       |
| 1945-46                                             | 50,954      | 2,62,044    | ..                          |
| 1946-47                                             | 54,563      | 3,01,180    | 10,500                      |
| 1947-48                                             | 12,479      | 1,22,250    | ..                          |
| 1947-48 (from 1st April 1947 to 14th August 1947)   | 22,000      | 1,94,188    | ..                          |
| 1947-48 (from 15th August 1947 to 31st March, 1948) | 64,000      | 4,20,000    | 1,00,000                    |
| 1948-49                                             | ..          | (estimated) | (anticipated) (anticipated) |

#### Expenditure on construction and maintenance of School buildings

| Year    | Maintenance (recurring) | Construction (Non-recurring) |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
|         | Rs.                     | Rs.                          |
| 1926-39 | 6,050                   | 11,54,224                    |
| 1938-39 | 4,633                   | ..                           |
| 1939-40 | 13,223                  | 1,29,826                     |
| 1945-46 | 23,160                  | 51,269                       |
| 1946-47 | 34,291                  | 1,53,958                     |
| 1947-48 | 34,540                  | 1,41,557                     |
| 1948-49 | ..                      | ..                           |

As regards information which is wanting in the above statement steps are being taken to collect it and, if available, will be added later.

#### EXPORT OF GROUNDNUTS

\*792. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ground-nut exporters or shippers;

(b) the rules regulating the enlistment of ground-nut exporters or shippers; and

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage producers' organisations to work as exporters of their own produce of groundnut?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) 71 established shippers and 100 newcomers have been granted licences against 1948 allocations.

(b) Those who exported groundnuts during the period, January 1, 1947 to September 30, 1948 are classified as established shippers and 90 per cent. of the available quota is distributed among them broadly in proportion to their shipments to different destinations in the said period. Applications from those who are not established shippers are considered on merits for the remaining 10 per cent. which is earmarked for newcomers.

(c) Yes.

#### EXPORT AND IMPORT OF COTTON TEXTILES

**\*798. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton textiles licensed for import during the year 1948 and the quantities exported to different countries during the same year;

(b) the total quantity exported to the hard-currency areas;

(c) the effect of reduction of export duty from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* to 10 per cent.,

(d) whether any difficulty has been felt to compete in the hard-currency markets by not abolishing the export duty;

(e) by what per cent. the export control prices are higher than the internal control prices; and

(f) what are the reasons of the rise of the internal control prices and what is the extent of the rise?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) The information regarding the quantity licensed for import during 1948 is not available as cotton textiles are cleared through Customs on the basis of value. The total value of the cotton piecegoods and yarn so licensed is Rs. 21,36,15,966. A statement (No. I) showing the quantities of cotton piecegoods and yarn exported to different countries during the year 1948 is laid on the table of the House. The information regarding the value of exports is being collected and will be laid on the table as soon as possible.

(b) 67 Tons.

(c) The reduction of export duty has resulted in some improvement in the utilization of quotas and at the end of 1948 the quotas utilized were 43 per cent. of the total quotas issued for export, as against 20 per cent. before the reduction.

(d) Yes.

(e) Control on prices of cloth for export exists only in respect of Australia, British, East Africa and Sudan. In these cases the controlled export price is nine per cent. higher than the ex-mill price if the exporter is himself a manufacturer and seventeen per cent. in other cases.

(f) The main reason for increase in the prices is the rise in the prices of cotton; other reasons being increase in the wages and prices of mill stores etc. A comparative statement (No. II) showing the retail prices during the previous control period, the decontrol period and the prices now in force is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT I

*Actual exports of cotton piecegoods and yarn during 1948*

(Figures in tons)

| Country                                    | Cotton piecegoods | Cotton Twist and Yarn |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) *Adon . . . . .                        | 546               | ..                    |
| (2) British Somaliland . . . . .           | 50                | ..                    |
| (3) Eritrea . . . . .                      | 76                | ..                    |
| (4) Saudi Arabia . . . . .                 | 207               | ..                    |
| (5) Siam . . . . .                         | 32                | ..                    |
| (6) Persian Gulf Sheikdom . . . . .        | 596               | ..                    |
| (7) Australia . . . . .                    | 1936              | ..                    |
| (8) Belgian Congo . . . . .                | 46*               | ..                    |
| (9) B. E. Africa . . . . .                 | 2925              | ..                    |
| (10) B. W. Africa . . . . .                | 1132              | ..                    |
| (11) Burma . . . . .                       | 1935              | 19                    |
| (12) Ceylon . . . . .                      | 2788              | ..                    |
| (13) Malaya and Str. Settlements . . . . . | 1032              | ..                    |
| (14) Turkey . . . . .                      | 28                | ..                    |
| (15) Syria . . . . .                       | 5                 | ..                    |
| (16) Iraq . . . . .                        | 83                | ..                    |
| (17) Mauritius . . . . .                   | 239               | ..                    |
| (18) New Zealand . . . . .                 | 206               | ..                    |
| (19) Rhodesia . . . . .                    | 73                | ..                    |
| (20) Iran . . . . .                        | 209               | ..                    |
| (21) P. E. Africa . . . . .                | 21*               | ..                    |
| (22) Seychelles . . . . .                  | 14                | ..                    |
| (23) Transjordan . . . . .                 | 21                | ..                    |
| (24) Sudan . . . . .                       | 1015              | ..                    |
| (25) Cyprus . . . . .                      | 2                 | ..                    |
| (26) Ethiopia . . . . .                    | 89                | ..                    |
| (27) Dutch East Indies . . . . .           | 5                 | ..                    |
| (28) Br. Pacific Island . . . . .          | 48                | ..                    |
| (29) French Colonies . . . . .             | 671               | ..                    |
| (30) Palestine . . . . .                   | 2                 | ..                    |
| (31) B. W. Indies . . . . .                | 4                 | ..                    |
| (32) United Kingdom . . . . .              | 28                | ..                    |
| (33) Afganistan . . . . .                  | 505               | 4272                  |
| (34) Pakistan . . . . .                    | 16444             | 161                   |
| (35) Nepal . . . . .                       | 826†              | ..                    |
| (36) Tibet . . . . .                       | 450               | ..                    |
| TOTAL . . . . .                            | 34289†            | 4452                  |

\* Hard Currency Area. † This includes a quantity of 10,200 tons of handloom cloth exported to the various countries during the free concession from 23rd April 1948 to 31st July 1948. ‡ For the period January-October 1948.

(iii) *Chief Inspector of Mines in India*.—The Chief Inspector of Mines is the principal officer responsible for the enforcement of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, and the Regulations and Rules framed thereunder. He, assisted by Inspectors under him, inspects mines and conducts enquiries into accidents. He is a member of several Boards and Committees connected with the mining industry, such as the Coal Mines Stowing Board, Advisory Council of School of Mines, Executive Committee of School of Mines (Chairman), Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, etc., and of the Mining Boards under the Bihar and West Bengal Governments. Besides, being head of the Mines Department, he is responsible for work connected with Competency Certificate examinations, award of certificates, etc.

(iv) *Mica Mines Welfare Commissioner*.—The Welfare Commissioner for Mica Mines is the principal officer appointed by the Central Government to administer, supervise and carry out activities in the Bihar mica fields financed from the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund which has been created under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946.

(v) *Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner*.—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Commissioner is the principal officer appointed by the Central Government to supervise and carry out various welfare measures including the building of miners' houses financed from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund created under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONS OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT

47. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what are the various Social Security Measures that have been effected by Government after legislation for the same was passed?

(b) Who is the head of the employees State Insurance Corporation?

(c) What are his special qualifications for the post?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) (i) The administrative provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, namely, chapters I, II, III and VIII were brought into force with effect from the 1st September 1948.

(ii) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Medical Benefit Council provided for in sections 4, 8 and 10 respectively of the Act have been set up.

(iii) The Director General has been appointed. Steps to recruit other principal officers and the staff are being taken.

(iv) The rules which had to be framed by the Central Government under section 95 of the Act were published for criticism and are expected to be issued shortly.

(v) Regulations under section 97 of the Act are being drafted by the Corporation.

(vi) The concentration of workers to whom the Act will apply in the first instance, the medical facilities available near those concentrations at present and the extent to which these facilities will have to be expanded or extended under the Act are being surveyed by the Provincial Governments with a view to selecting suitable sites for the dispensaries and hospitals to be set up by the Provincial Governments and for the offices which the Corporation will have to establish.

(vii) As the introduction of the Scheme in the whole of the country may take some time it is intended to start the scheme in the centrally administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara at an early date so that it may serve as a Pilot Scheme.

(b) Dr. C. L. Katial has been appointed as Director-General of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under Section 16 of the Act.

(c) (i) Dr. C. L. Katial got his Honours M.B.B.S. degree from the Punjab University standing first in Medicine in the University in 1922. He is also D.T.M. (Liverpool) and L.M. (Dublin). He was practising in England for the past 20 years. He was a member of the War Medical Committee, a fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and the Examining Surgeon of the City of London in respect of provisions of the Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(ii) Dr. Katial was closely associated with the various social security measures in the United Kingdom for a long time having held the following offices:

1. Chairman of the Medical Board, Ministry of Pensions, London.
2. Member of the London Panel Committee for National Health Insurance.
3. Honorary Member of the London Insurance Institute.
4. Chairman of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare, Housing and Assessment Committees of the Finsbury Borough Council. As Chairman of the Housing Committee he was responsible for carrying through an extensive housing scheme costing a million pounds.

(iii) In addition, Dr. Katial took an active part in the public life in England. He was the Mayor of Finsbury in 1938-39 and was a Justice of the Peace, the Land and Tax Commissioner for the County of Middlesex, appointed by the British Parliament, a Member of the London County Council and of the Metropolitan Water Board of London and Chairman of the Food Control Committee of Finsbury.

#### CAPACITY IN KILOWATTS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

48. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what is the present installed capacity in kilowatts of hydro-electric works in India, and how does this compare with other advanced countries?

(b) What is the *per capita* consumption of electricity in India and how does this *per capita* consumption compare with the consumption in other advanced countries like the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Switzerland?

(c) What are the resources of India as compared to water resources of other advanced countries like the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.?

(d) What is the estimated capacity of the major hydro-electric projects now actually under execution or in advanced stage of planning and what are the major projects of this character in the hands of the Government of India?

(e) What time in aggregate such main projects are likely to take and what are the estimated cost of expenditure thereon? By which time are they likely to be completed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) to (c) A statement (No. I) giving the required information is laid on the table. The information is only approximate, based on rough estimates readily available in the Secretariat.

(d) and (e). A statement (No. II) showing approximate readily available information is placed on the table. Only the Hirakud Dam Project is being executed under the direct supervision of the Government of India.

STATEMENT I

| Name of country | Hydro-electric potential (in million KW) | Installed capacity (in million KW) | Per capita consumption units (Kwh) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| U. S. S. R.     | 100                                      | 22.4                               | 2,150                              |
| U. S. A.        | 45                                       | 14.9                               | 1,775                              |
| Canada          | 38                                       | 7.7                                | 3,580                              |
| France          | 9                                        | 3.7                                | 612                                |
| Germany         | 6                                        | 3.2                                | 300                                |
| Switzerland     | 4.5                                      | 2.6                                | 1,717                              |
| Sweden          | 7.5                                      | 2.6                                | 1,743                              |
| Norway          | 4.5                                      | 2.4                                | 3,579                              |
| India           | 30-40                                    | 0.5                                | 12                                 |
| U. K.           | 1.5                                      | 0.5                                | 835                                |

| Name of the Project                         | Approximate cost in lakhs of Rs. | Probable date of completion | Installed capacity (K.W.)        |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Bhakra Dam Project (East Punjab)        | 9,400                            | 1956                        | 4,00,000                         |
| (2) Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa)            | 4,781                            | 1956                        | 3,21,000                         |
| (3) Damodar Project (Bihar and West Bengal) | 5,500                            | 1954                        | 3,50,000                         |
| (4) Tungabhadra Project (Madras)            | 1,700                            | 1953                        | 7,000 firm<br>(14,000 seasonal)  |
| (5) Machkund (Madras)                       | 1,563                            | 1952                        | 51,000                           |
| (6) Rihand Project (U.P.)                   | 2,625                            | 1957                        | 2,30,000                         |
| (7) Yamuna Project (U.P.)                   | Stage I: 798                     | 1954                        | 22,560 firm<br>(28,360 seasonal) |
| (8) Sarda Project (U.P.)                    | 697                              | 1954                        | 41,400                           |
| (9) Jog Extension (Mysore)                  | 500                              | 1950                        | 72,000                           |
| TOTAL                                       |                                  |                             | 1,494,960                        |

*Note.*—Apart from the projects listed above, there are under execution a number of smaller projects, new and extensions. Also a number of other major projects are under investigations which have not yet reached an advanced stage.

#### MINERAL DEPOSITS IN SINGHBHUM DISTRICT, BIHAR

**49. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the mineral deposits in Singbhum District now in Bihar?

(b) How many of them are now worked and how long will they last?

(c) What are the new mines to be worked out yet?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) A list of the minerals known to occur in the Singbhum district is laid on the table.

(b) The minerals at present being worked in the district are Slate stone, Limestone, Chromite, China clay, Copper, Gravel and other stones, Iron ore, Manganese, and Steatite. The deposits of these minerals, are likely to last for several years more, at the present rate of consumption.

(c) Roughly speaking, the answer to this part of the question can be obtained by deducting the minerals listed in (b) above from those listed in (a) above. But whether it would be worth while mining them would depend on the demand, the cost of production and other variable factors. For further information the following publications may be consulted:

(i) Memoirs, G.S.I., Vol. LXIX, Pt. I (Mineral Deposits of Eastern Singbhum and surrounding areas).

(ii) Memoirs, G.S.I. Vol. LXXVIII (The Economic Geology and Mineral Resources of Bihar Province).

#### STATEMENT

*List of minerals which are known to occur in the Singbhum District*

- (1) Abrasives—
  - (i) Garnet.
  - (ii) Chert.
- (2) Apatite.
- (3) Asbestos.
- (4) Barytes.

(5) Building materials—

- (i) Stone.
- (ii) Slate.
- (iii) Ballast.

(6) Chromite.

(7) China clay.

(8) Copper.

(9) Gold.

(10) Iron ore, vanadium bearing iron ore.

(11) Kyanite.

(12) Lead-Silver.

(13) Manganese.

(14) Mica.

(14A) Limestone.

(15) Mineral Fertilisers—

- (i) Potash Felspar.
- (ii) Apatite (*vide item No. 2*).

(16) Mineral Pigments.

(17) Refractory materials—

- (i) Chromite (*vide item No. 6*).
- (ii) Dolomite.
- (iii) Kyanite (*vide item No. 11*).
- (iv) Magnesite.
- (v) Quartz Schist.
- (vi) Steatite.
- (vii) Potstone.

(18) Vanadium.

(19) Occurrences of little or no importance—

- (i) Monazite.
- (ii) Topaz.
- (iii) Torbernite.
- (iv) Corundum.
- (v) Titanium.
- (vi) Wolfram.

#### MINERAL DEPOSITS OF GANGPUR STATE (ORISSA)

**50. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the mineral deposits of Gangpur State (Orissa)?

(b) How many of them are being worked now?

(c) When will the others be worked and what are they?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) A list of the mineral occurrences of the State is placed on the table.

(b) Deposits of limestone and dolomite only have been worked during recent years.

(c) Deposits other than limestone and dolomite are not being worked at present. It is not possible to say definitely when they will be worked. It is open to any private party who is able to obtain a mining lease to work any of the deposits at any time.

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** (i) 19, (ii) 6, (iii) 30, (iv) 50.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER.

#### GRIEVANCES OF G. I. P. GUARDS.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Guards in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway had represented their grievances to the Railway authorities and to the Government of India?

(b) Are their grievances genuine?

(c) If so, why are their genuine grievances not redressed?

(d) Is it a fact that the guards have started fast since the morning of the 23rd February, 1949.

(e) What steps do Government intend to take to stop the fasting of these guards?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Some Guards of the G.I.P. Railway sent a representation direct to the Government of India a month ago.

(b) and (c). The representation is under consideration by the G.I.P. Railway Administration.

(d) Yes.

(e) Some of the Guards terminated their fast on the 25th February, 1949 that is two days after they commenced it and the others followed suit on the 27th February.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Are the Government aware that the running allowances of guards have, according to the new calculations made by the Railway Board been considerably curtailed on all the railways?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think they have been curtailed but hardships in certain individual cases have been reported, and it is a fact that the scales sanctioned for guards have not been as liberal as in the case of other running staff.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What were the main grievances set out in this representation?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** There was a printed memorandum which was received by the Government. The grievances mentioned are the following:

- (i) Free supply of uniforms.
- (ii) Continuance of good conduct allowance.
- (iii) Payment of due wages with arrears due to suburban guards.
- (iv) Adjustment of seniority of guards on various anomalies based on the C.P.C. report.
- (v) Enforcement of undue mass transfers of V. T. suburban guards.
- (vi) Non-payment of due annual increments to staff over due; and
- (vii) Fixation of pay of staff on the prescribed scale.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is not it a fact that some of the individuals who were drawing a particular salary previously, are now drawing less under the new scale?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I cannot give an answer straightaway. But if there are any such cases, they will be looked into, because the general principle that we are following is that no guard should get, under the new arrangements, anything less than what he was getting previously.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** May I know when the good conduct allowance was stopped and why?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They are all included in the new allowances.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** In view of the reply that has just been given by the Honourable Minister that according to the new grades the position of the guards is not so liberal as in other cases, do the Government propose to re-examine the question?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We will look into the matter.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Have Government examined the grievances in the memorial? Which of them have they found genuine and what steps are Government taking to redress these grievances?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They are all under the consideration of the G.I.P. Railway administration. When anything requires the orders of the Government of India, they will be referred to us and we will consider them.



## STATEMENT

*List of mineral occurrences of Gangpur State (Orissa)*

- (1) Limestone and Dolomite
- (2) Managanese Ore.
- (3) Coal.
- (4) Gold.
- (5) Lead ore.
- (6) Pyrites.
- (7) Diamonds.
- (8) Kyanite.
- (9) Sillimanite.
- (10) Fireclay.
- (11) Kaolin and white clay.
- (12) Black Carbonaceous Phyllite.
- (13) Barytes.
- (14) Red Ochre (Red iron oxide).
- (15) Soapstone.
- (16) Iron stone (Limonite).
- (17) Quartz and Quartz sand.
- (18) Felspar.
- (19) Muscovite.
- (20) Building stones.

## COPPER MINES IN DHALBHUM

51. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state how much copper has so far been extracted out of the mines in Dhalbhum?

(b) Who works the Galudi copper mines?

(c) How much of the copper so obtained has been used in India and how much was exported?

(d) How much copper still remains to be taken out?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) About 110,000 tons of copper metal..

(b) Presumably the honourable member is referring to the Mosaboni Mines, near Ghatsila. The Indian Copper Corporation has been working this mine since 1924.

(c) Practically the whole amount has been consumed by India.

(d) It is not possible to say. The Indian Copper Corporation is said to have proved reserves of about two million tons of copper ore.

## MINERAL RESOURCES OF MAYURBHANJ STATE (ORISSA)

52. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the mineral resources of Mayurbhanj State (Orissa)?

(b) How far have they been exploited?

(c) What are the conditions for working the Gorumohisinc Iron Ores?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) and (b): A list showing the mineral occurrences of the State, and the deposits which are being worked, is placed on the table.

(c) The iron ore deposits at Gorumohisinc are being worked under lease by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Jamshedpur. The terms on which the lease was granted are not known to the Government of India.

## STATEMENT

*List showing the mineral occurrences of the Mayurbhanj State*

- (1) Lead Ore.
- (2) Iron Ore.
- (3) Vanadium bearing Magnetite.
- (4) Kyanite and Dimorphite.
- (5) Asbestos.
- (6) Glass Sand.
- (7) White clay.
- (8) Building materials.
- (9) Gold.
- (10) Red Oxide.
- (11) Silica Sand.
- (12) Ochre.
- (13) Soapstone.

*List showing the deposits which are being worked in the Mayurbhanj State*

- (1) Iron Ore.
- (2) China clay.
- (3) Red Oxide.
- (4) Kyanite.
- (5) Silica Sand.
- (6) Asbestos.
- (7) Ochre.
- (8) Soapstone.

53. [WITHDRAWN.]

## GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF LABOUR

54. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of Assistants; and
- (iv) the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** So far as the main Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour is concerned, the figures are:

- (i) 18.
- (ii) 6.
- (iii) 41.
- (iv) There are no senior grade clerks in the main Secretariat. The number of junior grade Clerks and Stenographers is 45 and 12 respectively.

Information in respect of the attached and subordinate offices is being collected ...and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

## GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF LAW

55. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of law be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of Assistants; and
- (iv) the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 3rd March, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

\*795—\*829. [See pages 1194-1225].

FOREIGNERS EMPLOYED IN HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY, BANGALORE

\*830. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many foreigners are employed in the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., at Bangalore?

(b) Are they under contract?

(c) How many Indians have been trained by them?

(d) Are fully trained Indians available to take up the highest posts?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Eleven.

(b) Yes.

(c) Several thousands of Indians have been trained by them.

(d) The highest administrative posts are already held by Indians. As regards technical posts held by non-Indians, Indian under-studies are already in position in nearly all the cases.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, the reply to the last question, item (d). I have not been able to follow.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (d) The highest administrative posts are already held by Indians. As regards technical posts held by non-Indians, Indian under-studies are already in position in nearly all the cases.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister's reply to part (b) of my question is that they are under contract. May I know what is the contract period? Also, he said that several Indians have been trained. May I know how many have been trained?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as the contract period is concerned, it is due to expire in December, 1950, and in some cases in 1951; but not beyond 1951, in any case.

As regards number of Indians trained, several thousands of them have been trained.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know how much capital has been invested in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. and also how much expenditure has been incurred during the last ten or eleven years?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I answered this question the other day.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know when the institution at Dehra Dun was closed?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It was given up during the stamp period.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Will the new site be more centrally situated?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Actually we are looking out for sites in Mhow, Chindwara and Khamtee.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I take it that at present there is no arrangement for the training of railway officers?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** At present none.

#### ELECTRIC MACHINES FOR CANCELLING STAMPS ON LETTERS

**\*833. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether electric machines for cancelling stamps on letters posted are in use in some of the Post Offices and if so, what are the names of the Post Offices where they exist?

(b) How many such machines have been imported and what is the future plan for installing similar machines in Post Offices in other important cities?

(c) What is the cost of each machine and has there been any saving in the cost on manual labour due to the introduction of these machines?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Yes. A statement showing the names of Post Offices and R. M. S. Offices where stamp-cancelling machines are in use is laid on the table of the House.

(b) In addition to 11 machines previously imported, orders were placed recently for the import of 170 machines. These are being received from England in instalments. So far 60 have landed, out of which 10 have been assembled and brought into use in Delhi, Nagpur, Ajmer, Allahabad, Banaras, Kanpur, Lucknow and Howrah. The remaining machines will be installed in other important towns such as Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Darjeeling.

(c) The cost of one machine is Rs. 1,166. Its chief advantage is not saving of staff so much as speed of cancellation of postage stamps and neatness of cancellation marks.

#### STATEMENT

*Names of post offices in India in which Electric Stamp cancelling Machines were in use in January, 1949*

- |                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Bombay.                  | (9) Delhi R.M.S. |
| (2) Calcutta.                | (10) Nagpur.     |
| (3) Madras.                  | (11) Ajmer.      |
| (4) Madras Sorting (R.M.S.). | (12) Allahabad.  |
| (5) Mount Road (Madras).     | (13) Banares.    |
| (6) Park Town (Madras).      | (14) Kanpur.     |
| (7) Delhi.                   | (15) Lucknow.    |
| (8) New Delhi.               | (16) Howrah.     |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know why when a large number of these machines have been installed in the U. P., they have been left out of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** If my honourable friend will see the statement, he will find that these machines have been in use in these three places.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are there machines in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes. Besides, there are four in Madras, and one each in Nagpur and Ajmer.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many in the U. P.?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** All these machines in the U. P. were installed a long time ago.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Owing to this mechanization, has there been any increase in the ranks of the unemployed?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I said these machines do not affect the staff so much as speed of cancellation of postage stamps and neatness of cancellation marks.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Where from have these been imported?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** England.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many letters are stamped in a minute by these machines?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I cannot give this figure just now.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that 1,000 letters are stamped in one minute according to a statement in the press?

**Shri G. S. Guha:** Is there any such machine in Shillong or in any other place in Assam?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** None in Shillong. As I said we are importing 170 machines and Shillong's turn will come.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** When there is no saving of labour, why is the Government wasting their money on these machines?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** It is not wasting money. The machine gives better cancellation and it speeds up the process. The trouble is that the machine only cancels the stamp at the top right-hand corner. Unfortunately most of the stamps are fixed at the back of envelopes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the difficulties enumerated, may I know how the machine will be worked when the stamps are not placed at the right-hand corner?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The machines are working in the places where they have been installed. They could work better if the stamps were properly fixed.

#### STEPS FOR INCREASING STEEL PRODUCTION

**\*834. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to set up new State-owned steel works for increasing steel production?

(b) Is it a fact that three foreign consulting engineering firms have been appointed for drawing up preliminary reports?

(c) Have such reports been already submitted?

(d) If so, what are the decisions of the Government of India thereon?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The reports have just been received and are under examination.

**Seth Govind Das:** With respect to the location of these factories have Government come to a decision?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No. But the reports are under examination. The Central Provinces is one of the places recommended.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When was it?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Last week, I think.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the answer too precious to be repeated?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** What is the use of repetitions? It will only take up the time of the House.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has any aeroplane been manufactured at all in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. Bangalore, during the last ten years?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I think I have answered that question also.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that aircraft is very important for modern warfare, is there any proposal before government to co-ordinate the activities of the Industry and Supply Ministry in this regard, with the Defence Ministry?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** This question does not arise, as the main question refers only to Non-Indians employed in the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd. at Bangalore.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know who is in charge of the technical side and who is in charge of the administrative side?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** On the technical side there is Mr. Maxwell, the Chief Production Engineer; and the General Manager who is also supervising Financial Adviser's work is Mr. Sen Gupta.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Is it a fact that in this concern, new hands are preferred to old ones, I mean men who have put in some years of service before retrenchment?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We always give preference to the existing staff, if they are found qualified enough. That is the policy.

#### PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS DURING 1948

**\*831. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Second, First, Inter and Third class passengers who travelled on all Indian Railways during the calendar year 1948 together with the earnings from each class separately?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The number of and earnings from First, Second, Inter and Third class passengers who travelled over the Indian Government Railways during the calendar year 1948 are estimated to be:

| Indian Government Railways. |                   |                             |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| (Figures in thousands).     |                   |                             |
|                             | Passengers<br>No. | Passenger<br>Earnings (Rs.) |
| First Class . . . . .       | 1,389             | 2,19,46                     |
| Second Class . . . . .      | 16,593            | 6,29,20                     |
| Inter Class . . . . .       | 21,556            | 5,20,27                     |
| Third Class . . . . .       | 951,056           | 67,97,32                    |
| Total . . . . .             | 990,594           | 81,66,25                    |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how these figures compare with those of 1947? In which class has been the highest number, as compared to 1947?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** In the year 1947, the total number of passengers was 807,405,000, and the earnings came to Rs. 56.30.66.000.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was, in which class was the highest number, in the Inter-Class, or First Class or Third Class, as compared to 1947.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** In the year 1947, there were more first-class, second-class and inter-class passengers than in 1948. In 1948, there were more third-class passengers.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether ticketless travellers are included in these figures?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** These are passengers who paid for the tickets.

#### CENTRAL STAFF COLLEGE FOR RAILWAY OFFICERS

**\*832. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Central Staff College for Railway Officers existed before the war?

(b) If so, where was it and why was it closed?

(c) Is it a fact that the Railway Board have decided to open such a college at Devlali and if so, what is the estimated recurring and non-recurring cost for the same?

(d) What will be the nature of the course of study in the college and what qualifications will be prescribed for admission thereto?

(e) What is the total number of students who can be admitted into the college for a course?

(f) Has the College started functioning and if so, with how many students?

(g) Are the students charged any fee and what are the conditions attached when the students pass out from the College?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) It was situated at Dehra Dun and was closed purely as an economy measure.

(c) It has been decided that a Central Staff College for Railway Officers is necessary and should be opened as early as possible. The actual site has not been fixed yet. The recurring cost is estimated at about Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. The non-recurring cost will depend on the site and locality selected.

(d) The curriculum has not been drawn up yet but the college is intended both to train probationary officers and to provide refresher courses to Inspectors and officers of all levels, except Heads of Departments, already in service.

(e) This has not yet been finally decided and it is hoped that about 100 students will attend courses at the same time.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know why this site has been selected at Devlali when the old college stood at Dehra Dun? And also whether the building used in Dehra Dun was a government building or whether it was a hired one?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** At Dehra Dun the buildings were taken over by the Defence Department. So we had to find another site for our college. Devlali was selected, but owing to certain difficulties, it has been given up. We are on the look-out for another site.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of the urgency of opening this college, may I know whether it is intended to hold over the opening of the college until the new buildings are ready, or whether it will be set up in a hired building?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think the college itself will be held over till the new site is selected and accommodation provided.

**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** Has the site at Devlali been finally decided?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Devlali has been finally decided to be given up.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government of India received a representation from the Central Provinces sending them the report of the iron ore in Drug district and have they said that that is the best iron available in the whole of India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have got the report. All the reports are now under examination.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that other Provincial Governments also have asked for similar consideration?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Many provinces have asked, but unfortunately the experts favour the Central Provinces.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the reports be placed on the table of the House before Government takes a decision thereon?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It may not be possible to place the entire reports before the House because they include some confidential information which the experts do not desire should be publicly disclosed. But I shall certainly place a complete summary of the reports for the information of the members of the House.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Can the reports be supplied to members of the House confidentially as was done in the case of the Income-tax Investigation Committee report on Budget day? Cannot Government trust the members of the House?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Each report runs into 100 to 300 pages—in all about 1,000 pages. We cannot print them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why this hush-hush policy?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No hush-hush policy at all.

**Seth Govind Das:** In view of the fact that the honourable Minister has just said that the experts have recommended the Central Provinces, why is there delay in selecting the place?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The reports came to my hand only a week ago.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The honourable Minister is going through the reports.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Are all the three reports in favour of the Central Provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Orissa is also one of the provinces.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I am not asking for Orissa. I am sorry for the insinuation. In fact the matter came up before the Standing Finance Committee. Therefore I am asking for certain information. I should like to know whether all the three reports favoured the selection of the Central Provinces as the place for the location of the factories?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** What the experts have done is they have discussed the advantages and disadvantages of locating the factories in different parts of India and they seem to incline in favour of the Central Provinces and Orissa. I did not make any insinuation against Orissa, much less against my honourable friend.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Who are the experts?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The three expert companies are: (i) Koppers Co. Incorporation, U.S.A., (ii) Arthur G. McKee & Co., U.S.A., and (iii) The International Construction, Co., London.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are they going to be factories or a factory?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is a matter for consideration.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** By what date can the honourable members expect to have a copy of the summary of the report in their hands, which the honourable Minister has promised?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As soon as the preliminary investigations are over.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has honourable Minister any idea of the approximate time by which the investigation will end?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I shall place a summary before the House before the session ends.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Has Government selected a place in the Central Provinces where the factory is to be erected?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I have called the next question.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE-OWNED MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

**\*835. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to start a State-owned Machine Tool Factory?

(b) If so, what is the expected cost and what will be the total output of the proposed factory?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Negotiations are proceeding with foreign firms for entering into a technical assistance agreement for the establishment of a factory in India for the manufacture of machine tools.

(b) According to rough estimates, the cost of the factory will be approximately Rs. 6 crores and the value of its output in about 8 years' time will be Rs. 6 crores.

**Seth Govind Das:** Where is this factory to be located? Has Government any proposal for its location?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not received the reports yet.

**Seth Govind Das:** I wanted to know whether this matter has also been referred to the experts, namely, as far as the place is concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Certainly.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Are there any such factories in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Not on a big scale like this. There are smaller factories which are manufacturing machine tools.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the long tour of the Secretary of the Department anything to do with the establishment of this factory in India? The Secretary of the Department had been on a long tour of European countries. Did he also take the experts into consultation with regard to the setting up of this factory here?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Was that one of the objects of his visit?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No.

#### PROTECTION TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

**\*836. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Tariff Board has recommended protection to sugar industry?

(b) If so, what are the steps that are being taken to protect the sugar industry?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The question of the continuance of protection to the sugar industry which is due to expire on the 31st

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** All that is old story!

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That has been reserved for further development of the sugar industry and for the benefit of sugar growers.

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** In view of the fact that in Madhya Bharat and some other places the growers are getting very low prices will the Government help the growers in some way in getting reasonable prices?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I suppose the Madhya Bharat Government should do that.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** In fixing the prices which zone is taken into consideration by the Government—whether Southern India or Northern India is taken into consideration?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Northern India, because the Northern India sugar factories predominate in number.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** What are the causes of the high price of sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** One cause is the high price of sugarcane. The other cause is high cost of production which includes wages for labour as well as the manufacturing processes. And I believe one of the matters which has to be considered by Government is to go fully into the question of cost of production—all the elements which go into the cost of production—and see that the cost of production is reduced, so that we can compete with foreign sugar.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the margin of profit which the Southern factories are making?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not know, but it will be very substantial.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has the attention of Government been drawn to a factory under European management in Kanpur which made a profit of Rs. 8 lakhs last year and expects a profit of Rs. 17 lakhs this year, and have they enquired whether with the same turnout double the profit has come?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I cannot contradict that.

#### IMPORT OF VEGETABLE MOTHERSEED

**\*837. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foreign vegetable motherseeds imported into this country during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49; and

(b) the total cost of such imports?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Import licences were given for 3,664 lbs. in 1947-48 and 2,087 lbs. in 1948-49. The quantities actually imported were 2,792 lbs. in 1947-48 and 839 lbs. in 1948-49.

(b) The total cost of the imports was Rs. 8,804 in 1947-48 and Rs. 1,569 in 1948-49.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is meant by vegetable mother seed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Mother seeds are the original nucleus seeds from which vegetable seeds are later evolved.

**An Honourable Member:** Is there any such thing as a father seed?

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** From what countries do we get the bulk of these imports?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The bulk of it is I think coming from the United Kingdom, but we have got a plan now of producing our own mother seeds in the Kulu Valley.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is it a fact that there is larger demand in this country for mother seed manufactured in foreign countries in preference to the locally manufactured mother seed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is no local production of mother seed at all now.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that we have a large number of seed multiplication farms in this country and a number of co-operative societies also whose business it is to distribute improved seed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Is the question about vegetable seeds or foodgrain seeds?

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have we got them for vegetable seeds?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are a few farms in Kashmir and elsewhere for the multiplication of seeds. But there are at present no farms for mother seeds.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government contemplating to establish any such farms for the production of these?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Certainly, the plan is to increase the number as far as possible.

#### IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

**\*838. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of different food grains that have been imported into this country during the current year and their cost; and

(b) from what countries they have been imported and in what quantities from each country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) 2.84 million tons of foodgrains were imported during the year at a cost of Rs. 129 crores, 59 lakhs.

**(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.**

#### STATEMENT

*Quantities of foodgrains imported from abroad during the year 1948.*

| Commodity   | Country from which imported | Quantity in 000 tons. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Wheat       | Australia.                  | 633                   |
|             | U. S. A.                    | 367                   |
|             | Canada                      | 7                     |
|             | Argentina                   | 90                    |
|             | East Africa                 | 5                     |
|             | Russia                      | 48                    |
|             |                             | 1,150                 |
| Wheat flour | Australia.                  | 59                    |
|             | U. S. A.                    | 38                    |
|             | Canada                      | 12                    |
|             |                             | 159                   |
| Sorgholma   | Australia.                  | 8                     |
|             |                             | 8                     |

March, 1949 is under examination of the Tariff Board whose proposals are shortly awaited.

(b) The matter will be examined on receipt of the proposals of the Tariff Board. The Industry is receiving indirect Protection by the present ban on the import of foreign sugar which is comparatively very cheap.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I take it that before the 31st March this question will be decided?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the difference of the imported sugar as compared with our indigenous sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The imported sugar is between Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 c.i.f. and our own sugar is Rs. 28-8-0 a maund.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do Government think it will affect the inflation policy if the rate is increased by further protection?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** At present there is a certain import duty which is not operative because there is a ban on import of sugar. But there is no doubt that protection does make some difference in price.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will it not affect the inflation by giving further protection?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The only other alternative is to allow your own industry to suffer.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the sugar industry is making 100 per cent. profit?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The sugar industry has made substantial profits, but all these aspects of the question will be examined when the Tariff Board report is under consideration.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Is it the Government policy that the sugar industry needs protection?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** At present it does.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Is it a fact that large stocks of sugar are lying unsold? **The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are large stocks which are not moved for various reasons. But it does not mean that we are over-producing for our own consumption and for such export as is possible.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Is it a fact that because of the high price of sugar Pakistan is not buying Indian sugar and is preferring sugar from other countries?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is a fact.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Is there any proposal to bring down the prices of sugar so that there may be some relationship between world prices and our price?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government have recently brought down the price of sugar. Any further reduction or any other change can only be decided upon after the Tariff Board's proposals are considered.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is it a fact that bulk for bulk the price of Indian sugar is twice that of the world sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is not twice. As I said the price is about Rs. 17 c.i.f. for foreign sugar and Rs. 28-8-0 for the local sugar. So the difference is as between Rs. 17 and Rs. 28-8-0.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that on account of foreign sugar being cheap the Pakistan Government has ceased to import Indian sugar?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That question has already been put.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I am going further, Sir. Is it a fact that on account of that there has been a surplus of sugar in our country?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It has already been answered.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Then why has the land under sugar not been transferred to food grain crops?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Honourable Minister has said there is no surplus of sugar in this country though prices may be high.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is Pakistan taking any of our gur, i.e. jaggery?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Is it a fact that the pre-control price of sugar was somewhere about Rs. 20 per maund?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It was Rs. 20-14-0 before de-control.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Is it a fact that the sugar industry is not utilising all the sugarcane produced in our country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, only about 20 per cent. is utilised. The rest is converted into gur or used otherwise.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Is it a fact that sugarcane is used as fodder for cattle?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, in some parts of the country it has been used, where fodder is very costly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what was the pre-war price of sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not tell you.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What were the considerations that prevailed upon Government in allowing this controlled price of Rs. 28 when the pre-control price was only Rs. 20?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We actually reduced it from Rs. 35-7-0 to Rs. 28-8-0.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Is it a fact that the sugar industry did not utilise fully all the transport facilities afforded to them?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is a controversial question between the sugar industry and the transport authorities.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the additional duty which has been announced by the Honourable the Finance Minister in his Budget speech will not further increase the price of sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is obvious.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** When the price was fixed last year Government gave an assurance that part of it would go to the agriculturist and part of it to labour. Is Government satisfied that there is a proportionate distribution of profits between agriculturists and labour?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes. The wages of labour have increased from Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** In fixing the price of sugar what is the margin of profit allowed to millowners?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The margin of profit which is allowed is 10 per cent.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** As a result of the increase in the price of sugar from Rs. 20-14-0, the pre-control price, to Rs. 35-7-0, is it a fact that the profit arising from this was shared between the U. P. Government and the Central Government at the expense of the consumer?



| Commodity | Country from which imported | Quantity<br>in<br>000 tons |
|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rice      | Burma                       | 497                        |
|           | Siam                        | 156                        |
|           | Brazil                      | 52                         |
|           | Equador                     | 14                         |
|           | Pakistan                    | 70                         |
|           | Egypt                       | 69                         |
|           | French Indo-China           | 10                         |
|           |                             | 868                        |
| Maize     | Argentine                   | 278                        |
|           | East Africa                 | 5                          |
|           |                             | 283                        |
| Millets   | East Africa                 | 7                          |
|           | Argentine                   | 4                          |
|           | Iraq                        | 2                          |
|           | Abyssinia                   | 2                          |
|           | Australia                   | 1                          |
|           |                             | 16                         |
| Barley    | Argentine                   | 1468                       |
|           | Australia                   |                            |
|           |                             | 154                        |
| Milo      | U. S. A.                    | 202                        |
|           |                             | 202                        |
|           |                             | 202                        |
|           | GRAND TOTAL                 | 2,84                       |

**Seth Govind Das:** In view of the fact that it is reported that *rabi* crops this year are very good throughout the country, are Government going to revise their policy about import of foodgrains?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** If the procurement of the *rabi* crop improves and goes beyond the present estimated figure, certainly we will reduce imports.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has any quota been fixed for procurement—what is the policy in this respect?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Quotas have been fixed for each Province in consultation with the Province concerned.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government going to consult the Provinces, as far as the *rabi* crop is concerned, after the harvest comes into the hands of the farmers, whether they are in a position to review their quota and increase the quota of production?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The question is constantly under review and we are in continuous correspondence with the Provinces so that local production might be increased and imports might be decreased.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** May I know how much of the import has been from soft currency areas and how much from hard currency areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am sorry I have not the figures here with me.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Did our representative at the recent Wheat Conference in Washington commit us to a definite five year programme of wheat import from abroad?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not know whether there was a commitment for a five year period, but we did contemplate to negotiate either for a five or four year period.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** In what proportions the quotas of the imported foodgrains are allotted to the different Provinces and States?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The imported foodgrains are allotted to most of the Provinces and States according to their need.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** I want to know the quotas.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I won't be able to give the actual quotas just now.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask if there is not a commitment for a minimum quantity continuing all the time?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is, if the Wheat Agreement goes through, but there would be a commitment for a certain quantity. That is very much less than probably fifty per cent. of our total requirement of wheat.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the quota fixed last year for all the Provinces were fully procured?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No, last year the procurement was less than it was expected on account of the failure of rains and other difficulties in regard to the season.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In what parts was there sufficient rain and the quotas were fully procured?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give an answer to it straight off but I will be able to give it to the honourable member later on if he desires.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I would like to have those figures.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Rs. 129 crores represents the cost of imported food grains. May I know what loss the Central Government has incurred on these foreign foodgrains over the whole year's supply?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Does the honourable member refer to the subsidy which is paid to the Provinces?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Not subsidies Sir! On the total imports of Rs. 129 crores, what amount had to be borne by the Central Government by way of loss.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will not be able to give you the figure now; but I think it was referred to in the Budget Speech of the Honourable the Finance Minister.

#### LOCOMOTIVE AND BOILER MANUFACTURING PLANT AT MIHIJAM, WEST BENGAL

**\*839. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the preparations for establishment of a plant for the manufacture of locomotives and boilers at Mihijam (West Bengal) have been completed?

(b) If so, what is the total estimated output and what amount of expenditure will be incurred on the setting up of the Plant and on technical personnel, required for the purpose?

(c) What is the total amount proposed to be spent over this factory?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The workshop is designed for the manufacture of 120 steam locomotives and 50 additional boilers per year. The estimated cost of the workshop and plant is Rs. 8.5 crores of which the expenditure on General Charges including technical personnel is rupees one crore.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it absolutely independent of the Government?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Any statutory body has an independent jurisdiction.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, my point is whether the Air Transport Licensing Board is not controlled in any way by the Ministry of Communications of the Government of India.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** They do not take their orders from us.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Does Government propose to subsidise any of these companies?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Who do the Licensing Board take orders from?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** They are governed by certain rules of business. Just as the Judges of the High Court do not take any orders, this body is also independent.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know whether while giving licences to these private companies, have the Government agreed to give them substantial help in case of loss?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There is no such understanding.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Ministry of Communications laid down any broad line of policy for the Air Transport Licensing Board in the matter of granting licences?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** If my honourable friend refers to the rules, he will find the conditions under which the Board functions.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know if the Ministry of Communications is not responsible to this House for the policy of the Air Transport Licensing Board?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Yes, it is.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it not a fact that these air lines are already running at a loss so far as their internal services are concerned?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** The companies applied for the licence. The Licensing Board looked into the possibilities of their efficiently running those services, invited objection from other companies who might be making preparations and then issued licences to these two companies. These companies undertook to bear whatever loss is necessary to bear to develop these services.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Before issuing licence, do the Licensing Board see that the company will run at a profit?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** No.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** My question has not been answered. Is it not a fact that these two companies which have been selected for the Far East Service are today running at a loss internally?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Yes, they are running at a loss.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Do these two companies get any subsidies from the Government of India while running their routes?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** No company is getting any subsidy from the Government of India.

#### HELP TO CIGARETTE INDUSTRY

\*842. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to help the cigarette industry in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The Government of India have decided to constitute a Development Committee with representatives of the principal firms of the Bidi, Cigar and Cigarette industry on it. The functions of the Committee would be to advise Government about the difficulties experienced by the indigenous industry and the day to day assistance that would be required by them for their development.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has the Central Tobacco Committee taken interest in the matter of advising the industry in regard to the development of cigars and cigarettes?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That Committee is primarily responsible for the cultivation and marketing of tobacco. After consultation with the Agriculture Ministry, it has been decided to have a separate Developmental Committee for Cigarette industry.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** In view of the fact that tobacco is highly injurious to health, is there any proposal before the Government not to encourage the cigarette industry in the country?

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have Government enquired from the Central Tobacco Committee which has got several research stations started in several parts of the country whether they could also discharge these functions which Government want to entrust to a separate Developmental Committee?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Those activities will certainly be co-ordinated with the activities of the proposed Committee, which will include representatives of the manufacturers.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Bidi industry to which the Honourable Minister referred and said that it required protection, does this industry also face any foreign competition?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have no personal knowledge.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What help is under consideration—against foreign competition?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe they are anxious to improve their quality.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Government see that the smokers get adequate representation on this Committee when it is formed?

#### ANDAMAN FORESTS

\*843. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the proposed agreement to entrust the Andaman forests to a private Corporation has been finalised?

(b) When was the provisional agreement agreed upon and on what date was it executed?

(c) Has the private corporation taken charge of the Andaman forests and if not, why not?

(d) What are the future plans of Government regarding these forests?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Government plans have not been finalised.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of (a) and (b), in the last Budget session, was it not stated by the honourable Minister that a provisional agreement had been entered into with the Government by consulting private companies and there was a discussion on that and Government stated that they would reconsider the matter? What is the position, may I know?

(c) Approximately Rs. 14 crores.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what date is it expected that the locomotives from this factory would be out for use?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It has already been answered in the Railway Budget Speech.

**Seth Govind Das:** No, Sir, the date has not been given.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** How can the Honourable Minister give the exact date?

**Seth Govind Das:** No, Sir, I want the approximate date.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have no objection to giving the date again because I remember I did give it previously. Towards the end of 1951 we propose to launch out of these works the first locomotive fully manufactured in our workshops.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any foreign technicians been imported in this connection, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We are making arrangements for the import of foreign technicians.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** From which country or countries?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That is a matter which is still under consideration.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Have Government satisfied themselves that their estimates of costs are reasonably accurate?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have had those estimates from such people as can give us fair estimates. As to whether they will materialise to the full is a matter which we can know only after we have proceeded a little further than we have done.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Out of the locomotives to be manufactured may I know how many will be for metre-gauge?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That depends upon the needs of every year. 120 locomotives per year include both broad-gauge and metre-gauge locos.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Regarding the old condemned engines, may I know whether their metal will be utilised for the manufacture of new engines or will it be sold as scrap?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Parts of such engines which can be used in the repair of engines in use will be used, the rest of the metal will be scrap.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** I am not referring to the parts which can be used; will the remaining metal itself be used for the manufacture of new parts in the workshops?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I shall have that matter looked into in order that we might realise the largest amount of economy possible.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** What amount do Government propose to spend in housing the workers to be employed in the plant?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We are going to build a self-contained town with 3,000 'A' type houses, 2,000 'B' type houses, 650 'C' type houses, 150 'D' type houses and 36 officers quarters. I think the whole thing comes to about Rs. 2½ crores.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask if the standard of housing that is to be provided for the workers in this new factory will approximate to the standard of housing that is provided by the Jamshedpur Factory of Tatas?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That is a comparison which personally I am not in a position to make, not having been to Jamshedpur even once.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What arrangements have been made for resettling the people who have been affected due to the acquisition of land for this factory?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Arrangements are being made for the purpose of accommodating them elsewhere.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Has the question been taken up by the Central Government or has it been left to the Provincial Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The Provincial Government really has to take it on because the land was acquired through them under the Land Acquisition Act.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Has the Central Government made any allotment of money to the Provincial Government for this purpose?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not know whether it will be necessary for the Central and Provincial Government to allot any money for this purpose. We have to pay compensation or we can give other land in part or full payment.

#### CROP INSURANCE

**\*840. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of Crop Insurance in India?

(b) What are the crops selected and in which areas are the first experiments to be made?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given to Question No. 499; on the 18th February 1949.

#### STATE AIR SERVICE TO FAR EAST

**\*841. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to start a State Air service to the Far East?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when is the service to be inaugurated and what are the selected routes?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (b). Government have entrusted the operation of air services to the Far East to private companies, and provisional licences have been issued to Bharat Airways Limited and Indian Overseas Airlines limited for the operation of air services on the routes Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon-Hong Kong-Shanghai and Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore-Darwin-Sydney respectively. The services will commence operation as soon as the necessary arrangements are complete.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did any other companies apply for the licence?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The question of granting of licences is dealt with by the Air Transport Licensing Board and I am sure they considered all these questions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** But is that Board not under the Ministry of Communications?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The Board is an independent body.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not under the Ministry of Communications?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** It is an independent statutory body with independent jurisdiction.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In view of the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Finance, the question of an independent Board to develop and exploit forests was considered. A scheme was prepared by the Inspector-General of Forests. That was accepted by me in principle. Later on, in view of the financial stringency and the priorities assigned to different developmental schemes, some schemes had to be held up including this one. This matter is, however, at present under consideration. The contract with the companies has not been finalised and there is no intention at present to finalise it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether there are abundant forests and how long will Government take to conduct research into those forests? Will they wait indefinitely till better times come?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The present intention is that Government will put up some kind of independent body.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Am I to understand that the Inspector-General of Forests has prepared a scheme for exploiting these forests?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** What were the reasons for those plans not being considered and put into operation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I explained, in view of the financial stringency certain developmental schemes claimed priority and in respect of this one, although the principle was accepted, it was not considered that in the present financial stringency we should push forward with it because of the competition of other developmental schemes which claimed higher priority.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that there is acute shortage of timber in this country and has he represented to the Cabinet Committee that that Committee's placing this scheme fairly low in the list of priorities should therefore not be done?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** At present, there is a shortage of timber, but there are many local resources which can also be developed. The question of going as far as the Andamans and developing timber there and also the question of transport and many other factors had to be considered, and in the present circumstances it was not considered, to be a scheme which must claim high priority at is is not a scheme which would yield immediate production.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Am I to understand that Government have for ever given up the idea of entrusting the exploitation of these forests to any private undertaking?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Not for ever, but I said in view of the financial stringency the scheme for development of timber industry in Andamans could not be considered this year. It can be reconsidered, certainly, next year.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that the timber available from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was very much in demand in foreign countries and used to earn for us a lot of foreign exchange?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I suppose so.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How is it that Government did not take this fact into consideration when they were abandoning the scheme for the time being?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It will require a number of years before the timber can be exploited and placed on the market and earn such amount of dollars as may be expected to be earned. Because the scheme is not

of that urgency, therefore, on account of financial considerations it has not been put forward in the next year's programme. It may be put forward in the following year.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The contemplated Board to which the honourable Minister has made reference—may I know whether that Board will be under the control of the State or it will be a private body?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That matter will have to be examined carefully and discussed with the Finance Ministry.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister visualise considerable de-forestation with a view to provide for the settlement of refugees which is a subject under the active consideration of the Government at present?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No, that scheme is under consideration. There is no conflict between the two schemes.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is the steamer that used to ply between Madras and Andaman and Nicobar Islands still there in active service or has it been abandoned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not know.

#### PROTECTION TO SPOOLERS INDUSTRY

\*344. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether he has received a representation from the Delhi Thread Balls Manufacturers' Association to safeguard the interests of spoolers industry which is centralised in Delhi and employs about 10,000 workers including a number of displaced persons from Pakistan?

(b) If so, what action has been taken on the same?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The Delhi Thread Ball Manufacturers' Association made a representation that distribution of Sewing Thread Yarn should be controlled by the Textile Commissioner and not by the Provincial Authorities.

(b) The Association was told that there was no control over the distribution of sewing thread yarn and that they should get their requirements either direct from the mills or from the trade. The Association was also told that in case the Provincial Government desired that regular allotments of Sewing Thread Yarn should be made to the Association, necessary approach may be made by the Provincial Government to the Ministry of Industry and Supply and the question will be considered on merits. No such approach has been made to this Ministry.

#### CONTROL ON DISTRIBUTION OF SEWING THREAD

\*845. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to control the distribution of sewing thread yarn also?

(b) If not, do Government propose to do so now?

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

(b) No, Sir.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREEDING

\*846. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any definite scheme regarding the improvement of cattle breeding (particularly cows) and if so, what it is; and

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

(b) whether any measures have already been taken in this direction, and if so, with what results?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The attention of the honourable member is invited to reply given to question No. 602 on the 23rd February, 1949.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** That was a written reply. We could not have the benefit of hearing it, because the honourable member was absent on that day and it could not be orally answered. Will the Honourable Minister read out that answer if it is with him?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes. The answer is as follows:

"(a) The efforts made by Government to improve cattle relate to (i) breeding (ii) disease control (iii) feeding (iv) scientific management and (v) education in dairying. A brief note giving further information is placed on the table of the House, also a list of specific schemes for improvement of cattle in different provinces.

(b) Help in the procurement of breeding bulls is rendered whenever required. According to information so far received about 3,700 bulls have been issued by the various Governments during the last five years.

(c) Apart from research stations, a sum of Rs. 3,10,000 was spent by Central Government in 1948-49 on work directly related to improvement of cattle and Rs. 2,46,000 are proposed to be spent in 1949-50. Information as amounts spent by Provincial Governments are not available."

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that Government had recently appointed a Committee to go into the question and the report of the Committee has been submitted to Government and by what time it may be expected that Government would give effect to that report?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are waiting for the replies from the provinces and States. They have been expedited and we hope we will be able to get all replies by the end of this month.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that the improvement of cattle and the production of cattle feed and also development of cattle products like milk, butter, cheese and dried milk and so on are not included in the Grow More Food Campaign and therefore no encouragement is given to these aspects?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Only this year, with a view to concentrate on the production of food grains, we have excluded dairying from the items for which we used to give aid from the Grow More Food fund grant but so far as dairying is concerned, the Centre can help through the other developmental grants and the provinces have been asked to carry on work with those grants.

**Seth Govind Das:** In view of the fact that Government is going to receive the opinion of the provinces by the end of this month, may I take it that before this session ends, Government is going to announce its policy with respect to cattle protection?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government will make every effort to announce the policy, if the reports are received in time.

**Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Has the Government a proposal to set up a special agency in view of the importance of this problem to see that this cattle breeding is improved and will they seek the co-operation of a number of private institutions and organizations in this connection?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Government will consider that.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Do Government propose to give grants for the establishment of research institutions, and if so, how much?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We will continue to help the Provincial Governments with grants.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are the breeding bulls supplied by Government at least as good as the bulls of Lindlithgow who was a pioneer and reputed expert in this field?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the cattle expert of the Government is at present touring about in the foreign countries? If so, is he going to purchase some good breed of cattle?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think he is touring about in foreign countries.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is the Government aware that the method of artificial insemination is very widely used in England and foreign countries to improve the breed of cattle? If so, has the Government any scheme here?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes: arrangements for insemination exist in many provinces.

### WOOLLEN MILLS

\*847. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names of woollen mills at present working in the country;

(b) the location, the date of establishment, paid up capital and the annual output of each such mill;

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to increase the number of such mills; and

(d) if so, at what places and when such mills are likely to be established?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The scope for expansion of woollen industry in India is limited. The present capacity for the production of heavier types of woollen goods is considered adequate for the country. It has therefore been decided that expansion should be only in the direction of finer goods. Permission for the setting up of new factories is given only in cases where the new factory is intended to produce finer types of woollen goods.

(d) Three new factories are likely to be established in the near future and to start production in 1950—two in Bombay and one at Jamnagar. Capital issues have been sanctioned to two other firms—one of Delhi and the other of Gorakhpur but they have not yet decided on the exact location of the factories.

### STATEMENT

| Name of Mill                               | Location | Year when established | Paid up capital | Annual output |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|                                            |          |                       | Rs.             | lbs.          |
| (1) Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros., Ltd., Bombay. | Bombay   | 1939                  | 44,14,900       | 770,000       |
| (2) Nagpal Woollen Mills                   | Bombay   | Not known             | 12,32,533       | 1,565,000     |
| (3) Eastern Woollen Mills, Bombay          | Do.      | 1944                  | 10,42,020       | 480,000       |
| (4) Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay          | Do.      | 1925                  | 56,57,900       | 1,900,000     |

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

| Name of Mill                                                        | Location                                               | Year when established                                   | Paid up capital                                                                             | Annual output  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| (5) Indian Woollen Mills, Bombay                                    | Bombay                                                 | 1925 Branch of Sir Shahpurji Barocha Mills Ltd.         | Rs. 1,930,000                                                                               | lbs. 1,930,000 |
| (6) Textiles Fabrics Ltd., Bombay                                   | Bombay                                                 | (Separate figures for the Woollen mills not available.) |                                                                                             |                |
| (7) Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Kanpur                                  | U. P.                                                  | 1876                                                    | 3,25,000                                                                                    | 215,000        |
|                                                                     |                                                        |                                                         | Branch of British India Corporation (Separate figures for the woollen mills not available). | 6,900,000      |
| (8) J. K. Woollen Manufacturers, Kanpur.                            | Do.                                                    | 1921                                                    | 25,000                                                                                      | 350,000        |
| (9) E. Saefton and Co. Ltd., Mirzapur.                              | Do.                                                    | 1930                                                    | 5,83,925                                                                                    | 500,000        |
| (10) Allahabad Woollen Mills, Allahabad.                            | Do.                                                    | 1942                                                    | 3,00,000                                                                                    | 240,000        |
| (11) Oriental Carpet Manufacturers (India) Ltd., Amritsar.          | E. Punjab                                              | 1923                                                    | 5,80,000                                                                                    | 1,200,000      |
| (12) New Egerton Woollen Mills Dharawal.                            | Do.                                                    | 1880                                                    | Branch of British India Corporation.                                                        | 525,000        |
| (13) Bangalore Woollen Cottage and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore. | (Separate figures of the woollen mills not available.) | 1884                                                    | 42,84,800                                                                                   | 2,400,000      |
| (14) H. K. Subbiah and Sons., Bangalore.                            | State.                                                 | 1878                                                    | (Not known Proprietary concern).                                                            | 2,60,000       |
| (15) Mahalakshmi Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore.       | Do                                                     | Not known                                               | 11,99,082                                                                                   | 425,000        |
| (16) Sri Dinesh Mills Ltd., Baroda                                  | Do                                                     | 1922                                                    | 20,00,000                                                                                   | 2,000,000      |
| (17) Sri, Karan Singh Woollen Mills, Srinagar.                      | Baroda State.                                          | 1935                                                    | 67,00,000                                                                                   | 610,000        |

Besides the above there are about twenty-two small mills, in the Amritsar area with an estimated production of about 2 million lbs. of woollen goods per annum. Almost all of them came into existence during the War period and details as above are not available with regard to these firms.

#### MAXIMUM SPEED OF MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

†\*848. Lala Raj Kanwar: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum speed at which mail and express trains over various Railways in India are at present running; and

(b) the maximum speed at which such trains can be made to run without risk?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The maximum speed at which mail and express trains are running on Government Railways at present varies from 44.4 to 52 miles per hour on the broadgauge and from 30 to 45 miles per hour on the metregauge.

(b) The maximum speed at which such trains can run without risk depends, principally, upon the condition of the track including bridges, the type of the

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

locomotive and the load of the train. Having regard to these conditions, the maximum permissible speed varies from 50 to 65 miles per hour on the broad-gauge and 45 to 50 miles per hour on the metre-gauge.

#### ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

\*849. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware that pure ghee is very rarely available in the market and that most of the ghee offered for sale is purely vegetable or admixture of a large quantity of vegetable ghee with little genuine ghee?

(b) If so, what steps have Government so far taken or intend to take in future to ensure the availability of pure ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) The availability of pure ghee can be ensured only when the production of milk in India is very greatly increased. Owing to extreme disparity between the demand and supply of pure ghee a very large proportion of counterfeit material is being sold as genuine ghee. Measures have been taken to prevent the adulteration of other substances with ghee. These measures include the enactment and enforcement of Pure Food Laws by provincial Governments. The local administration have been moved to enforce these Laws vigorously. The Government are aware that a great deal remains to be done in the matter of enforcement of Pure Food Laws and the Vegetable Oil Products Order.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that this question comes again and again before the Government, will Government once and for all announce their policy with respect to this question as to how the Government propose to stop this adulteration of pure ghee by these vegetable oil products?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I have tried to explain that in the answer that I have given.

Shri B. Shiva Rao: Has my honourable friend seen the report on the marketing of ghee issued by the Ministry, the figures regarding which were collected between 1940-43: the report was adopted in 1944: was sent in 1945 and published in January 1949.

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, the delay is for the reason that during the war a large number of publications were held up and when the materials were completed and it was possible to print, then the reports were printed.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Government think over the advisability of colouring the vegetable oil in order to make adulteration of ghee difficult?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, this question has been considered. About four or five colours were suggested but rejected on two grounds: first the colouring could in some cases be decolorized: secondly, the material used was harmful to health. There was one substance recommended by the Bombay Government which is reported to meet these objections, and this particular material is now under examination.

Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi: Is any effort being made to Agmark pure ghee so that those who produce pure ghee can get it Agmarked?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That is being done but even that is not satisfactory.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is Agmark always a pure ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is expected to be pure ghee but in some cases there is counterfeiting of Agmark.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** This is true. We propose to have a Salt Advisory Committee which will include representatives of the producers, experts as well as other interests.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know what is the basis on which this zonal scheme has started?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The basis is mainly to secure the most economical and efficient use of the available transport.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has the Committee recently appointed by Government to suggest methods of improving salt submitted its report?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have two interim reports. In fact we have been able to increase production by nearly twenty per cent. in 1948.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister place the report on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, I will when I get the final report.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The question hour is over.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### RECOMMENDATIONS *re* PRICES OF SUGAR AND SUGAR CANE

**\*852. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of the Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee which met in October, 1948 regarding the cane and sugar prices;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee showed by statistics that even at the reduced prices of sugar, a cane price of Rs. 2 per maund could be paid to kisans;

(c) whether its recommendations were unanimous; and

(d) if so, why Government have fixed a lower price for cane?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The recommendations were that cane price should continue at Rs. 2 a maund and on the basis of that price of cane, price of sugar should be reduced below Rs. 3.5-7.0 per maund.

(b) No statistics were submitted.

(c) The recommendations were not unanimous but were made by an overwhelming majority.

(d) The U.P. and Bihar provincial Governments, which have the legal power to fix prices of sugar cane in their areas, have in consultation with the Central Government fixed a price of Rs. 1-10-0 per maund in U.P. and Rs. 1-13-0 in Bihar. In fixing lower cane prices for the current crushing season the provincial Governments were influenced by the following considerations:

(i) the price should be fair to the grower and fair to the consumer;

(ii) it should not be such as to encourage sugar production at the cost of foodgrains production;

(iii) the necessity to combat the rising inflation in the country;

(iv) the comparative low level of prices of gur prevailing in the country; the major portion of sugarcane is processed into gur.

##### IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS

**\*853. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how many bulldozers were imported during the year 1948, and how they were distributed provincewise?

(b) Have Government any scheme for the manufacture of tractors and bulldozers in our country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No bulldozers were imported by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1948. Information regarding the number of bulldozers imported by private parties or by other Government Agencies and their distribution is not available.

(b) Government are considering a scheme for the manufacture of tractors in India. There is, however, no scheme for the manufacture of bulldozers at present.

##### EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGN TECHNICIANS

**\*854. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of foreign technicians, who have been employed by the Government of India since August, 1947?

(b) What is the nationality of these technicians mostly?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 10th March, 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs will answer it.

##### DANGER TO RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN HALDIBARI AND MANDALGHAT DURING RAINS

**\*855. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that both working power and running power in respect of that portion of the Railway in West Bengal between Haldibari and Siliguri has been handed over to Pakistan Railway?

(b) Are Government aware that due to the branching off of the river Teesta last year a strong current during the rainy season threatened the railway line between Haldibari and Mandalghat stations?

(c) Is it a fact that a strong current is still running by that branch, and that there is the danger of the railway line being breached in the coming rainy season?

(d) What arrangements or precautions have Government made to protect the line before the rainy season sets in?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar:** (a) Yes. This section of line is worked by the E. B. (Pakistan) Railway.

(b) to (d). The Director-General of Railways, Ministry of Communications, Government of Pakistan has been requested to furnish the information which will be placed on the table of the House as soon as received.

##### ADMINISTRATION OF TEESTA FERRY, JALPAIGURI BY ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY

**\*856. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Teesta Ferry at Jalpaiguri is administered at present by the Assam Bengal Railway?

(b) Is it a fact that at a conference between the said railway and the District Board of Jalpaiguri, the said railway consented to make over the ferry to the District Board if the Government of India agreed?

(c) Have Government received any communication regarding this matter, and if so, what is the decision thereon?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The Assam Bengal Railway which ceased to exist in 1942 never worked this ferry. The Assam Railway is, however, now working this ferry.

(b) Yes. The Assam Railway and not the Assam Bengal Railway.



**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** Is the colouration more harmful than the vegetable ghee?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** That is not a definite answer. I know that there is a great deal to be done. But has the Government any scheme in view to prevent adulteration of ghee? And if so, what are those measures?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, the only way of increasing the supply of ghee is to increase the supply of milk. Government have a plan to improve the quality of cattle and thereby increase the milk supply, which was referred to in this House a few days ago. But the plan for increasing the milk supply in the country as a whole is a big problem which will take some time, and in the midst of other problems, it is possible that this problem may not get that amount of technical and financial assistance that is essential but still it will be considered by Government.

**Seth Govind Das:** Up to the time that the milk problem is not settled, what steps are Government going to take so that this adulteration will be minimised?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think I can fully explain all that has been done by Provincial Governments but we have recommended to them to enforce the laws as vigorously as possible.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is the material under the consideration of the Government that has been submitted by the Bombay Government to combat this adulteration?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It has a scientific name, which I have not here handy.

#### DEMANDS OF AND STRIKE NOTICE BY RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

\*850. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the demands presented to the Government of India by the Railwaymen's Federation?

(b) Have Government taken any decision thereon?

(c) Is it a fact that the Federation intends to organise a strike as a protest against the policy of Government, in not considering all the demands presented by them, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to avert the strike?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The demands of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation are contained in the three Resolutions passed at the annual Convention of the Federation held at Calcutta on 30th and 31st August 1948, copies of which are placed in the library.

(b) Government have already announced their decisions on some of the demands and tentative understandings with the Federation have been arrived at in respect of some other items. Further discussions in this connection will be held with the representatives of the A.I.R.F. within the next few days.

(c) The General Council of the Federation had, at the meeting held at Dinapore on the 16th February 1949, decided to stay action on the strike ballot taken in January 1949 and to resume negotiations with the Government.

#### RATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SALT ON ZONAL LINES

\*851. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India have evolved any scheme for the rational distribution of salt on zonal lines in different parts of the country?

(b) If so, what are the details of the scheme and what measures have been taken to ensure the continuity of supply in adequate quantities to the different zones?

(c) Is the scheme referred to above coordinated with some definite scheme of wagon allotment to avoid transshipment, long haulage and cross movements so as to maximise the utilization of the available transport capacity?

(d) If so, what are the details thereof and from which date is it likely to come into operation?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) A definite number of wagons will be allotted to each area according to its requirements. No booking of Railway wagons for salt will be permissible from one zone to another.

The scheme has come into operation from the 1st January 1949.

#### STATEMENT

The country has been divided into nine zones based on the administrative arrangements obtaining on the railways regarding gauge, transshipment, etc. These zones will get their supplies from the following 9 sources:

- (1) Sambhar.
- (2) Kharagolha.
- (3) Dharangadhra.
- (4) Bombay.
- (5) Tuticorin.
- (6) Adirampattam-cum-Cuddalore-cum-Madras.
- (7) Pennuguduru.
- (8) Naupada.
- (9) Calcutta.

The quota of salt for each zone has been fixed on the basis of 14 lbs per capita per annum. A reserve of at least 25 per cent. of the annual production will be maintained at each source for emergencies.

To ensure continuity the Railways will provide wagons according to the plan drawn up for each zone.

The scheme intends to put the available rail transport to maximum advantage. Long distance haulage, transshipment and cross movements are to be avoided and salt from the various sources is to feed such areas which are within easy reach by rail.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government since then received any complaints with respect to these zones from Provincial Governments that certain kinds of salt which are now being proposed to be sent to certain provinces are not the proper kinds of salt used in the provinces or zones?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Some complaints have come which are under examination. But I may tell the honourable member that since the new zonal scheme came into operation there has been an increase of transport by 15.6 per cent. from Sambhar, an increase of 47 per cent. from Kharagolha and an increase of 16 per cent. from the Calcutta area. A larger number of wagons have moved during this period.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jaisoo:** In view of the fact that salt is scarce in rural areas, will Government consider separately allotting salt for rural areas also?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is being done.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Is it a fact that the Ministry is going to constitute a Salt Advisory Board?

(c) Yes. It has been decided that the Teesta (Abduar) Ferry between Barnesghat and Karlaghat in the Jalpaiguri District may be handed over to the Government of West Bengal with effect from 1st April 1949.

#### COMPLETION OF ASSAM RAIL LINK PROJECT

**\*857. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state by what time the Assam Rail Link project will be completed?

(b) Have Government any scheme for facilitating the transit of goods from Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta and if so, what?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The Assam Rail Link is expected to be completed early in 1950.

(b) The completion of the Assam Rail Link and the improvement of ferry arrangements at Manihari Ghat are expected considerably to facilitate the transit of goods from Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta.

#### AERODROMES IN PROVINCES AND STATES

**\*858. Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of aerodromes in India (including those in acceding States or those States that have merged in the Union of India) owned by:

- (i) the Ministry of Communications;
  - (ii) the Royal Indian Air Force; and
  - (iii) those owned and controlled by any air operating companies for their exclusive use?
- (b) When do Government propose to acquire such aerodromes, if any, as are under private ownership, and over which Government have no control at present?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) (i) The number of aerodromes in India owned by the Ministry of Communications is forty-six. Aerodromes located in the acceding States or the States which have merged in the Indian Union are owned by the States concerned and not by the Ministry of Communications.

(ii) There are two hundred and two aerodromes under the Control of the Royal Indian Air Force. This figure includes 164 aerodromes which are not properly maintained but where only runways, hardstandings and taxi-tracks are being retained for use in an emergency.

(iii) There are two aerodromes which were until recently controlled by an air operating Company for its own exclusive use. This Company has now gone into liquidation and the future of the aerodromes is being examined.

(b) The taking over by Government of aerodromes under private ownership will depend on the extent to which such aerodromes are utilised or required for public air transport.

#### ACQUISITION OF RAJKOT AERODROME BY GOVERNMENT

**\*859. Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the aerodrome at Rajkot, capital of Saurashtra, is owned by or leased to a single Air Transport Company, on a monopoly basis for twenty years?

(b) Do Government intend to allow that monopoly to continue for the full term of the agreement between the Rajkot State and the Company concerned or do they propose to acquire the Aerodrome for public use before the

Air Transport Licensing Board takes up for consideration applications for operation of various internal air services in the areas concerned?

(c) Are Government aware that because of the existing monopoly of Aerodrome at Rajkot, the Air Transport Licensing Board has not been able to give licences to other Air Transport Companies wanting to call at Rajkot?

(d) Has the Saurashtra Government expressed any views on this subject?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The Rajkot aerodrome was leased by the Rajkot Darbar to the Ambica Airlines for a period of twenty years, on a monopoly basis.

(b) The question of the continued validity of the monopoly agreement between the Rajkot Darbar and the Ambica Airlines in the new constitutional position of Saurashtra is being examined. Meanwhile, following the going into liquidation of Ambica Airlines, the liquidator has, at the instance of the Saurashtra Government agreed to the Air Services of India Limited using the Rajkot aerodrome on their scheduled air services.

(c) This was previously the case, but as I have stated in reply to part (b), Air Services of India have now been given a licence to operate air services to Rajkot.

(d) Saurashtra Government have suggested that Rajkot aerodrome along with other aerodromes in Saurashtra should be taken over by the Central Government. The matter is under examination.

#### PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**\*860. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) from what sources, Governmental or private, Government purchase food grains in each of the supplying countries;

(b) what their comparative prices and quantities have been in the year 1948;

(c) whether there are conditions stipulated by the Government of the supplying countries as to their purchases from private agencies, price-levels, etc.; and

(d) in what countries the offers of private concerns have been rejected and for what reasons?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Government of India purchase foodgrains from the following countries through sources mentioned against them:

*Australia.*—Australian Wheat Board—for wheat and flour Australian Barley Board for barley.

*Argentina.*—Institute for the Promotion of Trading—for all grains.

*Burma.*—State Agricultural Marketing Board—for rice.

*Siam.*—Siam Rice Agency—for rice.

*French Indo-China.*—Cereals Committee—for rice.

*Canada.*—Wheat Board—for wheat and flour.

*U. S. A.*—U.S. Department of Agriculture—for all grains.

*Russia.*—All Union Corporation Export—help—for all grains.

*Yugoslavia.*—Directorate of Cereals Trading—for all grains.

*Egypt.*—Government of Egypt—for rice.

*Iraq.*—Sole agents appointed by the Government of India for all grains.

*East Africa.*—Through Indian Trade Commissioner in Mombasa for all grains.

Besides purchases through the above sources in the countries named, *ad hoc* purchases are made through trade channels in India, as for example, wheat from

## PROCUREMENT AND STORAGE OF SEED GRAINS

**\*866. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what arrangements exist to assist the Provinces and the Centrally Administered areas in the procurement of seed grain and in the storage of seed grain so as to preserve its germinating power and protect it against insects, diseases and other pests?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Ordinarily the provinces and Centrally Administered areas are expected to multiply seed needed by them first through government seed farms which distribute seed to 'A' Class of growers who return to Government the harvested grain which is further multiplied through a larger number of 'B' Class growers, whose harvest is distributed as seed to the general cultivators.

These steps are being taken by most provinces where any areas stand in need of special assistance in regard to seed for the next season's crop, the Central Government tries to help by procuring seed from more favourably situated provinces. With regard to storage of seed the following steps have so far been taken in the Centrally Administered areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara:

- (a) Constructional improvement in the existing seed store.
- (b) Practical training to store-keepers in the hygienic methods of keeping the seedgrains in storage free from insects and rats.
- (c) Storage courses are being organised as a part of the Plant Protection courses for the benefit of the villagers and agricultural workers.
- (d) Treatment of cereal seeds mostly wheat and jowar with fungicidal dust to protect them from diseases and improve their germination. In Ajmer-Merwara about 8,000 maunds of wheat and Jowar seeds have been treated during 1948-49 and distributed to the cultivators. In Delhi about 400 maunds of wheat seed was treated before the last rabi sowing.
- (e) A set of suitable instructions have been issued to the Agricultural Officers for guidance of store-keepers in seed stores.

Work on the above lines is also being organised by the various Provincial Governments, in their respective provinces with the assistance of the Directorate of Plant Protection of the Central Government.

## RAILWAYS CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER AND COMPANY

**\*867. Shri R. M. Nalavade:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have entered into any contract with Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company, Booksellers?

- (b) If so, when was the last contract entered into?
- (c) Do Government propose to place a copy of that contract on the table of the House?
- (d) Are the old Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company carrying on business under the same name or have they altered it recently and if so, what is the present name?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) to (d). A statement setting out the information asked for is laid on the table.

## STATEMENT

(a) Government as such have not entered into any contract with Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co., booksellers but some of the Indian Government Railways such as Assam, B. B. & C. I., B. N., E. I., G. I. P. and O. T. Railways have individually entered into contract with this firm of booksellers.

(b) The last contracts on the various Railways were entered into on the dates specified against each below:

O. T. Railway.—1st January, 1949.

Assam Railway.—1st April, 1943 (Contract entered into originally by the old B. A. Railway).

B. N. Railway.—1st October, 1947.

E. I. Railway.—1st October, 1947.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—1st January, 1942.

G. I. P. Railway.—Information still awaited from the railway, which on receipt, will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) The only contract which is readily available is that entered into by the E. I. Railway in 1937 and a copy thereof is placed on the table of the House.

(d) The old A. H. Wheeler & Co. are carrying on business under the same name and have not altered it so far.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the third day of April, 1937, between the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL represented by the East Indian Railway Administration (hereinafter called "the Licensor") of the one part and Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & COMPANY, a partnership firm carrying on business as booksellers and stationers and having their principal place of business at Allahabad (hereinafter called "the Licensees") of the other part. Whereby it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:—

1. The Licensor hereby grants to the Licensees, for the term and subject to the conditions and reservations hereunder written, the sole right of selling newspapers, books and other literature both in English and Vernacular not of an objectionable nature, on stations of the East Indian Railway, and also of erecting bookstalls for the sale of newspapers and other literature both in English and Vernacular of similar nature, and, such miscellaneous articles as pertain to the travelling requirements of passengers on the platforms at such stations of the East Indian Railway at which the Licensees may desire to establish them and at which the Chief Commercial Manager of the East Indian Railway or such other officer as may be authorised in this behalf may agree to accept them.

The site and space to be occupied by such bookstalls as also their design shall be determined by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer and shall be limited as he may direct. Should at any time during the continuance of this Agreement the Licensor or the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer require the entire removal from a station or transfer to some position other than originally allotted, of any or all bookstalls, the Licensees will at their own expense remove or transfer such bookstall or bookstalls as required without delay and no claim shall lie against the Licensor. The Licensor or the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer shall have the right to prohibit the sale at bookstalls or on platforms of any book, newspaper or other literature or article which he considers to be indecent or otherwise objectionable, his decision being final and binding on the Licensees. Such bookstalls shall provide space for the exhibition of advertising posters, panels or plates.

2. This License shall come into force from the First day of April, 1937 and shall terminate on the 31st day of March, 1942 and may after the expiration of the said period be renewed for a further period of five years on such terms and conditions as the Licensor may deem fit to impose.

3. The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor yearly a lump sum of Rs. 6,500 for the rights granted in Clause 1 hereof, such yearly sum to be paid in advance to the Treasurer of the East Indian Railway at its Head Office at Calcutta on the First day of April, each year. In addition, the Licensees shall deposit with the Licensor a sum of Rupees Ten Thousand in Government paper as security against the due and proper fulfilment of this contract. This deposit shall be refundable on expiry of six months after termination of this Agreement.

4. The Licensees also shall pay to the Licensor a sum equal to forty per cent. of the gross advertising revenue derived from advertisements displayed on the bookstalls in accordance with contracts, existing and future, concluded in Great Britain, and fifty per cent. of all gross advertising revenue derived from advertisements displayed on the bookstalls in accordance with contracts existing and future, concluded in India provided that the Licensees' and published bills and cards and manufacturers' notices referring to books, papers and magazines or small miscellaneous articles sold on the stalls will not be considered advertisements to be accounted for. All advertisements, books and cards referred to herein will be subject to the approval and acceptance of the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer and none shall be displayed which are objected to by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer.

5. The Licensees will make arrangements for filling the advertising spaces on the bookstalls and shall furnish the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer with copies of all contracts entered into with advertisers. In addition, they shall also permit the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer to secure advertisements for these spaces, the Licensor being entitled to fifty per cent. of the gross revenue therefrom.

Ethiopia and millets from Australia or by Embassies, e.g. certain purchases made recently by the Indian Embassy in Turkey.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information asked for.

(c) In most countries export of foodgrains is controlled by Governments and handled by organizations set up by them and the question of purchases from private agents does not arise. Export prices are fixed by Governments and importers have to buy at these prices.

(d) In view of Government control on foodgrains exports in the major exporting countries the scope for private trade in foodgrains is extremely limited. Government of India, however, continue to receive offers of foodgrains from the trade for supply from all countries but except to the limited extent indicated in (a) above, these offers cannot be accepted on one or more of the following grounds:

- (i) High prices.
- (ii) Demand for payment in hard currency.
- (iii) Offers not being covered by proper export licences.

#### MARINE FISHERIES

**\*861. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of centres where marine fisheries have been established by the Government of India;

(b) the quantities of fish obtained from these centres separately during the year 1948;

(c) the quantities processed and the quantities utilised fresh;

(d) the plan of extension and development of such fisheries during the current year; and

(e) the number of trawlers working in different fisheries?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (d). The Government of India have not yet established any centres of marine fisheries but have started only a Pilot Deep Sea Fishing Scheme at Bombay, the main objective of which is to chart fishing grounds, determine fishing seasons and assess the suitability of different kinds of vessels and equipment in Indian waters etc. An ex-naval vessel 'Meena' has been converted into a fishing trawler and is engaged in experimental fishing operations at Bombay since 19th January, 1948.

(e) Only one at present.

#### EXPENDITURE ON GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN IN 1948

**\*862. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of money spent on 'Grow More Food' in each province in the year 1948?

(b) What portion of this was contributed by the Centre?

(c) What amount is going to be provided for this purpose in the year 1949-50 for each province?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The information required is being collected and will be furnished to the House in due course.

(c) Rs. 5-84 crores.

#### LOCATION OF ASSAM RAILWAY WORKSHOPS

**\*863. Srijiut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Railway workshop of Assam Railways is going to be located at Bongaigaon?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of locating the workshop at Moriani or Lumding in Assam which is at the centre of the province?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The site for the new workshop for the Assam Railway has not yet been finally selected. Lanka and Bongaigaon are the two sites under consideration.

(b) Mariani and Lumding were duly considered and found unsuitable from Engineering and other considerations.

#### TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS TO PRIVATE SUBSCRIBERS IN PATNA

**\*864. Shri Jadubans Sahay:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many telephone connections were granted to private subscribers during the last two years at Patna and how many of them were given to medical practitioners?

(b) How many applications from medical practitioners are pending in the office of the Postmaster-General or Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs (Bihar), Patna?

(c) Have the Medical Practitioners been given preference for getting telephone connection?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) 23 permanent and 9 temporary, of which 2 permanent and 1 temporary connections were given to private Medical Practitioners.

(b) Eighteen.

(c) Yes.

#### LOSSES ON ACCOUNT OF THEFT AND DAMAGE TO GOODS ON RAILWAYS

**\*865. Shri L. S. Bhatkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount of losses incurred by Government during each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 on account of (i) theft of goods and (ii) damage to goods on all the Indian Railways?

(b) What steps have Government taken to reduce these losses?

(c) What is the amount of liability incurred by Government on loss of goods in transit during the above period?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) and (c). A statement setting out the information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) I invite the honourable member's attention to my reply given to part (d) of starred question No. 749 asked by Shri B. N. Munavalli on 28th February 1949.

#### STATEMENT

*Approximate amount of claims paid by Government during each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 on account of (i) theft of goods, (ii) damage to goods, and (iii) liability incurred on loss of goods in transit.*

|      | On account<br>of theft of<br>goods. | On account<br>of damage to<br>goods. | Liability<br>incurred on<br>loss of<br>goods in<br>transit. |
|------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | Rs.                                 | Rs.                                  | Rs.                                                         |
| 1945 | 15,62,640                           | 8,28,879                             | 67,31,742                                                   |
| 1946 | 16,85,049                           | 7,33,963                             | 62,47,903                                                   |
| 1947 | 30,08,490                           | 11,21,494                            | 67,84,038                                                   |
| 1948 | 36,26,920                           | 13,39,817                            | 85,81,080                                                   |

6. The Licensees shall pay rental charges for electric equipment at such rates as may from time to time be determined by the Licensor by giving to the Licensees in writing one British Calendar month's notice thereof, and the Licensees shall pay the said rental charges regularly in advance for each month for which the same are due.

The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor for electric energy supplied and as recorded by the meter installed at the rate of 3½ annas per B.O.T. unit (exclusive of any local, government or municipal tax) or at such rates as may, from time to time, be determined by the Licensor by giving to the Licensees in writing one British Calendar month's notice thereof and the Licensees shall pay such charges within 15 days of demand.

The Licensees shall be guided in all respects by the "Electricity supply rules and regulations" issued by the Chief Electrical Engineer of the East India Railway a copy of which is attached to the meter installed.

In the event of any default by the Licensees in payment for energy consumed or rental of electrical equipment the Licensor shall have the right to make good the amount due for payment from the security deposited with the Licensor to the extent available and shall have the right to disconnect the supply of electricity until such time as they shall have made good the default in payment and have restored the security deposit to the full amount.

7. The Licensees shall prepare and submit to the said Chief Commercial Manager on the 30th June of each year, statements showing the share payable to the Licensor for all advertisements exhibited on bookstalls on the East Indian Railway during the previous financial year ending 31st March and calculated on the rates set forth in Clause 4 of this Agreement.

8. The Licensees shall pay to the Licensor the amounts due to the Licensor simultaneously with the submission of the statements referred to in Clause 7 above, irrespective of whether the Licensees have realized the same from the advertisers or not and shall be liable to pay on demand any additional sums claimed by the Licensor and not included in the statements owing to the incompleteness or incorrectness thereof.

9. The Licensees shall keep proper and regular accounts of all transactions and business secured in connection with advertisements on the bookstalls on the East Indian Railway, and shall allow such accounts and all books and documents in connection therewith to be inspected from time to time by a responsible person deputed at any time by the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer for the purpose.

10. If whenever any amounts or parts of any amounts payable by the Licensees under this Agreement shall be in arrear for the space of three months after the same shall have been due whether the same shall have been legally demanded or not, or if and whenever the Licensees shall assign or transfer or charge or dispose of this Agreement or any right or privilege thereby granted without the consent in writing of the said Chief Commercial Manager or shall commit any other breach of the provisions herein contained and on the Licensees' part to the observed and performed, the said Chief Commercial Manager may, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Licensees determine this License on expiry of the notice but without prejudice to the Licensor's right to recover all arrears of amounts then due.

11. The Licensees shall not at any time assign or otherwise transfer this Agreement or the rights and privileges hereby granted or any of them without the consent in writing of the said Chief Commercial Manager having been previously obtained for that purpose.

12. The Licensees shall be required to provide sufficient permanent staff to carry out efficiently the obligations undertaken by them. All vendors of papers and all other persons employed by the Licensees at all bookstalls on the East Indian Railway's stations shall, at the expense and cost of the Licensees, be equipped and clad in such uniforms and in such manner as the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer may from time to time determine.

13. The sale prices of books and other literature shall not exceed prices charged by booksellers in Calcutta plus Railway freight charges, and the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer shall be at liberty, at any time during the continuance of this License, to criticise the prices charged by the Licensees in their said bookstalls and the character and newness of the literature and other articles exposed for sale, the uniforms of the staff employed and the method of sale adopted, and the Licensees shall use their best endeavours to give effect to any such criticism.

14. The Licensees shall, with the assent of the said Chief Commercial Manager be at liberty to close down and remove for a fixed period any bookstall erected at any of the Licensor's stations on the East Indian Railway if after the expiration of one year from the erection thereof it shall be found to be working at a loss. In the event of a bookstall being closed by the Licensees without the assent of the said Chief Commercial Manager,

the said Chief Commercial Manager shall have liberty to invite any other firm or person to open a bookstall at the station referred to on such terms and conditions as the said Chief Commercial Manager may decide.

15. The Licensor shall undertake the carriage both in local and through booking, of all bookstalls, bookstall parts and fittings, books, magazines, papers, all miscellaneous articles and travellers' requisites intended for Licensees' advertising and bookstall business, at the following rates which will apply over the East Indian Railway system only:

- (1) When booked by goods train at Owner's risk, one-fourth of a pie per maund per mile subject to the ordinary Goods Tariff restrictions as to weight, measurement and minimum freight.
- (2) When booked by passenger or express parcel trains at Owner's risk (but not by mail trains):—
  - (i) Half-parcels rate if 5 seers and under subject to a minimum charge of three annas in local booking and six annas in through booking.
  - (ii) One quarter parcels rate if over 5 seers subject to no single package so booked exceeding forty seers in weight or eight cubic feet in measurement and to a minimum charge of three annas in local booking and six annas in through booking.

Consignments under these concession rates to be declared and booked as "Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall Stores" and to be guaranteed by Licensees to be solely for the purpose of giving effect to this Agreement.

16. The Licensor agrees to issue to the Licensees two first class, four second class, two intermediate class and eight third class periodical free card passes, the first class passes to be used by the Managers of the Licensees and the other passes by servants when travelling on the work of the Licensees appertaining to the bookstalls under this Agreement.

17. Any breach of any of the terms of this License or of the rules and regulations of the Licensor which may be committed by the Licensees or their agents, workmen or servants, shall entitle the said Chief Commercial Manager to cancel the passes so agreed to be given as aforesaid and to refuse to renew them and to exercise his right under Clause 10 hereof.

18. The Licensor's servants shall not under any circumstances be employed either directly or indirectly to distribute any circular, prospectus or notice of any kind whatsoever in connection with the advertisements exhibited under the terms of this License.

19. The Licensees shall maintain their bookstalls and all advertisements and notices or cards on exhibition thereat in proper order and repair to the satisfaction of the said Chief Commercial Manager.

20. The bookstalls, with all their contents, appurtenances, fittings and fixtures placed under this Agreement on the platforms of stations on the East Indian Railway shall at all times, be entirely at the risk of the Licensees and the Licensor will not be liable for any loss or damage thereto arising from any cause whatsoever.

21. Within three months of the determination of this Agreement either by efflux of time or otherwise the Licensees shall remove all bookstalls together with all advertisements thereon or other materials or erections which may have been placed upon the property or premises of the East Indian Railway under provisions of this Agreement, without any objection or claim for compensation whatsoever. In the event of defaults by the Licensees, it shall be lawful for the said Chief Commercial Manager or the said Officer to remove or cause to be removed the said stalls and materials and to sell them by auction, and recover any amount due from the Licensees, under the terms of this Agreement, from the sale proceeds, placing the balance, if any, at the credit of the Licensees to be paid to them on demand.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

SIGNED on behalf of the General Manager Governor-General in Council by—

W. H. H. YOUNG.

Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway, in the presence of—

E. M. PURCELL.

SIGNED by the abovenamed A. H. Wheeler & Co. by—

T. K. BANNERJEE,

Partner A. H. Wheeler & Co.

Licensees in the presence of—

M. N. FINCH.

# UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

56—63. [See pages 1225—42]

## TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES BY WIRELESS ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

**64. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the wireless system continues on the South Indian Railway as an auxiliary circuit to the land line telegraphs, and that only routine plain language messages tendered at the land line Railway telegraph offices are being generally transmitted by wireless and not cipher code telegrams?

(b) What are the percentages of messages sent by wireless and through land line telegraph in that Railway?

(c) Is such transmission of messages by wireless confined to the South Indian Railway home line stations only or for outside stations also?

(d) What is the average annual recurring expenditure towards the maintenance of wireless staff in the South Indian Railway and how many wireless operators are employed?

(e) Is it a fact that many of the wireless operators in the South Indian Railway were recruited from among junior signallers who possess no diploma in wireless courses?

(f) What is the grade of wireless operators—do they come under signallers or form a separate cadre?

(g) Is it a fact that in the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway, the signallers were given training in sending and receiving messages by wireless and termed as wireless signallers and are being paid only the ordinary signallers grade?

(h) Are the South Indian Railway authorities planning to give wireless training to the existing signallers as done by the Madras and Southern Marhatta Railway?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The wireless system on the S. I. Railway is used as an auxiliary circuit to Land Line Telegraphs. Urgent routine messages are transmitted in plain language and secret messages in cipher.

(b) Out of the total messages on the S. I. Railway, 14 per cent. are sent on wireless and the remainder on Land lines, but 30 per cent. of the messages originating at the 10 wireless transmitting stations are handled by wireless.

(c) Messages through wireless are sent to both home and foreign railway stations.

(d) There are 34 wireless operators and the annual recurring expenditure is Rs. 97,000.

(e) During the war, due to dearth of certified wireless operators, signallers were appointed as wireless operators.

(f) Wireless operators have a separate cadre in the grade of Rs. 80—5—120-EB—8—200—10/2—220.

(g) During the war selected signallers were trained in receiving and despatching wireless messages and were paid 10 per cent. allowance for the additional qualification. Signallers now recruited are required to undergo training in wireless telegraphy as a part of the curriculum but are not given any extra allowance, as the grade of pay now applicable to signallers, under the prescribed scale of pay, is considerably higher than before.

(h) Selected Signallers from among those already in service having good speed are trained as wireless operators.

(1192)

# UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1193

## EXPENDITURE ON DEPUTATIONS FROM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND TRADE PURPOSES

**65. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of Officers and other personnel sent on deputation to foreign countries during the year 1948 for international conferences and trade purposes?

(b) What was the amount of expenditure incurred on each deputation?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). The attention of the Honourable member is invited to the reply given by me on the 21st February 1949 to Starred Question No. 527 by Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava.

## IRON AND COAL MINES OF TALCHER (ORISSA)

**66. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state for how long the coal mines of Talcher (Orissa) Coal Field have been worked?

(b) What has been the total output of coal from these mines so far?

(c) What is the estimated production in the future?

(d) By what time will the coal mines of Talcher be exhausted?

(e) Are there iron deposits also in Talcher and if so, how much?

(f) When will the iron mines of Talcher be worked?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) (i) M. S. M. Talcher Colliery 18 years and 6 months, (ii) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 16 years and 10 months, (iii) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 25 years and 2 months.

(b) (i) M. S. M. Railway Talcher Colliery 2,932,600 tons, (ii) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 1,545,074 tons, (iii) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 1,941,022 tons.

Total 6,418,706 tons.

(c) (i) M.S.M. Railway Talcher Colliery 1,626,700 tons, (ii) B.N. Railway Deulbera Colliery 8,440,000 tons, (iii) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher 50,000,000 tons

Total 60,066,700 tons.

(d) (i) M.S.M. Railway Talcher Colliery about 80 years, (ii) B. N. Railway Deulbera Colliery about 70 years, (iii) M/s. Talcher Coalfields Ltd., Talcher about 35 years.

(e) The iron ore deposits occur as concretions weathered out of the Damuda Iron Stones or as Pisolitic Nodules. The occurrences are not extensive and on account of their variable nature no estimates of ore reserves have been made.

(f) Extensive deposits of rich Iron Ore occur in several parts of the Indian Dominion. Exploitation of Iron Ores of Talcher, on a large scale is, therefore, unlikely.

## INDIAN SILK YARN USED FOR MAKING PARACHUTES

**67. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of Indian Silk yarn utilised by ordnance and other factories for making parachutes during the world war II?

(b) What were the rates of purchase of these parachutes?

(c) What was the total value of the Indian Silk yarn so used?



**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) No silk yarn (apart from sewing thread) was used by the Ordnance Factories. Silk fabrics, cordage, tapes and sewing threads were purchased and used.

(b) No parachutes were purchased from trade. Parachutes were fabricated by the Ordnance Factories.

(c) Does not arise. The value of silk fabrics etc., actually used for the manufacture of parachutes was about Rs. 2 crores and ten lakhs.

### TRANSFERRED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†

#### G. P. FUND ACCOUNTS OF REFUGEE OFFICIALS

**\*795. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that refugee retired officials who have opted out for India do not get interest in respect of their General Provident Fund balances and interest thereon up to the date of disbursement?

(b) Do their deposits carry interest up to the date of disbursement and if not, why not?

(c) Are Government aware that refugees from West Pakistan, who were in the service of local bodies, are not paid their provident fund amounts despite several requests and reminders sent by refugees to the local authorities and the Government of Pakistan?

(d) Do Government intend to take up this matter with the Government of Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The question has been under active consideration, and Government's orders are expected to be issued very shortly.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan, and it has been agreed that each Dominion will do its best to ensure speedy payment of dues by the local bodies concerned. A Press Note on this subject was issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation on the 29th January, 1949.

#### ADULT EDUCATION IN DELHI

**\*796. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether adult education for persons in the age group of 12 to 45 has been introduced in Delhi Province and if so, how many adults take advantage of it?

(b) Is the scheme open both to the rural and urban areas of Delhi Province?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Municipal Committee of Delhi has started 60 centres in Delhi City. About 800 persons have registered themselves at these centres. In addition there are a number of casual students. A comprehensive scheme of Social Education has been sanctioned for rural areas as well. Three Educational Melas have been held and 32 District Board teachers have been specially trained for opening centres in rural areas.

† The meeting of the Assembly fixed for 2nd March, 1949, having been cancelled, the answers to starred questions for that day were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—*Ed. of D.*

#### REQUISITIONING OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES IN CANTONMENTS

**\*797. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of notices for resumption or requisition of immovable properties issued by the Military Estate Officers in various Cantonments in India during 1948?

(b) Were the properties so proposed to be requisitioned needed in all cases for military purposes? If so, what are they and if not, for what other purpose were they so requisitioned?

(c) Does the Estate Officer obtain the permission of Government before such notices are issued?

(d) Are such notices of requisition published in the *Gazette of India*?

(e) Is any compensation awarded for such requisition and what is the authority which decides the amount of compensation?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). No immovable property was requisitioned in any of the Cantonments in India during 1948. Notices were however issued in ten cases for resumption of Government land held on tenure in Cantonments. In one case the notice was issued because the land was required for military purposes, while in the other cases this was necessitated by one or other of the following reasons: (i) breach of tenure; (ii) neglect of buildings which were falling into ruin; (iii) occupant not traceable; or (iv) surrender of property by occupant. I would point out here that one of the conditions on which the grant of these lands was made was that Government would have the power of resumption at any time on giving one month's notice and paying the value of such buildings as may have been authorised to be erected.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Rules do not require that such notices should be published in the official gazette.

(e) Yes, compensation is paid and the amount is decided by Government.

#### MERGER OF BHOPAL

**\*798. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the recent agitation started by the people in Bhopal for merger in the provinces?

(b) Are there some negotiations going on between the Government of India and Bhopal Government in this respect?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

#### ORDNANCE FACTORY AT KHAMARIA, JUBBULPORE

**\*799. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to his promise made during the last August-September session of the Assembly that the Ordnance Factory at Khamaria (Jubbulpore) would shortly begin to work and state when this factory will begin to work in full swing?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The factory will, it is hoped, be in full swing by about the end of 1949. Progress has not been as rapid as was anticipated owing largely to difficulties in securing the services of an adequate number of technical manpower. To some extent also, progress has been held up owing to a desire to undertake production of new lines of which import had been difficult.



(e) What are those irregularities?

(f) Do Government intend to establish them on a better basis after regularization or otherwise?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) None.

(b) Presumably the honourable member refers to joint stock banks. I would invite his attention to sections 17 and 18 of the Reserve Bank of India Act which lay down the manner in which banks may be assisted by the Reserve Bank of India. Assistance under section 17 is confined to scheduled banks against prescribed securities. Section 18 covers assistance to other banks as well and accommodation under this section is available when in the Reserve Bank's view an emergency has arisen. The general policy is to assist sound units in the banking system to enable them to tide over any crisis beyond their control. The Reserve Bank also offers advice and guidance to scheduled as well as non-scheduled banks by issue of circulars from time to time on important aspects concerning bank management.

(c) No; the attention of the honourable member is invited to Section 11 of the Banking Companies Bill recently passed by this House.

(d) Presumably the honourable member requires information subsequent to the 2nd September 1948, the date on which the Reserve Bank Nationalisation Bill was introduced. If so, the number is five.

(e) The irregularities are of the following nature:

Indiscriminate branch expansion, advances against unmarketable shares, heavy advances to directors and the concerns in which they are interested, speculative transactions on Stock Exchanges etc.

(f) The intention of warning and bringing irregularities to the notice of the banks is that they should rectify the defects and work on sound lines. It is not possible for the Government or the Reserve Bank to undertake actual reconstruction of banks.

#### HOME GUARDS AND *Prantiya Raksha Dal* IN AJMER MERWARA

\*307. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the schemes prepared by the Provincial Government for the organisation of Home-Guards and *Prantiya Raksha Dal* in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara are being held up for want of provision for expenditure on such schemes in the current budget?

(b) If so, do Government propose to make due provision for this in the budget for 1949-50 and issue necessary instructions to the Chief Commissioner to implement the schemes?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). A beginning was made with the scheme for Home Guards in Ajmer-Merwara but it has since been abandoned due to inadequate response from the right type of persons and its being too expensive for the purpose it was meant to serve. A scheme for starting a *Prantiya Raksha Dal* has now been prepared and recently approved by the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The question of according the necessary financial sanction is under consideration.

#### NATIONAL CADET CORPS BRANCH IN AJMER MERWARA

\*308. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any branch of the National Cadet Corps has been started in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) If so, what progress has so far been made in the direction, and if not, by which date is such a branch intended to be started in that Province?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) Two Junior Troops, totalling 6 officers and 180 Cadets have been raised and training has started. Ajmer-Merwara was allotted a strength of 10 officers and 300 cadets of the Junior Division which works out to three Junior Troops and one sub-unit. The Ajmer-Merwara Administration sent 8 officers for training in the summer vacation of 1948 and only 6 of them qualified. They intend to send the remaining four officers this summer together with the officers required for the additional units which are to be raised by them this year, namely 1 Infantry Company of the Senior Division, totalling 5 officers and 154 cadets, and 5 officers and 150 cadets in the Junior Division.

#### MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARD IN AJMER-MERWARA

\*309. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the financial position of all the Municipalities of Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri and that of the District Board in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is very precarious?

(b) If so, how do Government intend to assist them in improving the same?

(c) Have the Government of India received any representation from the Municipalities of Ajmer and Beawar for financial aid to cope with the increased burden caused by the rise in the pay and dearness allowances of the Municipal Staff granted according to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission?

(d) If so, when were these representations received and what action, if any, has been taken upon them so far?

(e) Have Government received any application from the Municipality of Beawar duly recommended by the Chief Commissioner, for sanction to raise a public loan?

(f) If so, when was the said application received and what action has been taken thereon?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) The question of financial assistance to local bodies in Ajmer-Merwara is under consideration of Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) Representations from the Municipal Committees of Ajmer and Beawar were received in October, 1946 and March, 1947 respectively. They are under the consideration of Government.

(e) Yes.

(f) The application was received in October, 1948. Orders are expected to be issued shortly.

#### PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD STUFFS

\*310. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government have already taken to prevent adulteration of ghee, milk and other food stuffs?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would refer the honourable member to the answer given in this House to Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala's starred question No. 69 on the 10th August, 1948.

#### RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS TO BRITISH AND INDIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS

\*311. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the recruitment of Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) to both British and Indian Military Hospitals was made in India,

## CESS ON INDUSTRY FOR HIGHER SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

**\*800. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to levy a cess on industry for promoting higher scientific education and research?

(b) What steps are being taken for co-ordination between industries and research institutions for higher scientific industrial research?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) No proposal for the levy of a cess on industry for purposes of promotion of higher scientific education and research is at present under consideration of Government.

(b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has set up an Industrial Liaison Committee for bringing about the necessary co-ordination between industry and research institutions in the country.

## THROWING A MAGISTRATE OUT OF RUNNING TRAIN BY MILITARY OFFICERS

**\*801. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a magistrate of Agra was thrown out of a running train by two military officers between New Delhi and Tughlakabad Railway stations on or about the 24th December, 1948; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken against them so far?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) It is alleged that a magistrate was thrown out of a moving train at Tughlakabad Railway station by two service officers.

(b) The case is under police investigation.

## NEXT DECENNIAL CENSUS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

**\*802. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what preliminary steps have so far been taken for the next decennial census;

(b) when the census is likely to be completed and the final report published;

(c) whether the next general elections, Central as well as provincial, will in any way be dependent upon the returns of the next census; and if so, to what extent?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Arrangements have been made for house numbering and the printing of enumeration slips.

(b) Enumeration will be complete by March 1951 and the All-India Tables will be published possibly by the end of 1951.

(c) According to the present plans, the general elections are proposed to be held earlier than the Census.

## EMPLOYMENT PENSION OR GRATUITY TO I. N. A. MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

**\*803. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been sanctioned by way of pension or gratuity to the families of those officers and men of Netaji's Indian National Army who were killed in action or to those who were disabled while on active service;

(b) the number of officers and men of the Indian National Army who have been absorbed in Government employ, at the Centre and in the Provinces;

(c) the number of officers or men who are still unemployed; and

(d) the manner in which the amount sanctioned by Government for lump sum grants to disabled personnel of the Indian National Army and to dependants of those killed in action has been disbursed?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (d). I would invite the honourable member's attention to the press communique to which I referred in my answer to Starred Question No. 261 asked on the 9th February 1949. A committee set up in the Ministry of Defence has scrutinised all claims and have made recommendations with regard to the amount to be sanctioned in each case, having due regard to the rank of the claimant prior to joining the I.N.A., length of service, cause of death/disablement and its severity and the number of dependants. It is expected that a sum of about rupees three lakhs will shortly be distributed as a result of these recommendations.

(b) and (c). It is regretted that this information is not available, as separate statistics in this regard are not maintained.

## INTERVIEWS BY F. P. S. C.

**\*804. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many members there are in the Federal Public Service Commission?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the feasibility of taking the advice of experts at the time of interview of candidates?

(c) Is it a fact that representatives of the departments concerned are also to be present when a candidate is interviewed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Eight, including the Chairman, out of whom four are Additional Members who hold office in a temporary capacity.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

## PURCHASE OF JET-PROPELLED AEROPLANES FROM U. K. FOR USE OF R. I. A. F.

**\*805. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many jet propelled planes were bought by the Government of India for the use of the Royal Indian Air Force from the United Kingdom?

(b) At what cost were they purchased?

(c) Was the amount paid out of the sterling balances?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Three jet-propelled aircraft have been purchased from the U. K. for the R.I.A.F.

(b) The cost of each aircraft is approximately Rs. 3.58 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

## BANKS DE-SCHEDULED AND POLICY re PRIVATE BANKS

**\*806. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many banks have been de-scheduled after the introduction of the Reserve Bank Nationalisation Bill and on what grounds?

(b) What is the policy pursued by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India in helping private banks?

(c) Have Government any intention to discourage banks with small capitals and working funds?

(d) How many banks have been warned with any punitive action for alleged irregularities?

and that Anglo-Indian Candidates were attached to the British Hospitals and Indians to the Indian Hospitals?

(b) Were the minimum qualifications prescribed for Anglo-Indian candidates lower than those prescribed for Indian candidates, and were the rank and pay of the former higher than those of the latter?

(c) If so, do Government propose to state the respective qualifications, ranks and rates of pay prescribed for Anglo-Indian and Indian candidates?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The I.M.D. consisted of two cadres, the British and the Indian. Only Europeans, domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians were appointed to the British cadre. The qualifications required for that cadre were higher than those prescribed for the Indian cadre. Higher rank and better scales of pay were admissible to members of the British cadre. I lay on the table of the House a statement giving particulars of the qualifications required of, and the rank and pay admissible to, members of the two cadres.

## STATEMENT

*Qualifications, ranks and pay of officers of the I. M. D. (British Cadre) and I. M. D. (Indian Cadre).*

|                                            | Qualifications.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Rank.                                                                                                                    | Pay                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Assistant Surgeons (British Cadre).</b> | Recruits to the I. M. D. (British Cadre) were first selected for training as military medical students. They were required to have passed the Intermediate examination in Science of a recognised Indian University or any other examination equivalent thereto and after selection they were required to undergo the prescribed course of study in preparation for the M.B.B.S. Degree of the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. During this period of training, they received a stipend of Rs. 60 per mensem. They were required to complete the same course as for the graduates in the Medical College, at the termination of which they were examined by a Special Board. Subsequent to 1937-38 they were required to appear for the M.B.B.S. Degree examination of the respective University. Those who were successful in the above examination were appointed to the I. M. D. as IV Class Assistant Surgeons (Sub-Conductor). | 4th Class<br>3rd Class<br>2nd Class<br>1st Class<br><br>Lieut.<br>Capt.<br>Major                                         | Rs. 200—Rs. 250.<br>Rs. 300—Rs. 330.<br>Rs. 380—Rs. 400.<br>Rs. 450—Rs. 500.<br><br>Rs. 600—Rs. 650.<br>Rs. 750.<br>Rs. 850—Rs. 1000. |
| <b>Assistant Surgeons (Indian Cadre).</b>  | Recruitment to the Indian Cadre I. M. D. was made from among applicants who possessed qualifications of L. S. M. F. (Licentiate of State Medical Faculty) or L. M. P. (Licentiate Medical Practitioner) or equivalent thereto and were directly appointed as Warrant Officers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | W. O. Class II Jenadar.<br>Jenadar<br>Subedar<br>Subedar Major<br>Sub. Major & Honorary Lieut.<br>Sub-Major & Hon. Capt. | Rs. 70<br>Rs. 75—Rs. 145.<br>Rs. 160—Rs. 175.<br>Rs. 200 plus personal allowance<br>Rs. 50.<br>Rs. 400.<br>Rs. 500.                   |

## DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF INDIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF I.A.M.C.

\*812. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the British and Indian branches of the Army Medical Service have now been amalgamated into a fresh organisation known as the I.A.M.C. (Indian Army Medical Corps)?

(b) Is it further a fact that in the process of amalgamating the I.M.D. cadre of both the British and the Indian hospitals, ten years service of the Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeon has been balanced against 15 years' service of the Indian Assistant Surgeon?

(c) Is it also a fact that all such Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) as had received during the war the King's Commission, now known as "Indian Commission", were under orders to be reverted to their original ranks of the Viceroy's Commission?

(d) Is it a fact that Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) enjoying similar privileges during the war have either been allowed to retain their King's Commissions, now known as Indian Commissions, or have been awarded departmental commissions?

(e) Why was similar treatment not given to Indians?

(f) Is it a fact that the King's Commission now known as Indian Commission while open to all other members of the I.A.M.C. including clerks, storekeepers, and Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.) is closed to Indian Assistant Surgeons (I.M.D.)?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes; I.M.D. (British Cadre and Indian Cadre), as also I.M.S., have been amalgamated into I.A.M.C.

(b) No. On the amalgamation of the British and the Indian Cadres of the I.M.D. into Special Medical Section (Combined Cadre), the service of the Indian Cadre was not balanced against the service of the British Cadre. What happened was that the pay of an Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Cadre was, irrespective of the length of service, fixed in the pay scales of the British Cadre on the stage next above his existing rates, so that an Indian Assistant Surgeon got more pay than what he was actually getting before the fixation. In the process of this fixation of pay, an Assistant Surgeon on the Indian Cadre with 15 years' service on receipt of Rs. 250 in his cadre was brought on to a pay of Rs. 300, which an Assistant Surgeon of the British Cadre was in receipt of in his tenth year of service.

(c) to (e). Assistant Surgeons of both the British and Indian cadres of the I.M.D. were granted Emergency Commissions during the last war. Indian cadre personnel were granted Indian Commissions, while British Cadre personnel were granted King's Commissions. This was subject to the condition that, when released from commissioned service in accordance with the terms of their recruitment and general demobilisation plan, they will revert to their former cadres, Indian or British, as the case may be. This means that neither Indian Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Cadre nor Anglo-Indian Assistant Surgeons of the British Cadre will continue in the commissioned ranks of the I.A.M.C. Unlike the Indian Cadre personnel, however, those belonging to the British Cadre were always entitled in the past to a number of departmental commissions within the I.M.D. on special rates of pay. These commissions must continue to be admissible to the British Cadre personnel as long as they exist. Indian Cadre personnel were and still are entitled to the grant of the honorary Commissions. The rates of pay for personnel of the Indian Cadre for such commissions are higher than those for personnel who are not granted such commissions.

(f) Clerks, Storekeepers, etc. are being considered for the grant of non-technical commissions in the I.A.M.C. which are not intended for Assistant Surgeons of the I.M.D. whether Indians or Anglo-Indians.

## CHECK ON ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNAL ORGANISATIONS

\*813. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to Provincial Governments to take effective steps to prevent communal organisations from engaging in activities other than religious, social and cultural?

(b) If so, what were the specific instructions and have all Governments carried out these instructions?

(c) Have Government taken similar steps with regard to Centrally Administered Areas and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). I would invite the honourable member's attention to the reply given by me to starred questions Nos. 787, 802, 816 and 857 on the 3rd September, 1948.

## TEMPORARY AND SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN ARMY

\*814. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed in recruiting Officers for Temporary and Short Service Commissions; and

(b) the total number of such Commissions proposed to be given?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) This information is contained in a booklet entitled "The Three Pillars of State" which was published recently and of which I lay a copy on the table of the House. I would also refer the honourable member to another recent publication entitled "The Armed Forces Academy", which deals with entry into the permanent cadre of commissioned ranks in the three Services. A copy of this publication is also placed on the table of the House.

(b) As things stand at present, it is not proposed to grant any more temporary commissions in the Army. It is, however, expected that about 450 Short Service Commission will be granted. As regards the R.I.N. and the R.I.A.F., in which Services no temporary commissions are granted, the number of officers expected to be recruited to Short Service Commissions is approximately 200 and 320 respectively.

## INDIAN FORCES IN KASHMIR

\*815. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the strength of the Indian Army and Air Force stationed in Kashmir at present, and the expenses incurred daily for their maintenance?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information at present.

## STIPENDS TO INDIAN STUDENTS BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

\*816. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number and the amount of stipends granted to Indian Students by foreign countries?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** A statement showing the number and amount of stipends granted to Indian students by foreign countries is placed on the table of the House.

+ Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.-  
Ed. of D.

*Number and the amount of stipends of Indian students by Foreign countries*

| Name of Scholarship                                                                                                                                                                      | Amount of Stipend Granted                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>United States of America.</i> —(a) One scholarship offered by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, for the year 1948-49. It may be extended to the maximum period of four years. | The selected student is exempted from tuition fees the value of which is \$425 a year.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| (b) State College of Washington.                                                                                                                                                         | This is an exchange scholarship to one or more Indian students. The selected candidate is exempted from tuition and sundry fees only.                                                                                                                     |
| (c) Watumal Foundation scholarships and Fellowships etc.                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| (i) 34 Indian students awarded Fellowships since 1945, ten (10) of whom have returned to India after completing their courses of studies.                                                | The exact amount of the scholarship is not known.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| (ii) Special grants to 54 Private Indian students in the U.S.A. of whom 22 students have returned to India.                                                                              | The exact amounts of the special grants are not known.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| (iii) Research and Regular scholarships to 15 students for study in Indian Universities.                                                                                                 | The scholarship varies from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,600/- per year.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| (iv) Facilities secured for practical training of 8 Indian students in 3 American Industries. One trainee has since returned back to India.                                              | Amounts of the stipends are not known.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| (2) <i>Australia.</i> —Four fellowships, tenable in Australia, have been offered by the Australian Government to Indian students. The fellowships are of three types.                    | The Government of Australia will bear the expenses as under :—<br>The Senior Fellow will be paid a living allowance of 11£ (Aust.) per week and additional funds to meet the cost of necessary traveling within Australia, tuition books and instruments. |
| (a) One Senior Fellowship (for a period of six to twelve months).                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| (b) Two Junior Fellowships (for a period of six months to 1 year)                                                                                                                        | The Junior Fellows will be paid a living allowance of 7£ (Aust., per week and cost of essential tuitions, books and travel within Australia. Passages to and from Australia in cases of both Fellow will also be paid by the Government of Australia.     |
| (c) One Fellowship for graduate studies for two to four years.                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| (3) <i>France.</i> —The French Government have awarded a number of scholarships to Indian students since 1945 as under :                                                                 | 3-15 sh. per week as living allowance and other allowances as above.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1945-46. . . . . 3                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1946-47. . . . . 4                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1947-48. . . . . 9                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1948-49. . . . . 11                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                          | There are two kinds of stipends which are subject to adjustment if the cost of living increases. The amounts are 11,000 Francs and 15,000 Francs depending on the qualifications of the candidates. The tuition fees and medical aid are free.            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                          | Second class passage from France to India is always paid for but a part or whole of the expenses of outward journey are paid according to the financial conditions of the student.                                                                        |

NOTE.—These scholarships have so far been awarded direct by the French Government. They have, however, decided that from 1949-50 onwards the awards would be made in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

| Name of Scholarship                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Amount of Stipend Granted                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (4) <i>Netherlands Government.</i> —The Netherlands Government has offered through UNESCO a Fellowship to a National of India for study in a Dutch University for about 8 to 9 months.                                                                       | Total value of the proposed Fellowship is 1800 Florins.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| (5) <i>China.</i> —10 scholarships are proposed to be offered by the Chinese Govt. to Indian students for advanced Chinese studies in Calcutta University and Santiniketan.                                                                                  | Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 5,000 per annum.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| (6) <i>United Kingdom.</i> —(a) One Science Research Scholarship offered by the Exhibition of 1851, London. One Scholarship every year.                                                                                                                      | £350 per annum for two years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| (b) Rhodes Scholarships offered by the Rhodes Trust, Oxford, tenable at the Oxford University. One Scholarship every year.                                                                                                                                   | The value of the scholarship at present is £ 400 a year and is supplemented by a special allowance of £ 100 a year. (This is subject to periodical review by the Trustees in the light of economic conditions and may be reduced or discontinued). |
| (7) <i>United Nations Organisation.</i> —Under their Fellowship programme for 1949, the United Nations Organisation propose to award about 12 Fellowships to Indian Social workers for observation in foreign countries in various fields of social Welfare. | Following terms have been offered by U.N.O.<br>(1) An adequate monthly living allowance.<br>(2) Expenses of Travel within the country of observation upto a specified limit.<br>(3) A specified amount for books.                                  |
| (8) <i>U.N..S.C.O.</i> —Two Fellowships offered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, for studies in the field of Mathematical Computing machines in the U.K. and U.S.A.                                                  | Each of these is for one year and covers all expenses including travel.                                                                                                                                                                            |

#### RE-ORGANISATION OF OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES

\*817. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the Director-General of Health Services is going to be re-organised; and

(b) on what basis recruitment to the various offices of the Directorate is being made?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) The question of the reorganisation of the Directorate General of Health Services has been held up pending a decision on the findings of the Economy Committee.

(b) Recruitment to posts in the Directorate General of Health Services is ordinarily made from the ranks of officers in Government service, or when necessary through the Federal Public Service Commission.

#### NAVAL SCHOOL AT COCHIN

\*818. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of students in the Naval School at Cochin during the years 1937-38 and 1948-49?

(b) What is the annual expenditure incurred on this School?

(c) What is the annual income from fees?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) There was no Naval School at Cochin during 1937-38. The first Naval Training School was established in Cochin in 1946. The number of trainees in 1948-49 is 464.

- (b) The annual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 14 lakhs.  
 (c) There is no income from fees.

## SUPPLY OF WHISKY TO INDIAN ARMY

**\*819. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how much of the whisky purchased for the Indian Army in England is consumed by the non-Indian element of the Indian Army?

(b) Cannot their requirements be met by local purchases?

(c) Is this whisky distributed freely or at a low price compared with the control retail price in India?

(d) Is this whisky also supplied to ordinary soldiers and non-Commissioned officers of the Indian Army?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No statistics are available to show the quantity of whisky consumed by the non-Indian element of the Indian Army.

(b) This may be possible but Government see no advantage in this, since the only effect will be that, instead of Government, private importers will import the same quantity.

(c) No. Whisky is not supplied free nor at a low price. It is strictly rationed and sold at a price which includes such items as customs and excise duties and railway freight.

(d) No.

## REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM KASHMIR

**\*820. Dr. Raghu Vira:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware that refugees from Jammu and Kashmir are unwilling to go back to the State in connection with the plebiscite until and unless special arrangements for their rehabilitation are made, and the whole area of the State is put under the administrative control of the Kashmir Government?

(b) Do Government propose to see that proper arrangements for their rehabilitation are made?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). The question of the rehabilitation of refugees from Jammu and Kashmir in connection with the plebiscite is under consideration.

## APPOINTMENT OF CH. FAIZ ULLAHA KHAN AS REHABILITATION SECRETARY IN KASHMIR

**\*821. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Jammu and Kashmir Government have appointed Ch. Faiz Ullaha Khan, who was imprisoned for siding with the raiders as Rehabilitation Secretary and this has caused great anxiety to the non-Muslim refugees?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** An enquiry is being made and a reply will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

## COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF RAZAKAR ATROCITIES IN HYDERABAD

**\*822. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the victims of the Razakar atrocities in the State of Hyderabad and adjoining territories of the Indian Union have been compensated from the State funds?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** A suitable Monetary assistance is being given in deserving cases to State subjects who have suffered. The Hyderabad Government is also rehabilitating such people. In regard to persons in the adjoining territories of the Indian Union, I would invite the honourable member's attention to my reply to starred question No. 143 by Shri S. Nagappa on the 4th February 1949.

## PUBLICATIONS PROSCRIBED IN DELHI

**\*823. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many publications were altogether banned and proscribed in Delhi during the year 1948;

(b) the nature of the publications banned and proscribed;

(c) whether the following Hindi books were proscribed and the stock thereof forfeited:

(i) *Swadhin-Bharat-Ki-pramukh-samasyaen*; and

(ii) *Pathick*; and

(d) if so, the reason or reasons for which the above books were proscribed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number and the nature of the publications banned and proscribed in Delhi during 1948.

(c) and (d). Yes. The books contained matter of the nature described in clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

| 1    | 2                                                                                                      | 3                  | 4                                                                        | 5                                                | 6           | 7                                                      | 8                                | 9                                                                                               |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (11) | Dilli ki Larai . . .                                                                                   | Pamphlet in Hindi. | R. L. Gupta                                                              | Rattan & Co., Booksellers, Dariba Kalan Delhi.   | Delhi 1948  | Excelsior Ptg. Works, Katra Afim, Egerton Road, Delhi. | F.8(50)/48-Press dated. 29-3-48. | Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (12) | Beginning with the words "U.N.O." "Lost" and ending with the words "Is it democracy."                  | Poster in English. | Narindra                                                                 | ..                                               | ..          | ..                                                     | F. 8(52)/48-Press, dt. 15-4-48.  | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (13) | Beginning with the words "Firqa Parasti ka Parda Fash Ho Gi" and ending with the words "Bande Matram". | Poster in Hindi.   | ..                                                                       | National Democratic Party                        | ..          | ..                                                     | F.8(51)/Press, dt. 15-4-48.      | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (14) | "Calcutta ka Balwa"                                                                                    | Pamphlet in Hindi. | R. L. Gupta                                                              | Rattan & Co., Book Sellers, Dariba Kalan, Delhi. | Delhi 1946  | Shri Bhanu Ptg. Works Dharam-pura, Delhi.              | F.8(56)/48-Press dt. 17-4-48.    | Ditto.                                                                                          |
| (15) | "Desh ki Awaz"                                                                                         | Do.                | Ch. Ram Sarup Azad.                                                      | Lakshmi Pustakalaya Nai Sarak, Delhi.            | Delhi 1947  | Do.                                                    | Press(53)/48, dt. 17-4-48.       | Ditto.                                                                                          |
| (16) | Asli Gurgaon ki Alha Part II.                                                                          | Do.                | Nayader Singh Bechain.                                                   | Bechain Pustakalaya, Sita Ram Bazar, Delhi.      | Do.         | Do.                                                    | Press(55)/48, dt. 17-4-48.       | Ditto.                                                                                          |
| (17) | Asli Gurgaon Ki Alha Part III.                                                                         | Do.                | Do.                                                                      | Do.                                              | Do.         | Do.                                                    | Press(54)/48 dt. 17-4-48.        | Ditto.                                                                                          |
| (18) | Meo Quam ka Taaruf                                                                                     | Pamphlet in Urdu.  | Mohd. Alias Nadvi General Sec. Anjuman Mahajrin Mewat, Pakistan, Lahore. | ..                                               | Lahore 1948 | Cooperative Capital Press, Lahore.                     | F. (57-A)/48-Press dt. 20-4-48.  | Ditto.                                                                                          |

| Sl. No. | Name of book                              | Language         | Name of Author                                                  | Published by                                                                       | Place & Year of Publication | Press where Printed                                     | No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed | Brief Grounds for proscription                                                                        |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (19)    | A Tale of Blunders                        | Book in English. | Mr. Indra Prakash.                                              | Hindu Mission Pustak Bhundar, Biji Oteon Bldg., New Delhi.                         | Delhi 1947                  | Dharam Pajya Press, Mangal Bldg., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. | F.8(57)/48-Press dt. 26-4-48.                                                 | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) & (h) of sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (20)    | 82 Days in Pakistan                       | Book in Urdu     | Shri J. N. Nayar                                                | Khyber Publishing House, Pun Mandi, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.                            | Delhi 1948                  | Faruqi Press, Delhi.                                    | F.8(58)/48-Press dt. 27-4-48.                                                 | Ditto (Clause b)                                                                                      |
| (21)    | Congress Khatre Mam (Congress in danger). | Book in Urdu     | M. Abdul Ghani Dar, Member All India Congress Committee, Delhi. | Goshai Adab, Urdu Manzil, Delhi                                                    | Delhi 1948                  | Bombay Job, Press, Delhi.                               | F.8 (60)/48- dt. 25-5-48.                                                     | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.       |
| (22)    | Facts speak . . .                         | Book in English. | Guru Datt                                                       | Rajlans Pustakshala for Bharti Sahitya Sandan 23/90, Cannanught Circus, New Delhi. | Delhi 1947                  | Rajhans Press, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.                      | F.8(39)/48-Press dt. 25-5-48.                                                 | Ditto                                                                                                 |
| (23)    | Wartman Shusan ki Fascist Prayertion      | Book in Hindi.   | Shri Vidya Sagar Vidyakar.                                      | Pustak Sagar, 7, Kollapur House, Subzi-Mandi, Delhi.                               | Delhi 1948                  | Arjun Press, Naya Bazar, Delhi.                         | F.8(55)/48, Press dt. 5-6-48.                                                 | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) & (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (24)    | Khooni Faisla . . .                       | Book in Urdu     | M. Mushtaq Ahmad Qureshi                                        | Rahat Publications Mohd. Nagar, Lahore.                                            | Lahore 1948                 | Amrit Electric Press, Lahore.                           | F.8(66)/48-Press dt. 22-6-48                                                  | Ditto                                                                                                 |



**STATEMENT**  
*List of books etc. proscribed during the year 1948*

| Sl. No. | Name of Book                                                                                 | Language           | Name of Author                                            | Published by                                        | Place & Year of Publication | Press where Printed                                          | No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed | Brief Grounds for Proscription                                                                    |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)     | (2)                                                                                          | (3)                | (4)                                                       | (5)                                                 | (6)                         | (7)                                                          | (8)                                                                           | (9)                                                                                               |
| (1)     | Punjabi Dukhro (Punjab sufferings) <i>alias</i> Punjab Bti (Punjab Happenings) Part I & II.  | Pamphlets in Urdu. | B. Bulwant Sharma Raza                                    | Column 4                                            | Delhi 1947                  | Kamal-i-Hind Press, Kucha Mir Ashiq Bldg. Haji Ahsan, Delhi. | F.8(4)/48-Home, dated 5-1-48.                                                 | Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (2)     | "What does a Muslim of Delhi demand from Mahatma Gandhi & the Ministry of the Indian Union." | Poster in Urdu.    | ..                                                        | ..                                                  | Do.                         | Faruqi Press, 809, Lal Kuan, Delhi.                          | F. 8.(1)/48-Home, dt. 9-1-48.                                                 | Ditto.                                                                                            |
| (3)     | "Angrezon ki Karoot aur Pakistani Zulm & Magharbi Punjab Di Khumi Dastan"                    | Pamphlet in Urdu.  | B. Kasturi Lal Bhugat.                                    | ..                                                  | Do.                         | Kamal Ptg. Press, Nai Sarak, Delhi.                          | F. 8 (9)/48-Home, dated 5-2-48.                                               | Ditto.                                                                                            |
| (4)     | Delhi ki Hulel Yami Hindu Muslim Lorvi.                                                      | Pamphlet in Hindi. | Bharat Bhushan "Kavi Ratna" Master Nyader Singh, Bechain. | Bechain Pustakalya, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi           | Do.                         | Yadav Ptg. Press, House No. 1300, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi      | F.8(64)/47-Home, dt. 10-2-48.                                                 | Ditto.                                                                                            |
| (5)     | Jannu aur Kashmir ka Maidan-e-Jehad (Jannu & Kashmir Crusade).                               | Map in Urdu        | ..                                                        | Punjab Repairing House, Inside Lahore Gate, Lahore. | Lahore 1947                 | Civil & Military Press, Lahore.                              | F.8(22)/48-Press, dt. 19-2-48.                                                | Ditto.                                                                                            |

| Sl. No. | Name of Book                                                                                                                                      | Language                  | Name of Author                                       | Published by                                      | Place & Year of Publication | Press where Printed                         | No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed | Brief Grounds for Proscription                                                                    |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (6)     | Khaksar ke Ansu .                                                                                                                                 | Pamphlet in Urdu.         | Late Mohd. Ikram Khan.                               | Azad Hindustan Kitab Ghar, Kashmere Bazar Lahore. | Lahore 1947                 | Co-operative Capital Printing Press, Lahore | F.8.(21)/48-Press dt. 19-2-48.                                                | Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (7)     | A Pictorial representation depicting the scene of assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30-1-48                                                      | Hindi                     | ..                                                   | Kanhya Lal Lachhoo Mal, 741, Chandni Chowk Delhi. | Delhi 1948                  | ..                                          | F.8(20)/48-Press, dated 19-2-48.                                              | Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.   |
| (8)     | Mahatma Gandhi .                                                                                                                                  | Urdu & English Pamphlets. | Shrinan K li Charan Kishore, Member Socialist Party. | ..                                                | Karachi 1948.               | Sham Press, Karachi.                        | F. 8(23)/48 Press dt. 13-3-48.                                                | Contains matter of the nature described in Clause (d) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.   |
| (9)     | Beginning with the words "Public Jawab De" (Public to answer) and ending with the words "Bande Matram Tumrah Sathi" (Bande Matram, Your comrade.) | Poster in Hindi           | Anonymous                                            | ..                                                | ..                          | ..                                          | F. 24(48)/Press dt. 19-3-48.                                                  | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.   |
| (10)    | Dilli ki Larai .                                                                                                                                  | Pamphlet in Urdu.         | R. L. Gupta                                          | Rattan & Co., Book Sellers Dariba Kalan, Delhi.   | Delhi 1948                  | Kamal Ptg. Delhi.                           | F. 8(49)/48-Press dt. 20-3-48.                                                | Ditto.                                                                                            |

## COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS.

\*824. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in which compulsory primary education will be introduced in 1949-50 in the Centrally Administered Areas;

(b) the budgeted cost of the same for the year 1949-50, region by region;

(c) whether it will be for both boys and girls or for boys only; and

(d) for children of what ages it will be introduced?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) to (d). The information asked for by the honourable member will be found in the statement laid on the table.

## STATEMENT

| Centrally Administered Areas | (a) Regions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | (b) Budgeted cost                                                        | (c) Whether for boys and girls          | (d) Age Group                                    |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Ajmer-Merwara            | Pushkar, Pisangan, Sawarbhiani, Todgarh, Srinagar, Harmaru and Jalpa.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Rs. 70,000                                                               | Boys & Girls                            | 6 and 7                                          |
| (2) Andaman & Nicobar.       | SCHEME IS UNDER PREPARATION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Rs. 1 lakh.                                                              | Boys and Girls.                         | 5 to 10.                                         |
| (3) Coorg                    | North Coorg                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Rs. 8,42,000 will be spent on compulsory education in Delhi rural areas. | In the third Circle for boys and girls. | 6 to 8                                           |
| (4) Delhi                    | Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced in two circles in the rural areas and nine wards of the Delhi Municipal Committee area. The third circle, in the rural area and the remaining three wards in the Delhi Municipal Committee area, will be brought under Compulsion during 1949-50. | Rs. 1,12,000 for the three wards in the Delhi Municipal Committee area.  | In the Municipal area for boys only.    | In the third Circle. 6-12 in the Municipal area. |
| (5) Himachal Pradesh.        | THE QUESTION IS UNDER EXAMINATION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                          |                                         |                                                  |
| (6) Cutch.                   | THE QUESTION IS UNDER EXAMINATION.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                          |                                         |                                                  |

| 1    | 2                                                                                                                                                                 | 3                   | 4                                | 5                                                   | 6             | 7                                           | 8                                   | 9                                                                                                           |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (25) | Kashmir                                                                                                                                                           | Book in Urdu        | M. Charagh Hassan Hasrat.        | M. Mohd. Nazir, Humayun, Qaumi Kutab Khana, Lahore. | Lahore 1948   | Itthad Press, Lahore.                       | N.C. F.8(67)/48-Press, dt. 22-6-48. | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) & (h) of Sub-Section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.       |
| (26) | Towards Azad Kashmir.                                                                                                                                             | Book in English.    | Mohd. Ullah.                     | Hafiz Bazmi-Frogh-Adab, Lahore                      | Do.           | Imperial Ptg. Works, 61, Rly. Road, Lahore. | F.8(68)/48-Press dt. 22-6-48.       | Ditto.                                                                                                      |
| (27) | The Crucifixion and after                                                                                                                                         | Book in English.    | ..                               | L.N. Vashist                                        | Delhi 1948    | Mahaluxmi Press, Delhi.                     | F.8(69)/48-Press dt. 22-6-48.       | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Act.           |
| (28) | A plea to pause and ponder beginning with the words "The Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh has been" and ending with the words "To lift it without any further delay." | Document in English | ..                               | ..                                                  | ..            | ..                                          | F.8(74)/48-Press dt. 17-8-48.       | Contains matter of the nature described in clauses (a), (b) & (h) of sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (29) | Jalwai Pakistan Part I & II.                                                                                                                                      | Pamphlet in Urdu.   | Soofi Ashfaq Ali Shah Moradabad. | Syed Baboo Khan, Book Sellers, Karachi.             | Karachi 1948. | Asar-i-Jadid Press, Karachi.                | F.8(73)/48-Press dt. 17-8-48.       | Contains matter of the nature described in clauses (a) & (h) of Sub-section 1 of Section 4 of the Act.      |

| Sl. No. | Name of Book                                  | Language           | Name of Author                                                              | Published by                                   | Place & Year of Publication | Press where Printed                                                  | No. & Date of Chief Commissioner's Notification under which it was proscribed | Brief Grounds for Proscription                                                 |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (30)    | Hindi Teri Dasha                              | Hindi Book         | Pt. Satya Kam                                                               | Delhati Pustak Bhandar Chauri Bazar, Delhi.    | Delhi 1948                  | Ala Ptg. Press, Delhi.                                               | F.8(124)/48-Press dt. 16-9-48.                                                | Contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Section 4 of the Act. |
| (31)    | Swadhin Bharat ki Parmukh Samasyan.           | Do.                | Shri Ram Partap Gondal.                                                     | M/s. Vidya Mandir Ltd., New Delhi.             | Do.                         | Gondal's Press, Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.                         | F.8(126)/48-Press, dt. 22-10-48                                               | Ditto.                                                                         |
| (32)    | "Calcutta ka Balwa"                           | Pamphlet in Urdu.  | Shri R. L. Gupta.                                                           | M/s. Rattan & Co., Dariba Kalan, Delhi.        | Delhi 1947                  | Kamal Ptg. Press, Delhi.                                             | F.8(56A)/48-Press dt. 3-11-48.                                                | Ditto.                                                                         |
| (33)    | Pathick                                       | Hindi Book         | Shri Guru Datt                                                              | M/s. Vidya Mandir Ltd., New Delhi.             | Delhi 1948                  | Gondal's Press Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.                          | F.8(129)/48-Press, dt. 7-12-18                                                | Ditto                                                                          |
| (34)    | "Swadhimta ka kalp Yarksh" Pt. VII.           | Hindi Book         | Shri Shyam Ji Prashar M.A.                                                  | Rashtra Nirman Granth Mala, Karol Bagh, Delhi. | Delhi 1948                  | 1. Bharat Mudranalaya<br>2. Krishna Ptg. Works Char-khavalan, Delhi. | F.8(131)/48-Press dt. 7-12-48.                                                | Ditto.                                                                         |
| (35)    | "Peshim Goice Hindustan men Islami Badshahat. | Pamphlet in Urdu.  | Qasid Shah Naimat Ullah Sahab Wali, Kashmir.                                | M/s. Afzal Book Depot., Bhojla Pahuri, Delhi.  | Delhi 1946                  | Kamal Ptg. Press, Delhi.                                             | F.8(132)/48-Press dt. 7-12-48.                                                | Ditto.                                                                         |
| (36)    | Azadi ki Roshni                               | Pamphlet in Hindi. | Mahashe Ganpat Ram of Vill. Chhote Kulloth, P.O. Suraj garh, Distt. Jaipur. | ..                                             | Delhi 1948                  | Hari Har Press, Chauri Bazar, Delhi.                                 | F.8(130)/48-Press dt. 13-12-48.                                               | Ditto.                                                                         |

\*325. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the nine Provinces in India compulsory primary education was in force in the year 1948-49;

(b) for which particular regions in those nine Provinces it was introduced;

(c) whether it was for both boys and girls or for boys alone; and

(d) for children of what ages was it introduced?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) In all the nine Provinces compulsory Primary Education was in force in the year 1948-49.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the table.

# STATEMENT

*Places where Compulsory Primary Education was in force during 1948-49, age-group of compulsion etc.*

| Province      | Places where compulsion introduced                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Whether compulsion is among boys & girls or both                                              | Age-group |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Assam         | Compulsion is introduced in the following Sub-Division :-<br>Barpeta, Silsagar, Nongong, Golaghat, Mangaldai, Silchar, Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, North Lakhimpur, Dhubri, Haialakandi, Krimganj, Tezpur and Goalpara.                                                                      | Boys and girls                                                                                | 6-11      |
| Bihar         | Patna City & Administration Committee, Gaya, Arrah, Chapra, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Munghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, Danka, Hazaribagh, Dalkongani, Purulia, Chalbassa, Ranchi, Jampore Union Board area of Gaya (rural area). Compulsion notified in 36 villages of Champaran District. | Boys                                                                                          | 6-10      |
| Bombay        | All District Local Boards with a population of 1,000 and over, Municipalities of Bombay City, Bandra, Poonja, Santa, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Dulia, Malegaon, Surat, Broach, Dharwar, Hubli and Bijapur.                                                                              | Boys and girls                                                                                | 6-11      |
| C. P. & Bazar | 34 Municipal Committee towns } 1233<br>1,381 villages in rural areas                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Boys                                                                                          | 6-11      |
| East Punjab   | 1,381 places (names not available)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Boys                                                                                          | 6-11      |
| Madras        | Selected villages in each District of the Province.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Boys                                                                                          | 6-10      |
| Orissa        | Banki Union of Cuttack District and Patkinedi Municipality in Ganjam District.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Boys                                                                                          | 6-11      |
| U. P.         | All urban areas (Names not available)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Compulsion for girls of 6-11 also exists partly in Mirzapur, Mathura & Kanpur Municipalities. | 6-11      |
| West Bengal   | City of Calcutta Ward IX.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ..                                                                                            | 6-10      |

## GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

\*826. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of Assistants; and
- (iv) the number of clerks and stenographers in the Ministry of Health?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (i) Eight excluding Superintendents.

- (ii) Five.
- (iii) 53 including four Assistants-in-Charge.
- (iv) 62.

## SCHOLARS SENT FOR FOREIGN STUDIES

\*827. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the names of scholars together with the provinces they come from, who left India during the calendar year 1948 for studies abroad?

(b) What is the course of study of each and the number of years for which scholarships have been sanctioned together with the total estimated cost for each?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) and (b). A statement showing the necessary details is laid on the table of the House.

There were no selections under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme during the year 1948 as the Scheme was in abeyance. Candidates whose names have been shown in the statement, are those who were selected in previous years, but could not be sent abroad earlier for want of passage and/or admission facilities.

## Explanatory note for the Statement

The information required by the honourable member is furnished in the statement column-wise under the following headings:—(1) Overseas Scholarships Scheme, (a) Central Scholars and (b) Provincial Scholars.

(2) Central State Scholarships Scheme.

Under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme, cost on Central scholars is to be borne entirely by the Government of India, whereas that on Provincial scholars is divisible between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the ratio 50:50.

There were no selections under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme during the year 1948 as the Scheme was in abeyance. Candidates whose names have been shown in the statement, were selected in previous years but could not be sent abroad earlier for want of passage and/or admission facilities.

## STATEMENT

Names, etc., of Scholars who went abroad for Foreign Studies in the Calendar Year 1948

| S. No.                       | Name of Scholar     | Province to which he/she belongs | Course of Study for which selected | Period of Scholarships | Estimated cost of training |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                            | 2                   | 3                                | 4                                  | 5                      | 6                          |
|                              |                     |                                  |                                    |                        | Rs.                        |
| (A) Overseas Scholars Scheme |                     |                                  |                                    |                        |                            |
| (1) Central Scholars         |                     |                                  |                                    |                        |                            |
| 1                            | Mr. M. A. Mallick   | Madras                           | Building Research.                 | 2 years.               | 15,500                     |
| 2                            | Mr. A. K. Mukherjee | Bengal                           | Direction of documenting of Films. | do.                    | do.                        |

| S. No. | Name of Scholar                           | Province which he/she belongs | Course of Study for which selected                                                                                 | Period of Scholarships | Estimated cost of Training |
|--------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                         | 3                             | 4                                                                                                                  | 5                      | 6                          |
|        |                                           |                               |                                                                                                                    |                        | Rs.                        |
| 3      | Mr. M. B. Dutt                            | Bengal                        | Metallurgy (for Normally Specialization in Fuel Technology).                                                       | 2 years                | 23,500                     |
| 4      | Mr. P. C. Gupta                           | Karauli State.                | Textile Engg.                                                                                                      | do.                    | do.                        |
| 5      | Mr. Y. S. Lewis                           | Mysore State                  | Fermentation Technology.                                                                                           | do.                    | do.                        |
| 6      | Mr. R. H. Acharya                         | Jamnagar State.               | Chemical Engg.                                                                                                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 7      | Mr. M. C. Malakar                         | Bengal                        | Fermentation Technology.                                                                                           | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 8      | Mr. Murari Saradhy.                       | Vijaya Madras                 | Agriculture-Physiology                                                                                             | do.                    | do.                        |
| 9      | Mr. Nirad Kumar Sen                       | Bengal                        | Agr. Physiology Genetics                                                                                           | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 10     | Mr. Lenka Venkata Lakshminarayana Sastry. | Madras                        | Animal Husbandry manufacture of Food Products of Animal Origin.                                                    | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 11     | Mr. Girdhari Lal Sharma                   | Punjab                        | Animal Husbandry Haematology-Blood Grouping.                                                                       | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 12     | Mr. Indra Prasad Agrawala.                | U. P.                         | Animal Husbandry Animal Nutrition, General Training in Animal Nutrition with specialisation in ruminant digestion. | do.                    | do.                        |
| 13     | Mr. Rajagopalan Jayaraman.                | Madras                        | Applied Chemistry Production of Alkali (Electrolytic method).                                                      | do.                    | do.                        |
| 14     | Mr. Anil Bhusan Biswas                    | Bengal                        | Applied Chemistry Industrial catalysis.                                                                            | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 15     | Mr. T. R. Visvanathan                     | Madras                        | Applied Chemistry Chem. Eng.                                                                                       | do.                    | do.                        |
| 16     | Mr. Darshan Singh Chabbal.                | Punjab                        | Ceramic & Glass Sheet Glass.                                                                                       | do.                    | do.                        |
| 17     | Mr. Varthakavi Krishnamurthy              | Madras                        | Ceramic and Glass-High refracting Glass furnace designing, Construction including re-practories.                   | do.                    | do.                        |
| 18     | Mr. Maddayam Anadarn Pillai Krishnaswamy. | do.                           | Dairy-Industry                                                                                                     | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 19     | Mrs. Pritam Singh                         | Punjab                        | Education General-Nursery and Kindergarten.                                                                        | do.                    | do.                        |
| 20     | Mrs. Nirmola Naryterosa Do.               | Bengal                        | Education General Education of the Handicapped.                                                                    | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 21     | Mr. Rajendram Krishnamachari Narasimhan.  | Madras                        | Education Tech. Civil Eng. Advanced Structures.                                                                    | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 22     | Mr. Shambhu Saran Srivastava.             | U. P.                         | Elec. Eng.—Wireless and Radar.                                                                                     | do.                    | 15,500                     |

| S. No. | Name of Scholar                           | Province to which he/she belongs | Course of Study for which selected                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Period of Scholarships         | Estimated cost of training |
|--------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                         | 3                                | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 5                              | 6                          |
|        |                                           |                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                | Rs.                        |
| 23     | Mr. Trichinopoly Visvanathan Sreenivasan. | Mysore                           | Elec. Engg.—Electrical Plant Equipment (Including large scales motor Generators, Transformers, Switch-gears).                                                                                                                                       | 2 years                        | 15,500                     |
| 24     | Mr. Koppaka Wiswes Wara Rao.              | Madras                           | Fermentation Power Alcohol.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | do.                            | 23,500                     |
| 25     | Mr. K. Chakrabarty .                      | Bengal                           | Geophysical Instruments.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | do.                            | do.                        |
| 26     | Mr. Ranjit Singh .                        | Punjab                           | Horticulture-Breeding                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | do.                            | do.                        |
| 27     | Mrs. Shanti Batra .                       | do.                              | Horticulture Cytology and Genetics.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | do.                            | do.                        |
| 28     | Mr. Gurbaksh Singh Sanghera.              | do.                              | Irrigation and Navigation—Design of Dams—Preliminary Works Foundations, Design of Masonry, Earth Dams, Drawing Office Procedure.                                                                                                                    | do.                            | do.                        |
| 29     | Mr. Ravindra Kumar Madhu Kumar Desai.     | Bombay                           | Mech. Engg.—Mechine Tools.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | do.                            | do.                        |
| 30     | Mr. Kalahasti V. Subramanayam.            | Madras                           | Mining (Coal), The Mechanisation of Coal Mines—Electrification of Mines.                                                                                                                                                                            | do.                            | 15,500                     |
| 31     | Mr. Kshiti Mohan Roay                     | Bengal                           | Radio Engg.—Broadcast Transmission.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1 year in the first instance.  | 9,000                      |
| 32     | Mr. Narasimha Dattatraya Matange.         | C. P. & Berar                    | Communication Engg.—Wire and Wireless Commn. Engg. with Spl. Appln. to Broadcast line work.                                                                                                                                                         | 2 years                        | 23,500                     |
| 33     | Mr. Uma Shankar .                         | U. P.                            | Rubber Tech.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | do.                            | 15,500                     |
| 34     | Mr. H. R. Kamath .                        | Madras                           | Paints—Resins—Paints Applied Chemistry with special reference to.                                                                                                                                                                                   | do.                            | 23,500                     |
| 35     | Mr. Rajendra Paul .                       | Punjab                           | Paint Tech.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | do.                            | 15,500                     |
| 36     | Mr. Bansilal Vrindavandas Shah.           | Bombay                           | Plastic High—Polymer                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | do.                            | do.                        |
| 37     | Mr. Malachira Subhaya Muthana.            | Coorg                            | Plastics—Chemistry Plasticisers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | do.                            | 23,500                     |
| 38     | Mr. Deoki Nandan Saksona.                 | U. P.                            | Statistical Economics—Methods of Estimating national income necessary theoretical economics and statistical back ground and familiarity with detailed working of the methods by which estimates are actually made by Govts. of different countries. | 2 years in the first instance. | 15,500                     |

| S. No.                   | Name of Scholar                      | Province to which he/she belongs | Course of Study for which selected                              | Period of Scholarships | Estimated cost of training |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                                    | 3                                | 4                                                               | 5                      | 6                          |
|                          |                                      |                                  |                                                                 |                        | Rs.                        |
| 39                       | Mr. Pranab Kumar Basu Ray Chaudhuri. | Bengal                           | Wood Technology—Ply-Wood manufacture machinery and utilization. | 2 years                | 23,500                     |
| 40                       | Mr. Rangachar Venkatas.              | Madras                           | Wood Technology—Timber Preservation and Seasoning.              | do.                    | do.                        |
| (2) Provincial Scholars* |                                      |                                  |                                                                 |                        |                            |
| 41                       | Mr. P. Murthy .                      | Madras                           | Chemical Eng.—Electro Chem.                                     | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 42                       | Mr. S. S. Gupta .                    | E. Punjab                        | Fats and Fatty Oils.                                            | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 43                       | Mr. K. S. Pathak .                   | do.                              | Hydraulic Structures                                            | do.                    | do.                        |
| 44                       | Mr. D. D. Gogali .                   | Assam                            | Oil Technology                                                  | do.                    | 25,500                     |
| 45                       | Mr. N. K. Bose .                     | West. Bengal                     | Chemical Engg.                                                  | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 46                       | Mr. S. Chatterjee .                  | do.                              | Public Health                                                   | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 47                       | Mr. P. N. H. Valvalkar               | Bombay                           | Mental Hygiene                                                  | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 48                       | Mr. R. S. J. Rau .                   | do.                              | Fermentation                                                    | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 49                       | Mr. H. C. Keskar .                   | do.                              | Mech. Engg.                                                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 50                       | Mr. S. T. Haidery .                  | do.                              | do.                                                             | do.                    | do.                        |
| 51                       | Mr. S. V. Bhatye .                   | do.                              | Chemical Engg.                                                  | do.                    | do.                        |
| 52                       | Mr. R. P. Tewary .                   | C. P. & Berar                    | Glass Technology                                                | do.                    | do.                        |
| 53                       | Mr. T. L. N. Prasad .                | Madras                           | Elec. Engg.                                                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 54                       | Mr. S. Murugesam .                   | do.                              | Mechanical Engg.                                                | do.                    | do.                        |
| 55                       | Mr. N. Rao .                         | do.                              | Chemical Engg.                                                  | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 56                       | Mr. V. Genoswan .                    | do.                              | Electrical Engg.                                                | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 57                       | Mr. T. K. Sivasankaran .             | do.                              | do.                                                             | do.                    | do.                        |
| 58                       | Mr. G. Biswal .                      | Orissa                           | Veterinary Sc.                                                  | do.                    | do.                        |
| 59                       | Mr. S. S. Lamba .                    | East Punjab                      | Canal Irrigation and river trg.                                 | do.                    | do.                        |
| 60                       | Mr. J. S. Basarke .                  | do.                              | Mechanical Engg.                                                | do.                    | do.                        |
| 61                       | Mr. M. L. Kohl .                     | do.                              | Veterinary Sc.                                                  | do.                    | do.                        |
| 62                       | Mr. Kirpa Shankar                    | U. P.                            | Fermentation                                                    | do.                    | do.                        |
| 63                       | Mr. P. L. Sharma .                   | Assam                            | Sugar Tech.                                                     | do.                    | 15,500                     |

\*50 per cent to be met by the Central Govt. and 50 per cent by the Provincial Govts.

| S. No. | Name of Scholar                      | Province he/she belongs | Course of Study for which selected | Period of Scholarships | Estimated cost of training |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                    | 3                       | 4                                  | 5                      | 6                          |
|        |                                      |                         |                                    |                        | Rs.                        |
| 64     | Mr. G. N. Barpujari                  | Assam                   | Glass Technology                   | 2 years                | 23,500                     |
| 65     | Mr. N. N. Muzumdar                   | West Bengal             | Eng. W. & B. Plant & Operation.    | do.                    | do.                        |
| 66     | Mr. S. K. Somnadar                   | do.                     | Bridges & Design Constn.           | do.                    | do.                        |
| 67     | Mr. A. C. Mitra                      | do.                     | Civil Eng.                         | do.                    | do.                        |
| 68     | Mr. A. S. Bhaduri                    | do.                     | Chemical Engg.                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 69     | Mr. H. R. Parmanik                   | do.                     | Irrigation                         | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 70     | Mr. N. K. Nandi                      | do.                     | Structural Engg.                   | do.                    | do.                        |
| 71     | Mr. N. B. Chanda                     | do.                     | Chemical Engg.                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 72     | Mr. B. N. Sinha                      | Bihar                   | Geology                            | do.                    | do.                        |
| 73     | Mr. A. K. P. Sinha                   | do.                     | Psychology                         | do.                    | do.                        |
| 74     | Mr. K. Gupta                         | do.                     | Oils and Paints                    | do.                    | do.                        |
| 75     | Mr. D. G. Shavalkar                  | Bombay                  | Structural Engg.                   | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 76     | Mr. V. S. Pradhan                    | do.                     | Metallurgical Engg.                | do.                    | do.                        |
| 77     | Mr. S. V. Santhakar                  | do.                     | Applied Chem.                      | do.                    | do.                        |
| 78     | Mr. S. M. Patel                      | do.                     | Vitamin Chem.                      | do.                    | do.                        |
| 79     | Mr. H. R. Kulkarni                   | do.                     | Elec. Power Distribu-<br>tion.     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 80     | Mr. P. B. Kerkar                     | do.                     | Automobile Engg.                   | do.                    | do.                        |
| 81     | Mr. A. C. Deshpande                  | do.                     | Metallurgy                         | do.                    | do.                        |
| 82     | Mr. D. N. Tagare                     | do.                     | Elec. Engg.                        | do.                    | do.                        |
| 83     | Mr. K. B. Yadav                      | C. P. & Berar.          | Animal Husbandry                   | do.                    | do.                        |
| 84     | Mr. M. L. Dhawan                     | do.                     | Horticulture                       | do.                    | do.                        |
| 85     | Mr. S. C. Sane                       | do.                     | Ceramics                           | do.                    | do.                        |
| 86     | Mr. R. G. Mokadam                    | do.                     | Mech. Engg.                        | do.                    | do.                        |
| 87     | Mr. C. Srinivasan                    | Madras                  | Film Production                    | do.                    | do.                        |
| 88     | Mr. R. P. Arthur                     | do.                     | Hydraulic Engg.                    | do.                    | do.                        |
| 89     | Mr. B. Venkateswarlu                 | do.                     | Chemical Engg.                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 90     | Mr. T. V. Reddy                      | do.                     | Civil Engg.                        | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 91     | Mr. E. C. G. Chandraseh<br>Khavaran. | do.                     | Civil Engg.                        | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 92     | Mr. S. Sankalingham                  | do.                     | do.                                | do.                    | do.                        |
| 93     | Mr. T. V. Balakrishnan               | do.                     | Elec. Engg.                        | do.                    | do.                        |
| 94     | Mr. S. H. Mahadevan                  | do.                     | Civil Engg.                        | do.                    | do.                        |
| 95     | Mr. K. M. A. M. Suleman              | do.                     | Elec Engg.                         | do.                    | do.                        |
| 96     | Mr. C. Venkatesan                    | do.                     | Chemical Engg.                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 97     | Mr. H. S. Lawrence                   | do.                     | Teachers Trg.                      | do.                    | do.                        |
| 98     | Mr. P. C. Brahma                     | Orissa                  | Chemical Engg.                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 99     | Mr. J. Pandey                        | Orissa                  | Civil Engg.                        | do.                    | do.                        |
| 100    | Mr. R. Prabhakar                     | do.                     | Chemical Engg.                     | do.                    | do.                        |
| 101    | Mr. Gulzar Singh                     | East Punjab             | Civil Engg.                        | 1 year                 | 14,500                     |
| 102    | Mr. Harbhajan Singh                  | do.                     | Poultry Husbandry                  | 2 years                | 23,500                     |
| 103    | Mr. R. C. Sharma                     | do.                     | Buildings and Roads                | 1 year                 | 14,500                     |
| 104    | Mr. K. M. Shahani                    | Ex-Sind                 | Dairy Organisation                 | 2 years                | 23,500                     |
| 105    | Mr. Raj Narain                       | U. P.                   | Education                          | do.                    | do.                        |

| S. No. | Name of Scholar      | Province to which he/she belongs. | Course of Study for which selected.                                                                                       | Period of Scholarships | Estimated cost of training |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3                                 | 4                                                                                                                         | 5                      | 6                          |
|        |                      |                                   |                                                                                                                           |                        | Rs.                        |
| 106    | Mr. A. S. Bishnoi    | U.P.                              | Civil Engg.                                                                                                               | 2 years                | 23,500                     |
| 107    | Mr. T. P. Singh      | do.                               | Agr. and Entomology                                                                                                       | do.                    | do.                        |
| 108    | Mr. H. I. Ali Khan   | do.                               | Education Psychology                                                                                                      | do.                    | do.                        |
| 109    | Mr. B. C. Saha       | do.                               | Paints & Varnishes                                                                                                        | do.                    | do.                        |
| 110    | Mr. N. Patnaik       | Orissa                            | Agr. Chemistry                                                                                                            | do.                    | do.                        |
| 111    | Mr. G. J. Kamat      | Bombay                            | Mech. Engg.                                                                                                               | do.                    | do.                        |
| 112    | Mr. H. R. Narain     | do.                               | Experimental Psychology                                                                                                   | do.                    | do.                        |
| 113    | Mr. M. G. Bhatt      | do.                               | Mech. Engg.                                                                                                               | do.                    | do.                        |
| 114    | Mr. Y. B. Rangnekar  | do.                               | Food Technology                                                                                                           | do.                    | do.                        |
| 115    | Mr. H. M. Shah       | do.                               | Statistics                                                                                                                | do.                    | do.                        |
| 116    | Mr. S. G. Patwardhan | do.                               | Road Transport                                                                                                            | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 117    | Mr. K. B. Natu       | do.                               | Road Transport                                                                                                            | do.                    | do.                        |
| 118    | Mr. N. S. Lamba      | East Punjab                       | Town Planning                                                                                                             | do.                    | 23,500                     |
| 119    | Mr. G. C. Chaurasia  | C. P. & Berar                     | Psychology                                                                                                                | do.                    | do.                        |
| 120    | Mr. S. P. Niyogi     | do.                               | Trg. of Tech. qualified personnel for methods of organising and conducting junior tech. High Schools and Polytech. Insts. | do.                    | do.                        |
| 121    | Mr. C. D. Datey      | do.                               | Agriculture                                                                                                               | 1½ years               | 19,500                     |
| 122    | Mr. G. C. Sutone     | do.                               | Chemical Engg.                                                                                                            | 2 years                | 23,500                     |
| 123    | Mr. M. V. Prasad     | U. P.                             | Agriculture                                                                                                               | do.                    | do.                        |
| 124    | Mr. R. B. Chanda     | West Bengal                       | Dairy Chemistry                                                                                                           | do.                    | 15,500                     |
| 125    | Mr. L. Venkatesan    | Madras                            | Civil Engg.                                                                                                               | do.                    | do.                        |
| 126    | Mr. M. B. Memon      | do.                               | Research work in Fisheries.                                                                                               | do.                    | do.                        |
| 127    | Mr. A. M. Memon      | do.                               | Electrical Engg.                                                                                                          | do.                    | do.                        |
| 128    | Mr. K. Venkataswarlu | do.                               | Geophysics                                                                                                                | do.                    | do.                        |

## (B) Central State Scholarships Scheme

|    |                 |       |              |         |         |
|----|-----------------|-------|--------------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Mr. S. N. Gupta | Delhi | Asto Physics | 3 years | £ 1,500 |
|----|-----------------|-------|--------------|---------|---------|

## MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR MALE STUDENTS IN DELHI

\*828. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any medical college for boys in Delhi;

(b) if not, what arrangements Government propose to make for providing medical education to boys belonging to the Centrally Administered Areas; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to give facilities to refugee boys for medical education in Delhi?



**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have under consideration a scheme for the establishment at Delhi of an All-India Medical Institute, of which a Medical College would form an integral part. In view of the heavy expenditure involved and lack of building material it has not been found possible to go ahead with the scheme immediately. To meet the demands of students from Delhi and other Centrally Administered Areas (including refugees) arrangements have been made to admit three students every year to the Glancy Medical College, Amritsar and it is proposed to arrange for the admission of 19 students every year to the Medical Colleges at Agra, Jaipur, Indore and Gwalior.

#### BASIC EDUCATION

**\*829. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what provinces have introduced basic education either on compulsory or on voluntary basis;

(b) the main features in respect of which either the scheme of the Government of India or that of the Provinces generally differ from the Basic Education Scheme adumbrated by Mahatma Gandhi;

(c) which provinces introduced basic education even before the transfer of power and whether they have effected any change in their previous schemes subsequently and if so, to what extent;

(d) what is the total number of Basic Schools and students in those schools in different provinces separately; and

(e) what grants have been given by the Government of India to each province for basic education in the year 1948-49?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Almost all the Provinces have introduced Basic Education in the Primary classes.

(b) The system of Education recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education and adopted by the Provinces generally conforms to the scheme of Basic Education formulated by Mahatma Gandhi. The main point of difference is that it has not been found possible to achieve complete economic self-sufficiency for such Education as required under the Wardha Scheme.

(c) The Progress Reports of 1947-48 show that with the exception of Assam, West Bengal and East Punjab all other Provinces had introduced Basic System of Education. There has not been any substantial change in the schemes.

(d) Relevant information for 1947-48 is given in the statement laid on the table.

(e) It is not possible to state the amount of grants given by the Centre to the Provinces for Basic Education alone, as lump sum grants are given for all Development purposes to the Provinces, who then allocate them under different heads. The basis of grants for 1948-49 is 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on approved schemes subject to ceiling grants fixed by the Centre. In view of their special circumstances, the condition of 50 per cent. contribution by the Province has not been insisted upon in the case of West Bengal, East Punjab, Assam and Orissa.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of basic schools and children in 1947-48.*

| Province                     | Number of Basic Schools. | Number of students.    |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. U. P. . . . .             | 10,238                   | Figures not available. |
| 2. Bihar . . . . .           | 55                       | 5,093                  |
| 3. Bombay . . . . .          | 53                       | 7,624                  |
| 4. C. P. and Berar . . . . . | 74                       | Figures not available. |
| 5. Madras . . . . .          | 31                       | 3,394                  |
| 6. Orissa . . . . .          | 32                       | Figures not available. |

#### TRANSFERRED UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS†

##### DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD BY VARIOUS MINISTRIES

**56. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departmental Conferences held by the various Ministries in 1948;

(b) the number of committee meetings of all categories convened by each Ministry in 1948; and

(c) the expenditure involved in each case?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (c). A statement showing the particulars asked for is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of departmental conferences and committee meetings held by the various ministries of the Government of India during 1948*

|                          | Number  | Expenditure        |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Departmental Conferences | ... 248 | Rs. 1,25,413-15-0. |
| Committee Meetings       | ... 701 | Rs. 5,12,437-9-0.  |
| Total                    |         | Rs. 6,37,851-8-0.  |

#### REVENUE FROM IMPORT TAX ON SILK YARN AND SILK FABRICS

**57. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much money has been realised by Government by way of Import tax on silk yarn and on silk fabrics in the years 1939-40, 1938-39, 1937-38 and in 1943-44, 1944-45, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

† The meeting of the Assembly fixed for 2nd March, 1949, having been cancelled, the answers to unstarred questions for that day were, in pursuance of convention, laid on the table of the House today.—Ed. of D.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** A statement is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

*Import duty realised on Silk yarn and Silk fabrics during the years 1937-40, 1943-45 and 1946-48*

|         | Silk yarn. | Silk fabrics (i. e., Fabrics containing more than 90 per cent. of silk including fabrics embroidered with artificial Silk.) |
|---------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | Rs.        | Rs.                                                                                                                         |
| 1937-38 | 30,52,588  | 59,86,602                                                                                                                   |
| 1938-39 | 16,93,936  | 55,23,334                                                                                                                   |
| 1939-40 | 10,05,570  | 30,85,586                                                                                                                   |
| 1943-44 | ..         | 46,663                                                                                                                      |
| 1944-45 | 5,794      | 3,554                                                                                                                       |
| 1946-47 | 19,13,746  | 31,19,285                                                                                                                   |
| 1947-48 | 11,05,208  | 47,11,429                                                                                                                   |

## SCHOLARS RETURNED AFTER STUDIES ABROAD

**58. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of scholars together with the provinces they come from, who returned to India from foreign countries after completing their courses of study during the calendar year 1948;

(b) the amount of money spent on each and the course of study completed by each; and

(c) what appointment each of them has obtained or is going to get?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) to (c). A statement showing the necessary details is laid on the table of the House.

*Explanatory Note for the Statement*

The information required by the honourable member is furnished in the statement column-wise under the following headings:—(1) Overseas Scholarships Scheme, (a) Central Scholars and (b) Provincial Scholars.

## (2) Scheduled Caste Scholarships Scheme.

Under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme, cost on Central scholars is to be borne entirely by the Government of India whereas that on Provincial scholars is divisible between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the ratio 50:50.

Responsibility for placing the Central Scholars on their return from training rests with the Government of India whereas that for Provincial Scholars with the Provincial Governments.

## STATEMENT.

*Names etc. of Scholars who returned to India from foreign countries after completing their courses during the calendar year 1948.*

| Serial No.                       | Name of scholar.        | Province to which he/she belongs. | Course of study completed.                                       | Employment position.                                                                                 | Amount spent (approx.). |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1                                | 2                       | 3                                 | 4                                                                | 5                                                                                                    | 6                       |
| (A) OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME |                         |                                   |                                                                  |                                                                                                      |                         |
| (1) Central Scholars.            |                         |                                   |                                                                  |                                                                                                      | Rs.                     |
| 1.                               | Mr. P. V. Krishna Iyer. | Cochin                            | Ph.D. Agriculturist Statistics.                                  | Joined his old post of Asstt. Statistician in I. A. R. I., New Delhi.                                | 15,500                  |
| 2.                               | Mr. D. Panigrahi        | Orissa                            | Diploma in Ed. Physiology.                                       | Lecturer in Central Institute of Ed., Delhi.                                                         | 15,500                  |
| 3.                               | Mr. A. C. John          | Travancore                        | General & Adv. Courses in Radion Engg.                           | Called for interview by Chief Engineer, A. I. R.                                                     | 15,500                  |
| 4.                               | Mr. M. V. N. Murthy.    | Mysore                            | Ph. D. Geology                                                   | Absorbed in the Geological Survey of India.                                                          | 15,500                  |
| 5.                               | Mr. M. S. Rao           | Madras                            | Ph.D. Geology with specialisation in Petrology.                  | Called for interview by Director Geological Survey of India for the post of Asstt. Geologist.        | 15,500                  |
| 6.                               | Mr. P. Dayal            | U. P.                             | M. Sc., Met. Engg.                                               | Appointed as tem. Asstt. Director of Supplies, in the Office, of Director of Supply, Bombay.         | 23,500                  |
| 7.                               | Mr. N. K. Agrawal       | Punjab                            | Hydraulic Engg. with design and const. of Dams as major subject. | Appointed as Asstt. Director in the Central Water power Irrigation and Navigation Commission.        | 23,500                  |
| 8.                               | Mr. V. Parbhakar Rao.   | Madras                            | Agri. Plant Quarantine Methods.                                  | Entomologist in the Icerya Purchasi Central Scheme, Bangalore under the Directorate of P. P. R. & S. | 23,500                  |
| 9.                               | Mr. Braham Sarup.       | U. P.                             | Ph.D. Fisheries Fresh Water Fishery Biology.                     | Likely to be employed in Fisheries Res. Station, Calcutta (Grade II).                                | 23,500                  |
| 10.                              | Mr. V. R. Srama         | Madras                            | M.A. (Cinematography).                                           | Called for interview for the post of Cameraman and Sound Recordist.                                  | 23,500                  |
| 11.                              | Mr. R. A. P. Iyenger.   | Mysore                            | M.Sc. Radio. Engg.                                               | To be employed as tem. Asstt. Engineer Under A. I. R.                                                | 23,500                  |

| 1   | 2                       | 3          | 4                                         | 5                                                                                                                                                                                        | 6      |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|     |                         |            |                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                          | Rs.    |
| 12. | Mr. Sucha Singh         | Punjab     | M.S. Agr. and Mech. (Cotton Physiology).  | Called for interview at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.                                                                                                                                          | 29,000 |
| 13. | Mr. Sardar Singh        | Punjab     | Ph.D. Agr. Economic Entomology.           | -                                                                                                                                                                                        | 23,000 |
| 14. | Mr. R. N. Datta         | Assam      | M. Sc. (Met. Eng.)                        | ..                                                                                                                                                                                       | 23,000 |
| 15. | Mr. G. S. Murthy        | Madras     | Ph.D. (Plant breeding).                   | To join his old post as Res. Asstt. at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.                                                                                                                           | 29,000 |
| 16. | Mr. K. L. Khattar       | Punjab     | M.A. (Cinematography).                    | Deputy Director, in the Film Division at Bombay.                                                                                                                                         | 23,000 |
| 17. | Mr. Mushir Ahmad        | U. P.      | M.A. (Cinematography).                    | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                      | 23,000 |
| 18. | Mr. B. C. R. Sarkar     | Bengal     | Ph.D. (Animal)                            | To revert to his post of Res. Asstt. in the Animal Nutrition Section at I. V. R. I., Izatnagar.                                                                                          | 29,000 |
| 19. | Mr. H. K. Chowdhury     | Bengal     | M.A. in Fisheries                         | Application sent to Director of Fisheries, U. P. Government.                                                                                                                             | 23,000 |
| 20. | Mr. S. B. Roy           | Bengal     | M.Sc. in Ceramics                         | D. G. I. & S. is negotiating for his employment with (i) The purshram Potteries Works Ltd. Morvi (Saurashtra) and (ii) M/S. The Deccan Porcelain and Enamel Works Ltd., Hyderabad (Dn.). | 23,000 |
| 21. | Mr. R. R. Desikachar    | Mysore     | Master of Elect. Engg.                    | To be appointed as tem. Asstt. Engineer in A. I. R.                                                                                                                                      | 23,000 |
| 22. | Mr. Joseph George       | Travancore | Research course in High Polymers (Chem.). | Was interviewed by F.P.S.C. for the post of Asstt. Wood Seasoning Officer at F.R.I., Dehradun. Result awaited.                                                                           | 23,500 |
| 23. | Mr. Rameshwar Mukherjee | Bengal     | Ph.D. Animal Nutrition.                   | Asstt. Res. Officer, (Biochemistry) in the I.V.R.I., Izatnagar.                                                                                                                          | 23,500 |
| 24. | Mr. R. C. Bhutani       | Punjab     | Food Preservation and research work       | Asstt. Advisory Officer at I. I. of Fruit Tech., Anand Parvat, Delhi.                                                                                                                    | 15,500 |

| 1   | 2                   | 3          | 4                                          | 5                                                                                                       | 6      |
|-----|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|     |                     |            |                                            |                                                                                                         | Rs.    |
| 25. | Mr. K. Kirpal Singh | Punjab     | Horticulture                               | Application for the post of Garden Supdt. under Archaeology Deptt. sent to the F.P.S.C. Result awaited. | 15,500 |
| 26. | Mr. Guru Datta      | Punjab     | Sheep Husbandry                            | Wool Expert, I. C. A. R., New Delhi.                                                                    | 15,500 |
| 27. | Mr. J. C. Verma     | C. P.      | Ph.D. Forestry                             | Asstt. Conservator of Forests, Andaman.                                                                 | 15,500 |
| 28. | Mr. T. R. Kapur     | Punjab     | Mech. Engg.                                | ....                                                                                                    | 15,500 |
| 29. | Mr. P. S. Rao       | Madras     | Automobile Engg.                           | Asstt. Development Officer (Grade II) in the Directorate General, Industries & Supplies, New Delhi.     | 15,500 |
| 30. | Miss. A. M. Mani    | Travancore | Meteorology                                | Meteorologist Grade II at the Meteorological Office, Poona.                                             | 15,500 |
| 31. | Mr. J. N. Ray       | Bengal     | Diploma in Radio Engg.                     | Asstt. Engineer in A.I.R., New Delhi.                                                                   | 15,500 |
| 32. | Mr. S. Pradhan      | U. P.      | Ph.D. (Entomological Technology).          | Gone back to the I.A.R.I. under the instructions of this Ministry.                                      | 15,500 |
| 33. | Mr. K. Ramachandran | Madras     | Aircraft Engg.                             | Asstt. Aircraft Inspector.                                                                              | 15,500 |
| 34. | Mr. S. S. Prasad    | Behar      | First Class Colliery Managers Certificate. | Junior Inspector of Mines, Mines Deptt., Dhanbad.                                                       | 15,500 |
| 35. | Mr. R. Tyagarajan   | Madras     | Mech. Engg.                                | Asstt. Mech. Engineer B. N. Rly.                                                                        | 15,500 |
| 36. | Mr. J. Simon        | Travancore | Artificial Fertiliser.                     | Selected for the post of Senior Shift charge Engineer of the Fertilizer Factory.                        | 15,500 |
| 37. | Mr. Mukhtar Singh   | Punjab     | Ph.D. (Agronomy)                           | Agronomist (class I) at Central Tobacco Research Instt., Rajahmundry.                                   | 15,500 |
| 38. | Mr. A. R. N. Iyer   | Mysore     | M.Sc., Fisheries Carcinology.              | Tem. Asstt. Res. Officer (Carcinology) at the Central I.F.S., Calcutta.                                 | 15,500 |
| 39. | Mr. R. S. Kachuha   | Jodhpur    | Artificial Fisheries                       | ....                                                                                                    | 15,500 |
| 40. | Mr. K. S. Bhargava  | Punjab     | Ph.D. Plant Verus.                         | Asstt. Professor of Botany in Benaras Hindu University                                                  | 15,500 |

| 1   | 2                             | 3                                              | 4                                                                                                                                               | 5 | 6      |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------|
|     |                               |                                                |                                                                                                                                                 |   | Rs.    |
| 41. | Mr. M. N. Mohanty Orissa      | Ph.D. Plant Bacterology.                       | Has joined his previous post under Orissa Government.                                                                                           |   | 15,500 |
| 42. | Mr. K. C. Sharma Punjab       | Research work at I. C. I. Chem. Eng.           | ....                                                                                                                                            |   | 15,500 |
| 43. | Mr. B. B. Roy Bengal          | Ph.D. Soil Chemistry.                          | Offered a tem. post of Asstt. Phy. Chem. at I. A. R. I., New Delhi.                                                                             |   | 15,500 |
| 44. | Miss Vidya Vati U. P.         | Fish Embryology                                | Offered a tem. post of Asstt. Res. Officer (Embryology) at the Central Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.                                          |   | 15,500 |
| 45. | Mr. K. R. Ramachandran Mysore | M. Sc. Agrostology                             | Case for the post of Asstt. Supdt. (Fodder Section), Government Live Stock Farm, Hissar, has been referred to E. Pb. Public Service Commission. |   | 15,500 |
| 46. | Mr. G. S. Puri Punjab         | Ph.D. Plant Ecology.                           | Tem. Forest Ecologist at the F. R. I., Dehradun.                                                                                                |   | 15,500 |
| 47. | Mr. Nazar Singh Punjab        | Ph.D. in Pharmacy                              | ....                                                                                                                                            |   | 15,500 |
| 48. | Mr. T. J. Manickam Mysore     | B.Arch. Diploma in Civil Design Town Planning. | Junior Architect in the C. P. W. D.                                                                                                             |   | 15,500 |
| 49. | Mr. Q. C. Gupta Punjab        | Radio Engg.                                    | Tem. Technical Officer (Class I) in the Civil Aviation Department.                                                                              |   | 15,500 |
| 50. | Mr. B. K. Bakshi Bengal       | Ph.D. Plant Pathology.                         | Offered a post of Asstt. Botanist by Ministry of Agriculture.                                                                                   |   | 15,500 |
| 51. | Mr. S. P. Sharma Punjab       | Diploma in Radio Engg.                         | Asstt. Station Engineer A. I. R.                                                                                                                |   | 15,500 |
| 52. | Mr. V. Narayan Rao Mysore     | M.Sc. Tech. Radio Engg.                        | Offered a post of Technical Officer in the Civil Aviation Deptt.                                                                                |   | 15,500 |
| 53. | Mr. V. K. Raju Madras         | Ph.D. Pharmacy                                 | ....                                                                                                                                            |   | 15,500 |
| 54. | Mr. B. C. Deb Assam           | Ph.D. Soil Physics.                            | Offered a post of Asstt. Soil Physiologist (Class II) under I. A. R. I., New Delhi.                                                             |   | 15,500 |
| 55. | Mr. R. S. Sri vastava U. P.   | Ph.D. Agri. Economics.                         | Offered a post of Asstt. Marketing Officer under the Ministry of Agr.                                                                           |   | 15,500 |

| 1   | 2                               | 3                               | 4                                                                                                                  | 5 | 6      |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------|
|     |                                 |                                 |                                                                                                                    |   | Rs.    |
| 56. | Mr. R. P. Chowdhury Assam       | Ph.D. in Pulp Verus entomology. | Offered post of Asstt. Insect Epidemiologist by the I. A. R. I., Izatnagar.                                        |   | 15,500 |
| 57. | Mr. M. T. Phillipose Travancore | Ph.D. Fishereis Algogy.         | Earmarked for the post of Asstt. Research Officer in the Central Fisheries Station by the Ministry of Agriculture. |   | 15,500 |
| 58. | Mr. K. D. Sharma Punjab         | M.Sc. Glass Technology.         | Junior Asstt. Scientific Officer at Central Glass and Ceramic Res. Inst., Calcutta.                                |   | 15,500 |
| 59. | Mr. P. V. Balakrishnan Madras   | Radio Engg.                     | Offered a post of tem. Technical Officer in Civil Aviation Directorate (Class I).                                  |   | 15,500 |
| 60. | Mr. R. Subramaniam Madras       | Ph.D. Fisheries Algogy.         | Asstt. Res. Officer (Class II) at the Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.                               |   | 15,500 |
| 61. | Mr. R. Norris Mysore            | Ph.D. Tech.                     | Asstt. Fishery Technologist Deep Sea Fishery Station, Bombay.                                                      |   | 15,500 |
| 62. | Mr. G. N. Suba Rao Madras       | Ph.D. Technology.               | Offered a post tem. Meteorologist (Class I)                                                                        |   | 15,500 |
| 63. | Mr. K. S. Ganapati Madras       | B.Sc. Metallurgy                | ....                                                                                                               |   | 15,500 |
| 64. | Mr. P. K. V. Pijathaya Madras   | B.Sc. Mech. Engg.               | Offered the post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry.                                                   |   | 15,500 |
| 65. | Mr. M. R. Subramanyam Madras    | Ph.D. G. Geology                | Offered a post of Asstt. Geologist in the Geological Survey of India.                                              |   | 15,500 |
| 66. | Mr. P. K. Sanyal Bengal         | Ph.D. Pharmacy                  | Do.                                                                                                                |   | 15,500 |
| 67. | Mr. A. S. Jayaraman Madras      | Mech. Engg.                     | Offered the post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry.                                                   |   | 15,500 |
| 68. | Mr. G. T. Verghese Travancore   | Ph.D. Rubber                    | May get the post of Senior Scientific Officer in the National Chemical Lab.                                        |   | 15,500 |

| 1     | 2                           | 3              | 4                                       | 5                                                                                               | 6      |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|       |                             |                |                                         |                                                                                                 | Rs.    |
| 69.   | Mr. S. Murtza Hassan.       | Hyderabad. Dn. | Ph.D. Forestry                          | Bihar and Orissa Govts. are likely to consider him for some suitable post.                      | 15,500 |
| 70.   | Mr. N. S. Bhartiya          | C. P.          | M.Sc. Paints and Varnishes.             | Asstt. Chief Chemist M/S. Elephant Oil Mills, Bombay.                                           | 15,500 |
| 71.   | Mr. D. B. Das               | Bengal         | Textile Engg.                           | ....                                                                                            | 15,500 |
| 72.   | Mr. M. N. Baliga            | Madras         | Ph.D. Industrial and Applied Chemistry. | ....                                                                                            | 15,500 |
| 73.   | Mr. G. Sechappa             | Mysore         | Ph.D. Fisheries Marine Biology.         | Tem. Class II Asstt. Officer (Marine Zoology) at Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras. | 15,500 |
| 74.   | Mr. B. D. Jain              | Punjab         | Fuel Technology                         | Lecturer, Delhi Univ.                                                                           | 15,500 |
| 75.   | Mr. O. P. Gupta             | Punjab         | M.Sc. (Tech.)                           | Defence Ministry is likely to offer him a suitable post after an interview.                     | 15,500 |
| 76.   | Mr. R. M. Mehra             | Punjab         | Ceramics                                | May be employed in the M/S Project Pottery Co. Ltd., Jubbulpore as Technical Expert.            | 15,500 |
| 76-A. | Miss. P. Devi               | Madras         | Ph.D. in Dairy-Biochemistry.            | Offered a post in the I. D. R. I. Bangalore.                                                    | 15,500 |
| 77.   | Mr. K. M. Bambery           | Punjab         | Ceramics                                | ....                                                                                            | 15,500 |
| 78.   | Mr. R. K. C. P. Srivastava. |                | Ph.D. Industrial and Applied Chemistry. | ....                                                                                            | 15,500 |
| 79.   | Mr. R. Dayal                | U. P.          | Mech. Engg.                             | Delhi University may appoint him as a lecturer in Mech. Engg.                                   | 15,500 |
| 80.   | Mr. K. G. Torgal            | Bombay         | Optical Class                           | May get an appt. in All India Glass Manufacturers Federator, New Delhi.                         | 15,500 |
| 81.   | Mr. K. Singh                | Punjab         | Ph.D. in Pulp and paper.                | Tem. Junior Res. Officer, Pulp paper Section, F. R. I., Dehradun.                               | 15,500 |
| 82.   | Mr. B. S. Grewal            | Punjab         | Mining                                  | May be appointed as Colliery Supervisor under the India Government Railway Coal Department.     | 15,500 |

| 1    | 2                            | 3          | 4                                   | 5                                                                                                       | 6      |
|------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|      |                              |            |                                     |                                                                                                         | Rs.    |
| 83.  | Mr. M. P. Chowdhuri.         | Bengal     | Diploma Engg.                       | Radio I. & B. Ministry prepared to offer him a post after interview.                                    | 15,500 |
| 84.  | Mr. S. Saha                  | Bengal     | M.Sc. Indus. and Applied Chemistry. | Defence Ministry may appoint him to a suitable post after an interview.                                 | 15,500 |
| 85.  | Mr. F. S. Mehta              | ..         | Ph.D. Fuel Technology.              | ....                                                                                                    | 15,500 |
| 86.  | Mr. K. R. Chakravarty.       | Bengal     | Ph.D. Chem. Engg.                   | ....                                                                                                    | 15,500 |
| 87.  | Mr. G. S. Misra              | U. P.      | Plastics Ph. D.                     | ..                                                                                                      | 15,500 |
| 88.  | Mr. N. G. Uke                | C. P.      | B.Sc. Mech. Engg.                   | Very likely to be absorbed by the Ministry of Defence.                                                  | 15,500 |
| 89.  | Mr. V. J. Joseph             | Travancore | B.Sc. Engg.                         | Do.                                                                                                     | 15,500 |
| 90.  | Mr. P. K. Saha               | Bengal     | Ph. D. Cellulose                    | ..                                                                                                      | 15,500 |
| 91.  | Mr. K. B. Menon              | Cochin     | M.Sc. Tech. Elec.                   | To be absorbed by D. M.                                                                                 | 15,500 |
| 92.  | Mr. N. Kesaramurthy.         | Madras     | M.Sc. Elec. Engg.                   | Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as lecturer.                                                          | 15,500 |
| 93.  | Mr. M. Sondhi                | Punjab     | Diploma                             | Particulars circularised to Industry.                                                                   | 15,500 |
| 94.  | Mr. P. G. K. Charlu.         | Mysore     | Elec. Engg.                         | To be interviewed by the Director of the Geological Survey of India in any day after 20th January 1949. | 15,500 |
| 95.  | Mr. C. P. Ananthis-krishnan. | Madras     | Ph.D. in Dairy Biochemistry.        | Asstt. Dairy Res. Instt., Bangalore.                                                                    | 23,500 |
| 96.  | Mr. Joseph Fernandez.        | Bombay     | Master in Elec. Plastics Engg.      | May get an appointment in Delhi Polytechnic as lecturer in Chemical Tech.                               | 23,500 |
| 97.  | Mr. M. R. Verma              | Punjab     | M.Sc. Rubber                        | Senior Res. Officer in C. S. I. R., Delhi.                                                              | 23,500 |
| 98.  | Mr. C. P. Natrajan           | Madras     | M.S. Food Technology.               | Chemist-in-Charge in the Fruit Product Control Lab.                                                     | 23,500 |
| 99.  | Mr. S. K. Mudle              | Bombay     | M.S. in Mech. Engg.                 | Offered a post of Asstt. Development Officer (Mech. Engg.) in the D. G. I. & S.                         | 23,500 |
| 100. | Mr. N. Venkatesan            | Madras     | M.S. Hydro. Elec. Engg.             | 'C' Grade Project Officer, (Protective Section) in the Central Electricity Commission, Simla.           | 23,500 |

| 1    | 2                       | 3          | 4                                   | 5                                                                                                                                 | 6      |
|------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|      |                         |            |                                     |                                                                                                                                   | Rs.    |
| 101. | Mr. H. Sitarama Rao.    | Mysore     | Graduate Training in Agri.          | Offered the post of Documentation Officer at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.                                             | 23,500 |
| 102. | Mr. K. R. Narayanrao.   | Madras     | M.S. Civil Engg.                    | .....                                                                                                                             | 23,500 |
| 103. | Mr. N. Krishnamurthy.   | Mysore     | M.S. Scientific Engg.               | May get a post in C. P. W. D.                                                                                                     | 23,500 |
| 104. | Mr. J. Murari.          | Bihar      | M. A. Cinematography.               | .....                                                                                                                             | 23,500 |
| 105. | Mr. K. R. K. Iyengar.   | Madras     | M. S. Radio Eng.                    | Tem. Technical Officer in the D. G. of Civil Aviation.                                                                            | 23,500 |
| 106. | Mr. N. Gopal Krishna.   | Madras     | M.Ch. in Artificial Fertilizer      | Lecturer in Chemical Engg. Delhi Polytechnic.                                                                                     | 23,500 |
| 107. | Mr. A. P. Miera.        | U. P.      | Ph.D. Plant Pathology.              | Tem. Asstt. Systematic Mycologist under the Directorate of Plant Protection and Quarantine.                                       | 23,500 |
| 108. | Mr. J. P. Kapoor.       | Nabha      | M. S. Che. Eng.                     | .....                                                                                                                             | 23,500 |
| 109. | Mr. S. M. Das Gupta.    | Bengal     | Chem. Eng. in Paints and Varnishes. | Tem. Senior Lecturer in Chemical Engg. and Technology (Paints and Varnishes) in Delhi Polytechnic.                                | 23,500 |
| 110. | Mr. N. B. Syamal.       | Bihar      | M.S. in Horticulture.               | May get an appointment in the Himalachal Pradesh.                                                                                 | 23,500 |
| 111. | Mr. K. K. Iyer.         | Bombay     | Ph.D. Dairy                         | Dairy Bacteriologist at Indian Dairy Res. Instt. Bangalore.                                                                       | 23,500 |
| 112. | Mr. M. S. Vishwanathan. | C. P.      | M.S. Fuel Technology.               | Offered a post of Lecturer by Delhi Polytechnic.                                                                                  | 23,500 |
| 113. | Mr. A. K. Mandal.       | Bengal     | M.S. in Fuel Technology.            | Do.                                                                                                                               | 23,500 |
| 114. | Mr. A. S. Shrivastava   | U. P.      | Ph.D. Econ. Entomology.             | Offered a post of Technical Officer (Class II) for one year in the Office of the Plant Production Adviser to Government of India. | 23,500 |
| 115. | Mr. H. D. Bhowmik.      | Bengal     | Ph.D. Agronomy                      | .....                                                                                                                             | 23,500 |
| 116. | Mr. A. Abraham.         | Travancore | Ph.D. Agri. Plant Breeding.         | .....                                                                                                                             | 23,500 |
| 117. | Mr. R. C. Saxena        | U. P.      | Scientific Instruments.             | Res. Fellow in Experimental Physics in Tata Inst. of Fundamental Res. Bombay.                                                     | 23,500 |

| 1    | 2                       | 3      | 4                             | 5                                                                                                                                                                            | 6      |
|------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|      |                         |        |                               |                                                                                                                                                                              | Rs.    |
| 118. | Mr. D. P. Sadhu.        | Bengal | Ph.D. Animal Nutrition.       | .....                                                                                                                                                                        | 23,500 |
| 119. | Mr. B. N. Banerjee      | Bengal | M.S.E. (Mech. Eng.).          | Associate Professor in Elec. Engg. at the Bengal Engg. College.                                                                                                              | 23,500 |
| 120. | Mr. F. N. Patel.        | Bombay | M. S. Chem. Eng.              | Civilian Workshop Officer in the Corps of Indian Electric & Mech. Eng.                                                                                                       | 23,500 |
| 121. | Mr. R. Parkash.         | Punjab | M.A. Cinematography.          | Under consideration for the post of Director of Documents in the Ministry of I. & B.                                                                                         | 23,500 |
| 122. | Mr. S. N. Vinze.        | Bombay | M. S. E. Elec. Eng.           | Asstt. Ex. Engineer C. P. W. I. and Navigation Commission, New Delhi.                                                                                                        | 23,500 |
| 123. | Mr. M. M. Mukherjee.    | Bengal | M.S. Communications.          | May get an appointment in Damodar Valley Project.                                                                                                                            | 23,500 |
| 124. | Mr. A. N. Nayyar.       | Punjab | Ph.D. Wood and Wood Products. | .....                                                                                                                                                                        | 23,500 |
| 125. | Mr. J. Shankar.         | U. P.  | M.S. Chem. Eng.               | Reader in Chemistry in Delhi University                                                                                                                                      | 23,500 |
| 126. | Mr. B. S. V. Srinivasa. | Mysore | M.S. in Eng.                  | Ministry of Defence and W. M. P. is considering him.                                                                                                                         | 23,500 |
| 127. | Mr. R. S. Chowdhury.    | U. P.  | Ph.D. Plant Pathology.        | .....                                                                                                                                                                        | 23,500 |
| 128. | Mr. S. D. Bhasin.       | Punjab | M. S. E. Chemical Engg.       | Called for interview by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Asstt. Development Officer on 4th January 1949. Results awaited. Employed in the Technical Hindu Benaras University. | 23,500 |
| 129. | Mr. G. Esh.             | Assam  | Ph. D. Animal Husbandry.      | .....                                                                                                                                                                        | 23,500 |
| 130. | Mr. S. Ramaratham.      | Madras | M.A.E. in Aeronautical Eng.   | Senior Scientific Officer in the Civil Aviation.                                                                                                                             | 23,500 |
| 131. | Mr. V. G. Jhingran.     | U. P.  | Fisheries                     | Offered a post of Asstt. (Inland Biology) at the Central Inland Fisheries Res. Station, Calcutta.                                                                            | 23,500 |

| 1    | 2                    | 3      | 4                                    | 5                                                                                                                                    | 6      |
|------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|      |                      |        |                                      |                                                                                                                                      | Rs.    |
| 132. | Mr. M. Mitra         | Bengal | Ph. D. Met.                          | .....                                                                                                                                | 23,500 |
| 133. | Mr. S. P. Verma      | Punjab | Glass                                | ... ..                                                                                                                               | 23,500 |
| 134. | Mr. Surnajit Singh   | Punjab | Agriculture Engg. M.S.               | Offered a post of Asstt. Ex. Engineer in Hirakand Dam Project.                                                                       | 23,500 |
| 135. | Mr. B. S. Nagraj     | Mysore | Ph. D. Dynamics                      | .....                                                                                                                                | 23,500 |
| 136. | Mr. B. N. S. Murthy. | Mysore | M.S. Mech. Engg.                     | Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as Mechanical & Elec. Engineer.                                                                    | 23,500 |
| 137. | Mr. G. Kane.         | Bombay | Ph. D. Chemistry                     | Particulars sent to F. P. S. C. for the post of Asstt. Diary Development Officer.                                                    | 23,500 |
| 138. | Mr. H. Nath          | Bengal | Bio-chemistry Ph. D.                 | Application sent to F. P. S. C. for the post of Senior Scientific Officer.                                                           | 23,500 |
| 139. | Mr. P. N. Agarwal    | U. P.  | Ph. D. (Fermentation).               | Employment question taken up with C.S.I.R.                                                                                           | 23,500 |
| 140. | Mr. A. A. Krishnan   | Madras | Ph.D. Met.                           | To be considered by the Ministry of Agr. for the post of Physical Chemist and Agronomist at I.A.R.I. Offered the post of Agronomist. | 23,500 |
| 141. | Mr. N. P. Datta      | Bengal | Ph. D. Soil Chemistry.               | Do.                                                                                                                                  | 23,500 |
| 142. | Mr. B. Chatterjee    | Bengal | Agriculture Ph.D. in Soil Chemistry. | Do.                                                                                                                                  | 23,500 |
| 143. | Mr. J. C. Agrawal    | Punjab | Ph.D. Pulp & Paper.                  | Agr. Ministry is considering him for the post of Senior Res. Officer.                                                                | 23,500 |
| 144. | Mr. A. N. Basu       | Bengal | Fuel Tech.                           | .....                                                                                                                                | 23,500 |
| 145. | Mr. B. R. Sen        | Bengal | M. S. Eng. Struct.                   | .....                                                                                                                                | 23,500 |
| 146. | Mr. K. C. Thomas     |        | Ph.D. Eng.                           | Civil Offered the post of Project Officer by the Damodar Valley Corporation.                                                         | 23,500 |
| 147. | Mr. Kesar Singh      | Punjab | Ph.D. Biochemistry.                  | His name has been registered for the post of Senior Sc. Officer in the C. S. I. R.                                                   | 23,500 |

| 1                        | 2                      | 3          | 4                                                                    | 5                                                                                                                                              | 6      |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                          |                        |            |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                | Rs.    |
| 148.                     | Mr. S. Hore            | Bengal     | M.S.C. Mech.                                                         | Being considered by the Defence Ministry for Civil Workshop Officer and by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Manager Mail Motor Service, Bombay. | 23,500 |
| 149.                     | Mr. R. R. Prasad       | Travancore | Ph. D. Fishereis                                                     | Offered post Asstt. Res. Officer.                                                                                                              | 23,500 |
| 150.                     | Mr. P. M. Mehta        | Bengal     | B.S. Met. Engg.                                                      | His case has been referred to F. P. S. C. for the post of Development Officer and also for inspection Wing of D. G. I. S.                      | 23,500 |
| 151.                     | Mr. V. P. Singh        | U. P.      | Soil Conservation                                                    | Being considered for the post of Asstt. Agronomist under I. A. R. I.                                                                           | 23,500 |
| 151-A.                   | Mr. S. N. Sarkar       | Bengal     | Ph.D. Geology                                                        | Under consideration                                                                                                                            | 15,500 |
| 152                      | Mr. M. L. Seth         | Jaipur     | Mining                                                               | Being considered for the post in Indian School of Mines.                                                                                       | 23,500 |
| 153                      | Mr. A. M. Jacob        | Bombay     | MS. Mech. Eng.                                                       | Defence Ministry considering him for a job after interview.                                                                                    | 23,500 |
| 154                      | Mr. B. G. Talwar       | Punjab     | MS. Chem. Eng.                                                       | Being considered by the F. P. S. C. for the post of Dy. Director of Chemicals.                                                                 | 23,500 |
| 155                      | Mr. C. C. Subramanian. | Madras     | MS. Radio Eng.                                                       | Defence Ministry has earmarked the post of Civilian Workshop Officer.                                                                          | 23,500 |
| 156                      | Mr. Y. N. Naik         | ....       | ....                                                                 | ....                                                                                                                                           | 23,500 |
| 157                      | Mr. M. K. Raju         | ....       | MS. E. Automobile Engg.                                              | ....                                                                                                                                           | 23,500 |
| 158                      | Mr. Purnandu Basu      | Delhi      | Studies and training in Archives, keeping Archives Preservation etc. | Asstt. Director of National Archives of India.                                                                                                 | 14,500 |
| 159                      | Mr. S. K. Chakrabarty. | Bengal     | Studies and Training in Geophysical Instruments etc.                 | To join the India Meterlocal Dept. (Communication M.)                                                                                          | 14,500 |
| (2) Provincial Scholars. |                        |            |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                |        |
| 160                      | Mr. B. K. Saikia       | Assam      | Chem. Eng.                                                           | Supdt. Cottage Ind. 200-500 p.m.                                                                                                               | 23,500 |



| 1                                | 2                         | 3             | 4                   | 5                                              | 6      |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                  |                           |               |                     |                                                | Rs.    |
| [(2) Provincial scholars—contd.] |                           |               |                     |                                                |        |
| 161                              | Mr. S. B. Chattopadhyaya. | W. Bengal     | Mycology            | Asstt. Mycologist Rs. 150 p.m.                 | 15,500 |
| 162                              | Mr. G. C. Basak           | W. Bengal     | Fuel Tech.          | Asstt. Prof. of Chemistry Rs. 500 p.m.         | 15,500 |
| 163                              | Mr. S. K. Mukherjee.      | W. Bengal     | Automobile Eng.     | Under consideration                            | 15,500 |
| 164                              | Mr. S. K. Roy             | W. Bengal     | Biochemistry        | Do.                                            | 15,500 |
| 165                              | Mr. Abani K. De.          | W. Bengal     | Civil Eng.          | Do.                                            | 15,500 |
| 166                              | Mr. B. K. Bannerjee.      | W. Bengal     | High Dams.          | Asstt. Eng. Irrigation and Waters Rs. 300 p.m. | 23,500 |
| 167                              | Mr. A. C. Chaudhry        | W. Bengal     | Textile Diploma     | Under consideration                            | 15,500 |
| 168                              | Mr. B. C. Chakravorty.    | W. Bengal     | Poultry Farming     | Poultry Breeder Rs. 150 p.m.                   | 15,500 |
| 169                              | Mr. F. D. Souza           | Bombay        | Chem. Engg.         | Under consideration                            | 15,500 |
| 170                              | Mr. E. D. Daruwala        | Bombay        | Textile Engg.       | Senior Lecturer Rs. 500 p.m.                   | 15,500 |
| 171                              | Mr. S. L. Tarporewala     | Bombay        | Ply Wood            | Asstt. Eng. Rs. 235                            | 23,500 |
| 172                              | Mr. A. T. Patak           | Bombay        | Applied Chemistry   | Released from Bond                             | 23,500 |
| 173                              | Mr. V. P. Desai           | Bombay        | Synthetic Rubber    | Released from Bond                             | 23,500 |
| 174                              | Mr. H. A. Shah            | Bombay        | Plastics            | Released from Bond                             | 23,500 |
| 175                              | Mr. V. V. Gokhale         | Bombay        | Chem. Eng.          | Under consideration                            | 23,500 |
| 176                              | Mr. S. S. Mehta           | Bombay        | Applied Chemistry   | Under consideration                            | 23,500 |
| 177                              | Mr. S. G. Badekar         | Bombay        | Chem. Eng.          | Under consideration                            | 23,500 |
| 178                              | Mr. P. R. Joshi           | Bombay        | Plastic             | Under consideration                            | 23,500 |
| 179                              | Mr. P. K. Gupta           | C. P. & Berar | Metallurgy          | Senior Tech. asst.                             | 15,500 |
| 180                              | Mr. C. B. S. Sehgal       | C. P. & Berar | Textile             | Tech. Under consideration.                     | 15,500 |
| 181                              | Mr. L. N. Sageria         | C. P. & Berar | Oil Technology      | Under consideration                            | 15,500 |
| 182                              | Mr. V. M. Dokras          | C. P. & Berar | Electro Chemistry   | Dy. Director of Public Inst. Rs. 350 p.m.      | 23,500 |
| 183                              | Mr. B. D. Shastr          | C. P. & Berar | Chem. Eng.          | Likely to be apptd.                            | 23,500 |
| 184                              | Mr. V. V. Sarvate         | C. P. & Berar | Elec. Eng.          | Elec. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.                        | 23,500 |
| 185                              | Mr. R. N. Ahas            | C. P. & Berar | Ceramics            | Under consideration.                           | 15,500 |
| 186                              | Mr. P. R. Deshpande.      | C. P. & Berar | Paper Tech.         | Under consideration                            | 23,500 |
| 187                              | Mr. B. A. Mande           | C. P. & Berar | Fermentation Chem.  | Under consideration                            | 23,500 |
| 188                              | Mr. N. L. Gupta           | C. P. & Berar | Mech. Eng.          | Under consideration                            | 23,500 |
| 189                              | Mr. T. K. George          | Madras        | Civil Engg.         | Under consideration                            | 15,500 |
| 190                              | Mr. J. L. Pavamani        | Madras        | Ceramics            | Released from Bond (employed in a firm).       | 15,500 |
| 191                              | Mr. K. Balasubramaniam.   | Madras        | Civil Eng.          | Under consideration                            | 15,500 |
| 192                              | Mr. R. Ramanadhan         | Madras        | Res. in Electronics | Released from Bond                             | 15,500 |
| 193                              | Mr. R. G. Naryanamurthy.  | Madras        | Ground Eng.         | Under consideration                            | 15,500 |
| 194                              | Mr. J. A. Murray          | Madras        | Civil Engg.         | Under consideration                            | 15,500 |

| 1   | 2                      | 3         | 4                  | 5                                   | 6      |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
|     |                        |           |                    |                                     | Rs.    |
| 195 | Mr. C. R. Reddy        | Madras    | Marine Eng.        | Under consideration                 | 15,500 |
| 196 | Mr. S. Parmanandhan.   | Madras    | Mech. Engg.        | Under consideration                 | 15,500 |
| 197 | Mr. J. C. V. Chemappa  | Madras    | Marine Engg.       | Under consideration.                | 15,500 |
| 198 | Mr. D. V. Narasimham.  | Madras    | Mech. Eng.         | Under consideration                 | 15,500 |
| 199 | Mr. A. P. Mahadevan.   | Madras    | Applied Chemistry  | Under consideration.                | 15,500 |
| 200 | Mr. C. J. Swaminathan. | Madras    | Civil Eng.         | Temporary Instructor in Elec. Engg. | 15,500 |
| 201 | Mr. P. D. Kumaresan.   | Madras    | Mech. Eng.         | Asstt. Eng. Rs. 260 p.m.            | 15,500 |
| 202 | Mr. S. Samad           | Madras    | Civil Eng.         | Tempy. Asst. Engg.                  | 23,500 |
| 203 | Mr. K. S. Hedge        | Madras    | Elec. Eng.         | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 204 | Mr. K. R. Rao          | Madras    | Civil Eng.         | Tem. Asst. Eng. Rs. 260 p. m.       | 23,500 |
| 205 | Mr. T. T. Shinoy       | Madras    | Civil Eng.         | Do.                                 | 23,500 |
| 206 | Mr. B. M. Ibrahim      | Madras    | Elec. Engg.        | Tem. Junior Instructor Rs. 260 p.m. | 23,500 |
| 207 | Mr. G. V. Rao          | Madras    | Agr. Eng.          | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 208 | Mr. G. S. Ramaswamy.   | Madras    | Civil Eng.         | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 209 | Mr. V. Baliah          | Madras    | Applied Chemistry  | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 210 | Mr. S. Balaraman       | Madras    | Chem. Eng.         | Asst. Ind. Eng. Rs. 260             | 23,500 |
| 211 | Mr. M. Vasudevan       | Madras    | Aeronautical Engg. | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 212 | Mr. V. S. S. Gopalan   | Madras    | Fertilizers        | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 213 | Mr. G. R. Krishna      | Madras    | Mech. Engg.        | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 214 | Mr. T. Sivalingham     | Madras    | Civil Eng.         | Tem. Asst. Eng. Rs. 150             | 23,500 |
| 215 | Mr. C. K. Chandran     | Madras    | Elec. Engg.        | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 216 | Mr. M. L. Dewan        | Ex-NWFP   | Fertilizers        | Do.                                 | 23,500 |
| 217 | Mr. J. N. Patnaik      | Orissa    | Elec. Eng.         | Exec. Eng. Rs. 350 p. m.            | 15,500 |
| 218 | Mr. V. Misra           | Orissa    | Agr.               | Asst. Mech. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.       | 15,500 |
| 219 | Mr. H. K. Mohanty      | Orissa    | Steam Turbines     | Under consideration                 | 15,500 |
| 220 | Mr. B. Mahapatra       | Orissa    | Fuel Eng.          | Asst. mech. Eng. Rs. 350 p. m.      | 23,500 |
| 221 | Mr. T. K. Das          | Orissa    | Indus. Edn.        | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 222 | Mr. R. Singh           | E. Punjab | Glass & Ceramics   | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 223 | Mr. I. P. Kapila       | E. Punjab | Civil Eng.         | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 224 | Mr. K. M. Sinclair     | E. Punjab | Elec. Eng.         | Under consideration                 | 23,500 |
| 225 | Mr. R. Singh           | E. Punjab | Chem. Eng.         | Extra Asst. Dir.                    | 23,500 |
| 226 | Mr. H. G. Khalsa       | Ex-Sind   | Entomology         | Under consideration                 | 15,500 |

|     |                        |               |                         |                                            | 5 | 6      |
|-----|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---|--------|
|     |                        |               |                         |                                            |   | Rs.    |
| 227 | Mr. H. G. Kevlramani.  | Ex-Sind       | Marine Biology          | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |
| 228 | Mr. P. G. Malkani      | Ex-Sind       | Mech. Eng.              | Employed in Industry in Bombay.            |   | 15,500 |
| 229 | Mr. K. B. Mehta        | Ex-Sind       | Civil Eng.              | Released from Bond                         |   | 15,500 |
| 230 | Mr. B. R. Raisinghani. | Ex-Sind       | Horticulture            | Released from Bond                         |   | 23,500 |
| 231 | Mr. G. D. Bhavanani.   | Ex-Sind       | Economics Botany        | Released from Bond                         |   | 23,500 |
| 232 | Mr. D. D. Sanawal.     | U. P.         | Civil Eng.              | Under consideration                        |   | 23,500 |
| 233 | Mr. A. K. Chaudhary    | U. P.         | Mech. Eng.              | Asst. Eng. Rs. 250 p.m.                    |   | 23,500 |
| 234 | Mr. K. P. Chaudhry.    | Assam         | Education               | Lecturer Central Inst. of Edn. Rs. 300.    |   | 15,500 |
| 235 | Mr. N. K. D. Chaudhry. | Assam         | Radio Eng.              | Asst. Eng. Rs. 350 p.m.                    |   | 23,500 |
| 236 | Mr. P. K. Chatterjee.  | W. Bengal     | Medical Training        | Res. Medical Officer                       |   | 15,500 |
| 237 | Mr. N. S. Gupta        | W. Bengal     | Cooperation             | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |
| 238 | Miss. K. Mitra         | W. Bengal     | Education               | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |
| 239 | Mr. S. M. Mohsin       | Bihar         | Psychology              | Asst. Prof. Rs. 200 p.m.                   |   | 15,500 |
| 240 | Mr. M. V. Joshi        | Bombay        | Radio Eng.              | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |
| 241 | Mr. M. T. Bengali      | Bombay        | Elec. Eng.              | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |
| 242 | Mr. R. C. Chanderker.  | Bombay        | Textile Eng.            | Reader in Weaving Rs. 500 p.m.             |   | 15,500 |
| 243 | Mr. R. S. Kankra       | Bombay        | Chem. Eng.              | Under consideration                        |   | 23,500 |
| 244 | Mr. S. G. Vyas         | C. P. & Berar | Chem. Eng.              | Under consideration                        |   | 23,500 |
| 245 | Mr. N. T. Rao          | C. P. & Berar | Elec. Eng.              | Under consideration                        |   | 23,500 |
| 246 | Mr. D. S. J. Rao       | Madras        | Ceramics                | Works Supdt. Rs. 230 p. m.                 |   | 15,500 |
| 247 | Mr. C. D. Murthy       | Madras        | Applied Physics         | Exp. Physist Rs. 600 p. m.                 |   | 15,500 |
| 248 | Mr. R. K. Murthy       | Madras        | Mech. Engg.             | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |
| 249 | Miss. R. J. Irani      | Madras        | Drugs & Pharmaceutical. | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |
| 250 | Mr. S. P. R. Tata      | Orissa        | Mech. Eng.              | Asst. Eng. Rs. 250 p. m.                   |   | 15,500 |
| 251 | Mr. M. K. Patra        | Orissa        | Veterinary Sc.          | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |
| 252 | Mr. S. Nath            | Orissa        | Education               | Lecturer in Training College Rs. 125 p. m. |   | 15,500 |
| 253 | Mr. D. V. Mahapatra    | Orissa        | General Agr.            | Under consideration                        |   | 15,500 |

|                                          |                       |           |                      |                                        | 5 | 6      |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|---|--------|
|                                          |                       |           |                      |                                        |   |        |
| 254                                      | Mr. R. N. Divedi      | Orissa    | Agr. Marketing       | Senior Marketing Officer Rs. 300 p. m. |   | 23,500 |
| 255                                      | Mr. A. B. Mohanty     | Orissa    | Civil Eng.           | Under consideration                    |   | 23,500 |
| 256                                      | Mr. J. N. Hota        | Orissa    | Gen. Eng.            | Sugar Cane Specialist Rs. 200 p. m.    |   | 23,500 |
| 257                                      | Mr. D. N. Nanda       | E. Punjab | Agr. Statistics      | Awaiting appointment.                  |   | 23,500 |
| 258                                      | Mr. P. Manohar        | U. P.     | Town Planning        | Asst. Eng.                             |   | 15,500 |
| 259                                      | Mr. G. S. Shukla      | U. P.     | Cooperation          | Under consideration                    |   | 15,500 |
| 260                                      | Mr. D. K. Dutta       | W. Bengal | Chem. Eng.           | Under consideration                    |   | 15,500 |
| (B) SCHEDULED CASTE SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEME. |                       |           |                      |                                        |   |        |
| 1                                        | Mr. S. M. Dabat       | U. P.     | B. Sc. (Hons.) Agr.  |                                        |   | 22,000 |
| 2                                        | Mr. R. M. Shende      | C. P.     | B. Sc. (Hons.) Agr.  | Do.                                    |   | 22,000 |
| 3                                        | Mr. D. M. Gajurikan.  | Bombay    | M. A. Statistics     | Do.                                    |   | 20,000 |
| 4                                        | Mr. N. Saha           | Bengal    | B. Sc. Engg.         | Do.                                    |   | 15,000 |
| 5                                        | Mr. Jit Singh Naphry. | Punjab    | Degree of Mech. Eng. | Do.                                    |   | 31,000 |
| 6                                        | Mr. J. C. Dass        | Bengal    | Veterinary Sc.       | Do.                                    |   | 19,000 |

\*The \*Scheduled Caste Scholars on their return from abroad are not bound to serve Government. The position of their employment is not known to this Ministry.

#### POPPY CULTIVATION AND OPIUM MANUFACTURE IN INDIAN STATES

**59. Sri Jut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the area under poppy cultivation and the quantity of opium manufactured in the States which acceded to the Indian Union?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The area under poppy cultivation and the quantity of the opium manufactured was 49,025 acres and 7,586 maunds respectively in 1947.

#### GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**60. Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- the number of Superintendents;
- the number of Assistants; and
- the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: to (iv) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

Number of Officers and Clerks in the Ministry of Defence

|                                                                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Gazetted Officers (excluding Superintendents who are also gazetted officers). | 77  |
| (ii) Superintendents                                                              | 41  |
| (iii) Assistants                                                                  | 281 |
| (iv) Stenographers and clerks                                                     | 410 |

## GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

61. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

- (i) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- (ii) the number of Superintendents;
- (iii) the number of Assistants; and
- (iv) the number of senior grade and junior grade clerks and stenographers?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (i) Number of gazetted officers, 42 excluding Superintendents.

(ii) Number of Superintendents, 10.

(iii) Number of Assistants, 90.

(iv) Number of clerks (II and III Division) and Stenographers, 136.

62-63. [CANCELLED]

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 4th March, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## (a) ORAL ANSWERS

## HOUSES REQUISITIONED IN DELHI AND ALLOTTED TO REFUGEES

\*868. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of houses belonging to evacuees in Delhi requisitioned by Government during the year 1948?

(b) How many of the requisitioned houses have been allotted to refugees?

(c) What is the policy followed for allotment of houses?

(d) How many vacant houses belonging to evacuees still remain to be requisitioned?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) Upto the end of February, 1949 residential units numbering 27,127 were surveyed and brought on Evacuee Property Registers. In addition 14,379 houses were surveyed in the predominantly Muslim areas about 90 per cent. of which are in the occupation of old Muslim tenants or Muslims displaced from other localities.

(b) Confirmatory allotments of 22,278 residential units were made in favour of 25,598 occupant families by the end of February, 1949. 734 fresh allotments were made from the beginning of 1948 upto date.

(c) Houses in the occupation of displaced persons are allotted to the occupants unless it is found that the accommodation in their possession is clearly in excess of their need. Surplus accommodation thus released, houses occupied by persons other than displaced persons and vacant houses are allotted to (i) previous allottees to whom possession of the allotted houses could not be given (ii) widows on compassionate grounds, (iii) other refugees from provinces other than West Punjab according to the specified percentages. Poor quality one-room tenements without electricity or water, rejected even by lower middle class refugees are given to poor, shelterless displaced persons, irrespective of priorities or provincial percentages.

(d) No evacuee houses in Delhi Province are vacant, and there can be no question of requisitioning occupied houses for allotment to refugees. Any such additional houses which may be discovered will be taken over by the Custodian of Evacuee's Property for management, including collection of rent.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I have a rough idea of the number of refugees outside the camps who are still without houses?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: It is difficult to give any idea about that. We have got the numbers of those who are in camps and those who are in evacuee houses. It is not possible to give the number of those who are not either in the camps or in the evacuee houses.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether evacuees who are coming back from Pakistan are selling their houses at abnormal prices?

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How many of our friends are working there in this?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have a few social workers.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated in reply to (b) that the figures are not available. He gave during the last session the figure of 5,000 as recovered. May I know whether that figure given in the last session is correct?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think I have said even in this that 5,671 persons have been recovered. The total number to be recovered was put on a much higher level. It was suggested from Pakistan that there were about 30,000 to 40,000 women to be recovered from India.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that abducted women from Pakistan are released only if women belonging to Pakistan and living in India are released?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** No.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Government satisfied with this work of recovery or are there any proposals to take other steps to recover at a faster rate?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We are not satisfied with the recoveries that have been effected and we have set up machinery which is intended to accelerate this recovery in the future.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Who is in-charge of these abducted women? Yourself or the Prime Minister?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am in-charge of it on behalf of the Prime Minister.

#### INDIANS IN JAPAN

**\*870. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total number of Indian Nationals in Japan and how many of them are engaged in business?

(b) What was their population before the last war and what is it now?

(c) Are Indians from India permitted to enter Japan and engage themselves in business?

(d) If so, are there any terms and conditions on which such permission is granted?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The total number of Indian nationals in Japan in the second week of February 1949 was 170. Of these 115 were engaged in business.

(b) The Indian population in Japan before the last war is reported to have been about 1,500.

(c) and (d). Indians are allowed to enter Japan for business purposes provided they are considered likely to contribute to the economic rehabilitation of Japan. Such visitors have to be recommended by the Government of India and cleared for entry into Japan by the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers' Headquarters, through the Indian Liaison Mission.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many applications arising out of (d) were received, how many rejected and how many accepted?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I require notice of that.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it true that several businessmen who wanted to go to Japan have complained that permits have not been given to them as easily as they ought to be?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** All applications for permits are considered by the Government and Government issue permits to those who are considered likely to further Indian business in Japan.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the recommendation of the Government as far as these applications are concerned, accepted by the Government of Japan or always some hindrance is put by the Government of Japan when these applications are recommended?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is not the Government of Japan which accepts or rejects the applications. It is the Allied Powers' Headquarters who control this. Generally our recommendations are accepted.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the SCAP authorities show any discrimination as between Americans and Indians in the matter of business and trade?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Is there any proposal to send a delegation to Japan to find out the possibility of trade with that country?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Not for the moment but the possibility may be taken into consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether some of the businessmen in Bombay made an application for permission to go to Japan and Government of India accepted and the Japanese Government refused?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not know this particular case. If the honourable member likes, I will make enquiries.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it true that it takes more than three months for a businessman to get a permit or get a reply?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** We try to expedite the issue of permits but as my friend is aware, it is not in our hands to issue permits. They are received from Japan. It is possible that specific cases are delayed but we try to expedite them generally as much as possible.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Are Indians who had business in Japan before the war allowed now to go back and resume their business.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have Government received complaints from business quarters that there are many difficulties when they send these applications?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware of any such complaint with regard to difficulties here but it is possible there might be difficulties in Japan in getting their entries sanctioned by the Government of Japan.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any Advisor on behalf of the Government of India to advise the SCAP Authorities in this matter?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is the Indian Liaison Mission which is there on our behalf and which does this work.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Are Indians domiciles in Japan allowed to come to India if they ask for passports?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes.

#### REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM WESTERN PAKISTAN CANTONMENTS

**\*871. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to rehabilitate refugees from the Western Pakistan Cantonments?

(b) Was any representation received from the All-India Cantonment Association in this respect and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No such case has been reported to us so far. In fact, there have been only three or four sales since this agreement was arrived at.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Government take any action against those people who try to sell their houses at abnormal prices?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not know what action can be taken except that the people who offer abnormal prices must be persuaded not to do so.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the present condition of the houses which have been abandoned by Sikhs and Hindus in Western Pakistan?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was this subject of evacuee houses in Pakistan and India and their allotment on a reciprocal basis discussed at any of the recent Inter-Dominion Conferences?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why not? Was it not an important enough subject to be discussed?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, this question was discussed much earlier and as a result, the Evacuee Property Act was enacted in both the Dominions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When was this, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Long before.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Are there any houses of evacuees not requisitioned by the Government, but taken over by the refugees themselves?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Many of the Houses were taken by the refugees or displaced persons. Those taken by the refugees were requisitioned. In cases where houses were taken possession of such as Government quarters, steps are being taken to eject them and to provide them with alternative accommodation.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is it a fact that some big money lenders in Delhi have managed to get very cheaply some of the houses belonging to the evacuees that left India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have no information on the subject.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Is it a fact that Hindus coming from Pakistan are not able to sell their houses, or even if they sell, they are purchased at cheap prices?

**Mr. Deputy\*Speaker:** Selling their houses, where?

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** In Pakistan.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I do not think it arises.

#### RESTORATION OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

**\*869. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether continued efforts are made to bring the abducted women of Indian Nationals from the Pakistan territory?

(b) If so, how many were brought during the period from 1st July, 1948 to date?

(c) What is the number so far remaining untraced and those traced but not brought into India?

(d) What are the difficulties in the way of bringing them into India?

(e) What is the approximate number of Pakistan abducted women in India.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar** (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) Yes.

(b) 302 abducted women and children were recovered in Pakistan and sent to India during this period.

(c) The exact number of women and children not yet traced and those traced but not brought into India, is not known. We have so far registered 12,707 cases of abductions and 5,671 persons have been recovered. On the other hand a third of the women recovered were not on our lists.

(d) Most of the women recovered in Pakistan have been brought to India. Difficulties are however experienced in the case of some on account of their personal reluctance to return to their original families.

(e) It is difficult to give a dependable estimate of even the approximate number.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What is the agency now functioning in Pakistan to recover Hindu and Sikh abducted women?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Recovery is made by the Pakistan authorities helped by certain of our social workers.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is the Government quite sure about the good functioning of the Pakistan agency which is now functioning for the recovery of abducted women?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Unless disillusioned, I take the Pakistan Government's assurances at their face value.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that some of the Districts of Pakistan such as Jhelum, etc., bordering on Pakistan and the Kashmir border, have all along been considered by Pakistan as closed districts and no recovery has ever taken place there?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They were treated as closed districts and recovery in those districts was not as good as elsewhere. But, some have been recovered even from those districts.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What is the proportion of these women who have been recovered as opposed to the total abductions in those districts?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It is very difficult for me to give figures; but I think it was a small number.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is our representative in Pakistan sending periodical reports to the Government of India in respect of abducted women?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes; we do get weekly reports, I think.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is the latest position in regard to these closed districts? Are they open now, or are they being opened?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We are trying to extend the recovery operations to these districts as well.

**Sri Raj Bahadur:** What is the number of Pakistan abducted women recovered in India and sent to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think the total number is about four thousand and odd.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How many friends Government of India have on that side to work voluntarily for recovery of these women and are facilities being given to these friends to go and trace these women and bring them back?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Pakistan authorities do give assistance to these people but the recovery has to be made by the Pakistan Authorities and not by our people.

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** My honourable friend himself happens to be a member of the committee which is examining the question of fair wages and profit-sharing.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the Honourable Minister, in the course of a recent speech at Ahmedabad declared that industry and capital have failed to honour one of the terms of the Industrial Truce, to the effect that they should construct workers' dwellings to the tune of a few crores? Is it a fact that he made such a statement?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I do not remember having said that in those terms. I mentioned something about industrial housing; but that was at Bombay, and not at Ahmedabad, I think.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know what steps Government are taking to persuade the capitalists to stick to their assurance about profit-sharing?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That requires a long statement. Next question.

#### PETROL INDUSTRY

\*873. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the petrol sources in the Indian Union?

(b) Is it a fact that all these petrol mines are under lease to foreign companies?

(c) Have Government any scheme or proposal for the development of petrol industry?

(d) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps are being taken by Government to nationalise them?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Petroleum in Commercial quantities has been found only in Assam, where it is actually being produced. Other likely areas are being investigated.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government are considering the possibilities of setting up refineries to deal with imported Crude, of manufacturing synthetic oil from low-grade coal, and of developing Power Alcohol for admixture with motor spirit.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration. Attention is invited to the undertaking given in para 4 of the Industrial Policy Resolution dated the 6th April 1948.

**Seth Govind Das:** Besides Assam, which are the other areas in India now under investigation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The programme of survey includes, for the year 1948-49, geological and geophysical investigations for oil in Cutch, Kathiawar, Assam and East Punjab.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government any report in regard to Bastar State where it is suspected there is sufficient oil?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Government does not act on mere rumours; but it is intended at a later stage to send a party to Bastar also.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know what is the capital invested in Digboi Oils and whether there is a proposal before Government for its nationalisation? Also whether there is any survey contemplated near about the Naga Hills.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As regards the capital invested, I require notice. As regards any proposal for nationalisation, the answer is already given in (c).

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** What is the amount of petrol produced in Assam?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** For the year 1946, the quantity of petrol produced in Assam was about 19 million gallons, in 1947, it was 17 million gallons and in 1948, up to September, it was 14 million gallons.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** What is the duration of the various leases to the foreign concerns?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Each lease is governed by particular terms, and I require notice to give these details.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** May I know how long it will take to set up our own refineries?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is a difficult question to answer. The position is, certain technicians were invited by Government of India and they have surveyed the field. They will make a report to their respective principals and companies concerned, and they will submit a report. It is expected that this report will be submitted by about June 1949.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know in what parts of Assam surveys are going on now?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What are the reasons for the decrease in the oil output in Digboi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice for that also.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the longest period of these leases?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Lest I should give incorrect information, I require notice for this.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What proportion of our total demand is met by the production in Assam?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Between seven to eight percent.

#### RAMAPADASAGAR PROJECT

\*874. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have notified to the Government of Madras their inability to finance the Ramapadasagar Project?

(b) If so, what are the special reasons for this?

(c) Is it a fact that most of the preliminary work on this project has been done?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) No. The Government of India have, however, advised the Government of Madras that the present is not an opportune time to start work on such an ambitious scheme.

(b) The reasons for advising postponement of the project are the very heavy requirements of materials, technical difficulties and large requirements of foreign and domestic funds.

(c) It is correct that quite a lot of preliminary work has been done but considerable more work will have to be done before construction can start.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). Displaced persons from Cantonment areas in Western Pakistan are entitled to the same rehabilitation benefits as other displaced persons from Western Pakistan. A representation was received from the All India Cantonment Association regarding the rehabilitation of such persons in the Cantonment areas of India. As a result it has been decided to examine and reassess the requirements of the armed forces in regard to land in the existing Indian cantonments. Any land found surplus to these requirements will be utilised for rehabilitating displaced persons from cantonments of Western Pakistan. For the time being the Ministry of Defence have agreed to consider on merits applications by such displaced persons for allotment of land in cantonment areas.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that this question of All India Cantonments Association have been hanging on for the last nine months?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** May be. As I have already stated this question is with the Defence Ministry and they have agreed that in the case of individual applications for land, they will consider them on merits.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the Defence Ministry has allotted plots to many businessmen for Ice Factories without holding any auction and against the rules of the Cantonment Boards and still for these refugees these are not available? Will the honourable Minister kindly expedite it?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I must ask for notice. If the honourable member gives me any particulars, I will have enquiries made.

#### TRUCE PLAN BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR

**\*872. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the contemplated plan for bringing about a truce between capital and labour has materialised?

(b) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) Did all parties agree to the truce during the conference held for the purpose?

(d) What steps do Government intend to take to implement the said truce?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) There has been a noticeable decline in the volume of industrial disputes during the year 1948, as compared with 1947. But strikes and the threat of strikes have by no means been eliminated altogether.

(b) A complete stoppage of industrial disputes in the prevailing economic conditions was not to be expected.

(c) The Industrial Truce Resolution was accepted in their personal capacity by persons who participated in the Industries Conference held in December 1947. Subsequently the following organisations of employers and workers intimated their acceptance of the resolution:

The All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Employers' Federation of India; Indian Federation of Labour; and Indian National Trade Union Congress.

(d) The following action has been taken or is being taken:

(i) In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Ministry of Industry and Supply resolution dated the 6th April 1948 in which Government accepted the Truce Resolution, a Central Advisory Council of Labour has been constituted to consider *inter alia* questions regarding fair wages to labour, fair return on capital, reasonable reserves, labour's share of surplus profits. The major Provinces have also set up Provincial Advisory Boards.

(ii) Works Committees and Production Committees are being set up in a large number of industrial establishments in which one hundred or more workmen are employed.

(iii) The conciliation and adjudication machinery both in the Central and Provincial fields has been strengthened. The Central Government has set up two Standing Tribunals, one each at Dhanbad and Calcutta.

(iv) It is proposed to overhaul the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 with a view to providing more effective machinery for settling industrial disputes and ensuring better co-ordination in the awards of tribunals.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether in that conference of industrialists and labour, which met in Delhi, the question of profit-sharing by labour was considered, and if so with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** At the conference which met in December 1947, the resolution on industrial truce was adopted, and mention was made in that resolution about profit-sharing.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** And with what result, may I know? And is it a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in their meeting repudiated any kind of profit-sharing by labour?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** At that time, the industrialists who were present in the Industries Conference, were party to the resolution. After that, when they came to realise the implications of profit-sharing, there has been repudiation from certain not very important organisations of industrialists.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Are the Government aware of a large number of cases in which the industrialists have violated the awards of industrial tribunals? If so, do Government regard such an attitude consistent with the industrial truce? If not, what steps do Government propose to take to enforce the awards of industrial tribunals?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** There has been violation of awards from both sides. And Government are taking steps to amend the Industrial Disputes Act in order to make sure that the awards of tribunals are effectively implemented both by the employees and the employers.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Are Government satisfied that they have implemented the terms of the Industrial Truce, in regard to their own obligations?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** As I have explained already, we have been taking steps to implement, on our part, the Industrial Truce Resolution. As my Honourable friend is aware, we have already set up the Advisory Council which has taken up the question of fair wages and profit-sharing.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** What concrete steps have Government taken with regard to the construction of houses for the workmen?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** How does this question arise, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That is going into too many details.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is a fact that the production output, in respect of coal, yarn, textiles, and certain portions of iron and steel, has been increased during this period?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Certainly so.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Therefore, is it not a fact, that the labourers have fulfilled their obligation under this truce?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have said that on more than one occasion.

**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** What steps are being taken by the Government to expedite the implementation of a commitment regarding fair wages and profit-sharing?



the purchase of ships from sterling areas—will preference be given to ships from the sterling area?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is not a question of preference, because we will require more ships than are readily available either in the sterling or in the Dollar area.

#### FOREIGNERS IN INDIAN EMBASSY IN U.S.A.

**\*876. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that there are only about 20 Indians working on the Indian Embassy Staff in the United States of America out of the total number of about 300 clerks working there?

(b) Have Government considered the employment of more Indians on the Embassy staff in the United States of America?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The total number of ministerial and inferior servants in the Chancery including the Information Services in the Embassy at Washington is 98, of whom six are Indians. The non-Indians are mostly British or British-Canadian subjects recruited locally on a contract basis.

(b) In accordance with the accepted policy of the Government of India that all appointments in Indian Missions abroad should, as far as possible, be held by Indians, the non-Indian staff in the Indian Embassy, Washington is being replaced by Indians gradually. In the case of certain typists, routine grade clerks and the messenger staff, this change over would involve heavy additional expenditure and is therefore not considered desirable at present.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that there are many people from India who applied to Government to join the staff on the same pay that is given to the staff which is recruited in the United States?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Persons who are sent to Washington or any other Embassy, are sent from the staff which is working in the External Affairs Department here. Any direct application to the Embassy at Washington cannot be entertained, because all persons who are taken on are taken on here according to rules.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that none of our Embassies or Consulates abroad is completely staffed by Indians?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is true but my honourable friend is aware that some of the staff in places like London and Washington, which were working before, had been recruited from British or British-Canadians or from the nationals of the country where our Embassies or Missions existed, and it is not possible for us to dismiss them or do away with the staff which has been engaged on a contractual basis. When their contracts expire, we will take the first opportunity of replacing them by Indian staff and I may inform my honourable friend that it is being done now.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Does this number, 98, include those employed by the Purchasing Mission also, and if not, how many of those employed in the Purchasing Mission are Indians and how many of the others are non-Indians?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have not the figures here. If my honourable friend wants I will supply them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** So it does not include the staff of the Purchasing Mission.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the salary paid to the steno typists and clerks?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am sorry I have not got the information here. I think the pay differs according to grades.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have Government considered the desirability of employing at least temporarily some of the students and scholars sent from here at Government cost and whom we are not able to employ here after they finish their studies there?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Ex-scholars or ex-students who are studying in the United States, if they are fit by their qualification for service in the External Affairs Ministry, can be taken by the Ministry and then asked to work in that particular Embassy; otherwise, students who go out for different subjects need not, at the same time, be fit to do some work in the Embassy at Washington or New York.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** My question is.....

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru rose—**

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Honourable the Prime Minister.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** My question is whether Government have at all considered the desirability of doing so.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order order. The Honourable the Prime Minister.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I point that there is no difference of opinion between any Member of Government and any other member of this House about the extreme desirability of employing Indians and only Indians as far as possible in all our foreign establishments. The only question is of certain difficulties in regard to finance and personnel. It is not merely a question of salary. If a person is sent from here to there, we are responsible for sending not only him but sending his whole family from here to there, so that the expenses involved become considerable. Now, this figure of 93, or whatever it is, is a figure which consists largely of low-grade clerks and messenger boys and the like. Now, if we send people of that grade from here, the cost is far greater than the salary involved. I have no doubt that ultimately we should keep everybody in a foreign establishment who is an Indian, but the fact is that immediately it will be difficult to get either the required personnel of that type because that type of personnel who are very good typists and very good men when here, when sent there they require a considerable period of time to fit in with the new environments and therefore may become rather a burden than help. Of course, we want to do that gradually, but the expense is considerable.

As for the suggestion made by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta about students, undoubtedly they should be employed, but the students who are sent are sent for special studies, not to become second grade clerks in America!

**Seth Govind Das:** But may I know whether there are some such people available who would be willing to go from India without taking their family?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any foreign embassy. . . .

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I have called the next question.

#### REPATRIATION OF INDIANS FROM MALAYA

**\*877. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that batches of Indians are being interned and repatriated from Malaya to India and if so, how many Indians have so far been repatriated and on what grounds?

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know what steps are being taken to see that all the work that has been done does not go into waste, and whether Government are maintaining any engineering staff there to continue the readings and continue other work that may be required?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** This scheme is entirely under the administrative control of the Government of Madras and I have every reason to believe that all these factors will be taken into consideration by that Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know why the Honourable Minister called this an ambitious project? Is it a necessity?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is ambitious because the money that will be required is more than Rs. 130 crores. It will take 19 years for completion and when it starts it will absorb the entire engineering staff of the Madras Government and the whole of the cement and steel available will be also absorbed!

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that in spite of the reasons given by my honourable friend, that the three American experts who were brought over here and were consulted, had tendered the advice to the Government of India that it is a feasible proposition? And is it a fact also that there are certain American firms who have applied to undertake this project and complete it?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is feasible. There is no doubt about that but the conditions for Government undertaking any particular scheme are already stated.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was whether it was a necessity or whether it would increase the national wealth of the country.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** With respect to this particular question, there are other schemes costing less which will give better results and will be completed quickly.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Why is this scheme left to the Provincial Government and why is not the Central Government helping the Provincial Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Normally any scheme which embraces one particular province is left to the control of that province. When a scheme embraces more than one province, then the Centre comes in.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is the Madras Government fully in accord with the idea that the scheme should be proceeded with immediately and is the Central Government of a different opinion with regard to it?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The Madras Government is naturally anxious, but there are other factors weighing with us and those factors have been detailed already.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is it the idea of the Central Government that this scheme should be postponed indefinitely?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No, Sir.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Is the Government aware of the total production if the scheme comes into being?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Government are aware of that.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the scheme be able to produce much electricity?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is a multi-purpose project. It will produce food, power and fish also!

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** In view of the shortage of coal in the country....

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The honourable member is being argumentative!

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** It has been indicated by the Honourable Minister that the project will take 19 years to complete: that the entire engineering staff will be employed: that it can be taken up by stages and the first stage should be completed within the next five years and certain results will be obtained by way of food.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** If the honourable member is very anxious to know the details, I will tell him that the foundation is about 300 feet and even the filling up of the foundation will take seven years.

#### PURCHASE OF SHIPS FROM U. S. A. FOR INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

**\*875. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to purchase three big ships for the Indian Mercantile Marine from the United States of America and to entrust them to the Indian Shipping Companies?

(b) What is the cost of these ships and on what condition will they be handed over to the Shipping Companies?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) In anticipation of the setting up of the first Shipping Corporation, the Indian Embassy in Washington, had been requested to investigate the possibility of securing a few ships for the Corporation in the United States. Information has been received that they have provisionally selected two ships for purchase.

(b) The purchase transactions have not yet been completed and it is not possible to indicate the price at which the ships will be purchased. Any ships thus acquired will be handed over to the Corporation at cost for operation on its own account.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How old are the ships?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have no definite information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister say whether these ships are in proper working order?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Certainly: that will be the principal consideration.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is not it possible to buy from the sterling area?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, certain negotiations are also going on in the sterling area for ships.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the honourable Minister tell the House what is the tonnage of these ships?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The gross tonnage of one ship is 7,161 and of the other 7,217: and dead weight, that is cargo capacity, is approximately 10,000 tons.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Minister inform the House whether these are the Victory ships or the Liberty ships, because it has been proved that the Liberty ships are of no use at all. I hope the Government are not investing money on the Liberty ships.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am not in a position to express any opinion on the Liberty ships. But these two ships are what are called the Canadian Victory ships.

**Seth Govind Das:** As the negotiations for purchasing these ships are not complete—as the Honourable Minister has said that negotiations are going on for

(b) What is the total number of casualties, killed and wounded, of Indians living in Malaya up to date in the Malayan disturbances?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 416 by Shri V. C. Kesva Rao on the 16th February 1949. The latest information shows that 58 Indian nationals have so far been repatriated to India from Malaya.

(b) The necessary information is available only up to 31st December 1948 and is as follows:

|                           | Killed | Injured |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|
| Indian Regular Police     | 6      | 29      |
| Indian Special Constables | 7      | 4       |
| Indian Civilians          | 11     | 14      |

#### ISRAEL'S APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF UNITED NATIONS

**\*878. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Israel has applied for admission to membership of the United Nations?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Yes. Israel applied for admission to the membership of the United Nations and the application was referred to the Security Council under Article 4 of the Charter. The Security Council did not recommend to the United Nations General Assembly Israel's application as it did not obtain the necessary majority in the Council in support of this application. It is not known whether Israel has renewed this application for membership or not.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Deputy Minister's attention been drawn to the Press report this morning—I wonder if he reads the papers every morning—has his attention been drawn to the Press report this morning that Israel's application for membership of the United Nations has been brought forward on the Security Council's agenda to be taken as the first item of discussion today?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** If it is taken, the question will then arise. Secondly we are not members of the Security Council; so it does not arise for us.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** That is not the question. The question is: Is the question of supporting the application of Israel for membership of the U.N.....

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** *rose*—

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I have not finished my question—is the question of supporting the application of Israel for membership of the U. N. under the consideration—active or otherwise—of Government?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The question is not before us. It is before the Security Council, and as I said we are not members of the Security Council, so it does not arise for us.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath** *rose*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I have called the next question. The matter does not relate to the Government of India. It is for the Security Council. Next question.

#### MINISTERS OF DIFFERENT RANKS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**\*879. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the status, emoluments, functions and powers of a Minister of cabinet rank, a Minister of State, and a Deputy Minister respectively; and

(b) whether any increase in the number of Ministers in any category or categories is contemplated in the near future?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) The emoluments of a Minister of Cabinet rank are governed by the provisions of the Salaries of Ministers Act, 1947. He is entitled to a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month, and a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per month. In addition, he is entitled to a rent free residence. A Minister of Cabinet rank is in general charge of the administration of the Ministry or Ministries entrusted, to him. As a member of the Cabinet, he also shares in the collective responsibility of the Cabinet as a whole.

The salary of a Minister of State is the same as that of a Minister of Cabinet rank, but the former is not entitled to any sumptuary allowance or to a rent free residence. A Minister of State has the same powers as a Minister of Cabinet rank so far as his own Ministry is concerned, but is not a member of the Cabinet. He attends meetings of the Cabinet only when specially invited to do so in connection with any subject for which he is responsible.

The salary of a Deputy Minister is Rs. 2,000 per month. He is not entitled to any allowances or to a rent free residence. He assists the Minister to whom he is attached in the performance of such functions as may be assigned to him by the Minister.

(b) There is no such present intentions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there Ministers of State with portfolio and Ministers of State without portfolio, that is to say, without any subject for which he or they are responsible?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I presume the honourable member is referring to the Minister of State in the Transport and Railway Ministries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** No, no. Just behind the Prime Minister is the Minister of State without portfolio I am referring to.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Oh! Yes, the Chief Whip has the status and position of a Minister of State and is responsible for certain parliamentary activities and also he is connected with the Prime Minister's Secretariat in this matter.

**Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister make a statement now that before the new election there would be no further appointments as far as Ministers of State are concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have not followed the question.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** He wants an assurance from the Honourable the Prime Minister that before the next election no more appointments of Deputy Ministers will be made.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** If I gave that assurance, it might not be approved of by other members of the House!

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know why there is a difference in the salary of the Ministers of Cabinet rank and the State Ministers and Deputy Ministers? I want to know particularly as to whether this difference has been made because they differ in their capacity for work or in their ability or qualifications?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The honourable member is giving the reason himself.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** No, Sir. I want to know.....

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I have heard sufficiently.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is that question disallowed, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Then I want to put another question.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** No.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao rose—**

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if it is a fact. . .

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, order. Mr. Tirumala Rao.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With reference to part (a) of the question, is it necessary that there should be so many categories of Ministers such as Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers, when more or less their functions seem to be identical?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Obviously they were appointed because it was considered necessary.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Besides salaries and emoluments, is there any difference in their status and functions?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That question has been answered already.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that only recently orders were issued that Deputy Ministers will not be allowed to fly the National Flag over their residences?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** How does it arise out of this question?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** It arises from the status and privileges of different categories of Ministers.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I do not think it arises.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the Triangle which used to decorate the cars of Ministers was removed from the cars of the Ministers of State?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Such details ought not to be raised here. They should be left to the Prime Minister who is in charge of the Cabinet as a whole.

This question has been answered sufficiently. Next question.

#### FOUR YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN FOR U. K.

**\*880. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London which he attended in October, 1948, the four year economic plan for the United Kingdom was discussed; and

(b) whether any commitment on behalf of India was made in connection therewith, and if so, what it was?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). The discussions at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference were confidential and whatever was decided to be made public was contained in Press communiques issued at the time. I might, however, add that statements were made on behalf of the United Kingdom Government about their plans for the information of the Conference. There was no question of any commitment; none was asked for and, none was made.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the press communique issued at the conclusion of this conference mentioned that there were discussions regarding the formation of a Western Bloc in Europe as well as about Commonwealth defence?

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The honourable member is apparently trying to push in another question here which he has also put separately.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I have not put any other question at all. I do not know what question the Honourable the Prime Minister is referring to.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot obviously state from memory what a certain press communique said or did not say. I should like to inform the House that whatever was said or done there was in the nature of statements made by representatives of other governments for the information of others. There is no question of any commitment on our part, or in fact on any Government's part.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The answer of the Honourable the Prime Minister referred to some press communique issued at the close of the Conference. As we have not had the benefit of seeing the communique, will the Prime Minister be so good as to place a copy of it on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is not possible for me to remember all the press communiques issued anywhere.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister lay on the table of the House either a statement on the contents of the press communique or a copy of the same, as we have not seen it in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There were press communiques after every day's meeting of the Conference. It was not just one, sometimes there were such communiques twice a day. There were a number of meetings at every conference, after which such communiques were issued.

#### HOLDING UP OF IMPORTED AND OTHER GOODS IN KARACHI

**\*881. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated value of the consignments of imported machinery and goods belonging to residents of India held up in Karachi or goods purchased before 15th August, 1947 by them in territories which now form part of Pakistan which have not been delivered so far and for which claims have been registered with Government?

(b) the steps taken by Government to recover the same and the result thereof; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The information is not available.

(b) and (c). As a result of Inter Dominion discussions, India and Pakistan have agreed that applications for the recovery of such goods should be favourably considered. A copy of the Press Note issued by the Ministry of Commerce, informing the Indian Merchants of the procedure they should follow for getting release of their consignments held up at Karachi, is laid on the table of the House. Our Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, has also been instructed to render all possible assistance to these merchants in the matter.

#### PRESS NOTE

##### Procedure for Release of Imported Goods held up at Karachi

Agreement exists between India and Pakistan that imported goods—shipped to and paid for in either Dominion before December 31, 1947 out of the undivided exchange account—should be allowed to be re-exported to the other Dominion wherever it is established that the goods were originally intended for consumption in that Dominion. This was one of the decisions reached at the Inter Dominion Conference in Karachi in May 1948, when the question of securing the release of goods intended for India but originally imported into Karachi was considered.

While certain quantities of such goods are being released, considerable difficulty—often of a procedural character—is still being experienced by merchants in India whose goods have been so held up. In order to facilitate the early release of such goods, persons or firms whose consignments are still under detention should apply for export permits to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, with the necessary documentary evidence including Bill of Lading, Exporters' Invoice, Customs Bill of Entry and Bank Certificate regarding the place, date and mode of payments.

They should also send copies of their applications to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, Mohatta Building, Meleod Road, Karachi.

Ministry of Commerce,

New Delhi, October 26, 1949

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether any effort was made by the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry to collect this information and whether or not they received several representations from Indians whose goods are lying at Karachi for the last two years?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact this was the function of the Commerce Ministry and a press note was issued by the Commerce Ministry in that behalf asking persons having consignments at Karachi to get into touch with the Imports and Exports Controller, Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it because the Pakistan Government did not cooperate in the matter or is it because of our own indifference in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is not because of our indifference. We have got our own Trade Commissioner in Pakistan who was also directed to give all possible help to these merchants.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have not Government estimated the value of the goods lying there which would be worth many lakhs?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** They may be worth lakhs or even crores. The whole point is that to get back their consignments, they were requested to get into touch with our Trade Commissioner in Pakistan and also the Exports and Imports Controller, Commerce Ministry and if they had done it I am sure they would have received all possible help.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that the Government received a representation from the Iron dealers of Delhi in respect of goods worth about 8 lakhs purchased by them prior to August 15th, 1947 and which have not been delivered to them yet?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** So far as I am concerned I am not aware of it but if the honourable member wants me I will make enquiries from the Commerce Ministry.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have not the papers been referred to the honourable Minister?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I will require notice of that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the Pakistan Government in Karachi have banned the export from Karachi of iron and steel goods? Is it not a fact that several merchants in Bombay have also made representations to Karachi and they have not been able to remove their goods from Karachi for the reason that there is a ban on them?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is a fact that Pakistan has banned the export of certain goods and it is provided in the agreement that if the consignments contained any of those goods they will not be re-exported. They will be liable to be sold in Pakistan itself.

## DISPERSAL OF REFUGEE IN CAMPS

\*882. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Refugee Relief Camps still working in India with their location and the number of inmates in each camp;

(b) when each of these camps is likely to be closed; and

(c) the arrangements proposed to be made for the disposal of the inmates of such camps before their closure?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The honourable member is referred to reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 115 by Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir on the 3rd February, 1949.

(b) Government of India have advised the Provincial Governments to convert the Relief Camps into Work Centres, as soon as possible. It is not possible to state the exact date of closing each camp.

(c) The proposal is to reduce by progressive stages distribution of gratuitous relief and at the same time to arrange for giving remunerative work for such of the persons as are not able to find gainful employment. Persons, who have found gainful employment, will be permitted to continue to stay in the Camps until alternative accommodation is provided under the various housing schemes.

## PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PETROL

\*883. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of production and consumption of petrol in the country for each of the last three years;

(b) whether any attempts have been made in recent years to discover fresh sources of supply of petrol.

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) when the present control over the distribution of petrol is likely to be removed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the table.

(b) Yes. Search for mineral oil has always formed an important part of the activities of the Geological Survey of India. The programme for 1948-49 includes a detailed geological and geophysical investigation for oil in Cutch, Kathiawar, Assam and East Punjab.

(c) The investigations are still in progress and it is not possible to judge the result at present.

(d) The question of de-control of petrol is constantly under review. But it is not possible at present to abolish petrol rationing in view of the supply position, inland transportation capacity and the need for controlling distribution during emergencies. The position is, however, constantly under review with a view to lifting the control as soon as conditions permit.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [4TH MARCH 1949]

## STATEMENT

| Production        |             | (Only for territories in Indian Union) |             |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1946              | 19,418,400  | Gallons                                | Approximate |
| 1947              | 17,439,360  | Gallons                                |             |
| 1948              | 14,366,950  | Gallons                                |             |
| Consumption       |             | (Only for territories in Indian Union) |             |
| 1946              | 118,682,000 | Gallons                                | Approximate |
| 1947              | 136,253,440 | Gallons                                |             |
| 1948              | 111,219,429 | Gallons                                |             |
| (up to September) |             |                                        |             |

(up to September)

## LOTTERY TO RAISE FUNDS FOR REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

\*884. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether an application has been received from the Government of East Punjab to start a state lottery to raise funds for the rehabilitation of refugees?

(b) What are the details of the lottery and what decision have Government taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) No details were received. The proposal was not acceptable to the Government of India.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has the proposal been dropped?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Of course it has been dropped.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What are the reasons for not considering it feasible?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The reasons for the rejection are:

(i) Government did not subscribe to the view that the end justified the means. A lottery is only an appeal to the gambling instincts and should not be encouraged by the Government on moral grounds.

(ii) Those who will gamble (and there may be refugees amongst them) may not be in a position to afford to do so.

(iii) The Government accepted the task of rehabilitation of displaced persons as a sacred trust to be discharged out of its general resources. It could not be held that lack of funds alone was responsible for delay in this work.

(iv) For a Government to resort to a lottery for raising funds is to admit its bankruptcy and it would adversely affect its credit both inside and outside the country.....

**Honourable Members:** That is enough.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether this is the personal view of the Honourable Minister or the matter was considered by the Cabinet as a whole?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact when I am making an answer it is supposed to be my view.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish lotteries all over the country?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I think this question should be addressed to the Honourable the Home Minister.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Since life itself is generally accepted as a gamble do Government consider doing away with human life in this country?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of the fact that the Government of India has already introduced a system of lottery for loans every three years or every year I do not remember the period.....

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is an argument.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** In view of the fact that prize bonds which have been instituted as a savings scheme do not constitute a lottery, will Government reconsider their decision in regard to this?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That is another piece of argument.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the Honourable the Prime Minister agrees with the view expressed in the House by the Honourable Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Such details they are not bound to go into.

## (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

## URBANISATION OF CERTAIN LOCALITIES IN NEW DELHI

\*885. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India contemplate urbanisation of the localities known as Parliament Street, Queensway and Minto Road by constructing multi-storeyed buildings in place of the existing single storeyed buildings and on the open spaces in between and around the present buildings?

(b) Is it proposed to pull down the existing single-storeyed buildings and to replace them by new multi-storeyed buildings?

(c) If so, what would be the expenditure in pulling them down?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes, Government have accepted the principle of urbanisation of these localities.

(b) It is not proposed to pull down all existing buildings simultaneously but to replace them gradually by multi-storeyed buildings according to a carefully worked out and phased programme of development.

(c) Urbanisation schemes in respect of these localities have not yet been fully worked out and so the total expenditure likely to be incurred cannot yet be estimated. I may however add that having regard to the value of land in these localities the gradual replacement of single-storeyed buildings by multi-storeyed structure will be very good investment when the urbanisation schemes are completed.

## CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS IN DELHI

\*886. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any scheme for constructing quarters for Class III and Class IV Secretariat staff of the Central Government Offices in Delhi?

(b) If so, has any scheme been prepared and at what cost?

(c) What are the details of the said scheme and by which time is it likely to be completed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

| S. I. No. | Name of scheme                                            | Amount of administrative approval | Part of schemes                                          | Date of commencement        | Probable date of completion |                               |                               |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Progress of work up to 31st January 1949.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Remarks |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
|           |                                                           |                                   |                                                          |                             | Building portion            | Internal services             | External services             |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |         |
| 1         | 2                                                         | 3                                 | 4                                                        | 5                           | 6                           | 7                             | 8                             |  | 9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 10      |
| (1)       | Construction of 200 Officers' flats, New Delhi.           | 53,81,275                         | (a) 28 Blocks of 112 flats on Conwallis Road.            | 7-7-48                      | 6-10-49                     | 20-10-49                      | 31-10-49                      |  | Out of 200, work on 196 flats is in hand. 16 flats have reached the first floor level.                                                                                                                                           | (1) 80 flats on Gold Link Road started late due to extra time needed on the preparation of site. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport.                                                                                                                                           |         |
| (2)       | Construction of 1000 Clerks' quarters at Factory Road.    | 91,73,000                         | (a) 384 quarters<br>(b) 376 quarters<br>(c) 240 quarters | 2-7-48<br>30-8-48<br>5-1-49 | 1-7-49<br>31-5-49<br>5-9-49 | 15-7-49<br>15-6-49<br>20-9-49 | 15-7-49<br>15-7-49<br>20-9-49 |  | (a) Work on all the quarters in progress. 66 quarters have reached the first floor level.<br>(b) Work on all quarters in progress. 56 quarters have reached the 1st floor level.<br>(c) Excavation work has commenced in 64 qrs. | (2) The quarters can be connected for sewage disposal when trunk sewer is completed. Tenders for trunk sewer have been called for and work likely to commence from 1-3-49. Trunk sewer is likely to be completed by end of September 1949. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport. |         |
| (3)       | Construction of 1000 Peons' quarters at Kotla Mubarkshah. | 34,00,000                         | 1000 quarters                                            | 27-3-48                     | 31-5-49                     | 31-5-49                       | 30-6-49                       |  | Work on all quarters in progress. 158 qrs. have reached the roof level (both storeys) and in addition 146 have reached first floor level.                                                                                        | Same as for item 2 above.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |         |

(4) Construction of 1000 clerks' quarters at Timarpur.

(a) Work is in progress on 332 quarters. 4 quarters have reached the 1st floor level.

30-6-49

23-6-49

8-4-49

8-10-48

(a) 336 quarters  
(b) 664 quarters

91,73,000

Construction of 1000 clerks' quarters at Timarpur.

(4)

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(5) Construction of 250 Peons quarters.

(a) 72 quarters  
(b) 178 quarters

6,00,000

Construction of 250 Peons quarters.

(5)

(6) Construction of 665 quarters for W.C. staff.

15,96,000

Construction of 665 quarters for W.C. staff.

(6)

(7) Construction of 36 Clerks' quarters Karol-bagh.

4,86,000

Construction of 36 Clerks' quarters Karol-bagh.

(7)

For the remaining 664 quarters site is not yet available and the matter is under correspondence with the Chief Commissioner for Chandrawal site will take 512 quarters only. The rest 152 quarters will be taken after the dismantling of old quarters at Timarpur and clearance of site. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport. The remaining 178 can be commenced only when old quarters at Timarpur are dismantled and site cleared for that purpose. Work on 100 quarters has just been commenced. For others tenders are being invited. The work is likely to be completed by end of 1949. Site previously proposed for the quarters has been taken over by R.R. Ministry and as such this work could not be commenced.



## REPORT OF SRI RAM COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND COMMERCE

\*887. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received the report of the Sri Ram Committee appointed by the Export Advisory Council on Trade and Commerce?

(b) If so, what are the main recommendations made by that Committee and have Government taken any decision thereon?

(c) Have any steps been taken by Government to implement any of the recommendations made and if so, in what respect and with what results?

(d) What steps have been taken so far by Government to step up India's export trade to hard currency areas and how far have such efforts been successful?

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the report is laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). Most of the recommendations of the Committee, particularly those relating to raw jute, jute goods, tourist traffic, tea, cloth, hides and skins, manganese ore and various miscellaneous items, have either already been implemented or have been accepted in principle and are in the course of implementation. As the honourable member will appreciate, however, it will take some time to assess the results of steps taken by Government either on the recommendation of the Sri Ram Committee or otherwise to step up exports from India to hard currency countries. Moreover, Government's export policy is not the only factor affecting earnings of hard currency which are very largely influenced by other factors such as prices, competition from other countries and the nature of demand in the buying countries. On the whole, I may say that Government's policy has been one of constant liberalisation and active encouragement of exports to hard currency areas and the earnings from hard currency countries over the second half of 1948 have displayed an upward trend, though it would be too early to say to what extent the trend can be sustained and improved upon in the coming months.

## STATEMENT

Report of the Committee appointed by the Export Advisory Council to recommend to Government the steps to be taken to increase India's exports to hard currency countries.

The Committee consisting of the following met on the 23rd November, 1948 from 9.30 A.M. to 1 P.M. and again from 2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Sir Sri Ram—Chairman.

Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand—Member.

Mr. Neville Wadia—Member.

Mr. A. Jalil—Member.

Mr. Paspatti—Member.

Mr. M. P. Pai—Representative, Ministry of Industry and Supply.

Mr. S. Basu

Mr. S. Raj } Representatives, Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. K. N. Kaul—Representative, Ministry of Finance.

Mr. L. K. Jha—Member-Secretary.

2. During its deliberations, the Committee invited representation of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons and Messrs. Govan Bros. Ltd. to advise on the question of promoting tourist traffic, Mr. D. C. Ghosh to advise on the subject of tea exports to hard currency areas, Mr. Ramdas Kilachand to advise on the subject of exports of oils and oilseeds to dollar countries and Mr. B. N. Banerji of the Ministry of Commerce to advise in regard to the raw jute situation.

3. The Committee felt that in general, exports to hard currency areas should be as free from restrictions of any kinds as possible and the question of issuing open general licences for export to hard currency areas in respect of different commodities should be examined.

4. The Committee then proceeded to the discussion of the following items which were of special importance from the angle of exports to hard currency countries:

(a) *Raw Jute*.—The question was raised whether the export of raw jute upto the figure agreed to with Pakistan should be permitted to hard currency countries and to countries from which special advantages were obtained in return regardless of any possible repercussion on the jute industry which the total export of 9 lakh bales of raw jute might result in. The Committee felt that the target of exports should undoubtedly be 9 lakhs bales of raw jute but if the supply position of raw jute for the consumption of the Indian Jute industry continued to be critical, the following order of priority might be adopted in dealing with the question:

(i) Exports of jute goods to hard currency areas and countries with whom special agreements were made.

(ii) Exports of raw jute to hard currency areas and countries with whom special agreements were made.

(iii) Exports of jute goods to soft currency areas.

(iv) Exports of raw jute to soft currency areas.

(b) *Jute Goods*.—The present licensing position for hard currency areas was explained and the Committee agreed that the *status quo* should be maintained.

(c) *Oils and Oilseeds*.—The system of present quotas was explained and it was pointed out that small quotas of both linseed and groundnut had been set aside for export to hard currency areas, for which licences would issue to any party who was able to do the business. The main difficulty however was that the hard currency areas, as a rule, were not prepared to pay the present Indian prices plus duty.

It was suggested that the duty might be removed and any possible loss of revenue made up by having a small tax on the crushing of oil. As against this, the view was expressed that it might mean the raising of the price of groundnut oil, which would not be desirable.

From the prices quoted, it appeared that even with the removal of duty, the hard currency areas might not find Indian prices attractive. It was suggested therefore that if licences to soft currency areas were given to exporters in proportion to their actual exports to hard currency areas there might be an impetus to the exporters to sell even at a small loss to hard currency areas, which they would recoup from the soft currency areas.

The conclusions which the Committee came to were the following:

(i) The existence of the export duty made Indian groundnut and groundnut oil unsaleable to the hard currency areas and Indian linseed and linseed oil even to the soft currency areas. The case for the removal of duty was therefore clear although some members felt that to prevent a rise in internal prices the duty on groundnut and groundnut oil might be removed by stages.

(ii) Since the hard currency areas preferred to import the kernel or the seed in preference to the oil, exporters should be given the option to export the equivalent quantity of seed instead of the oil to the hard currency areas and if necessary, the ratio of the oil to the seed could be raised to the soft currency areas so as to maintain the over-all ratio between oil and seed.

(iii) Even the adoption of the above two measures would not suffice and exporters would find it economic to sell oils and oilseeds to hard currency areas only if for each ton they are able to export to a hard currency area they are given a licence to export a ton and a half to a soft currency country. This is on the assumption that the duty will have been removed. So long as the duty continues, exporters would only find economic to export to the hard currency areas if for each ton they export to them they are able to export two tons to a soft currency area.

(d) *Tourist Traffic*.—The Tourists constitute what is known as the invisible exports of a country. The potentialities of earning dollars by encouraging tourist traffic are considerable and it is estimated that each tourist would spend anything between 2 to 5,000 rupees in a month's stay in the country and with some encouragement, the number of tourists would easily be in a neighbourhood of 5,000 a year or more. If tourists are to be encouraged the following steps are, in the opinion of the Committee, necessary:

(i) Easy and prompt grant of visas. It was reported that at present visas are not being given to tourists as such.

- (ii) Special facilities to book railway accommodation, provided notice of a week is given, they should provide decent accommodation even at the cost of other traffic.
- (iii) Adequate hotel accommodation of suitable standard. It was brought to the Committee's notice that hotel accommodation was difficult in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi but in the other tourist centres, such accommodation was available. There had however been a general lowering standards of service in all hotels. It was suggested that an Inspector should be appointed to supervise the hotels particularly the rooms reserved for tourists. The Inspector should see that standards in regard to food and service are maintained and improved.
- (iv) Establishment of a special Government organisation to deal with the tourist traffic. The organisation should work through a number of Travel Bureaus at all important centres.
- (v) Provision of special facilities and amenities to tourists, which should include permission to use Government bungalows and dak bungalows, improved standards of hotel accommodation, facilities for joining clubs and taking part in sports, issue of petrol coupons, supply of drinks, arrangements for shikar and opportunities for cultural contacts. Performances of Indian dancing sponsored or encouraged by the State would help.
- (vi) Publicity and propaganda abroad would be necessary. The various travel agencies are equipped for the purpose and ready to undertake publicity as soon as they know that tourist traffic would be specially catered for. Additional propaganda by Government should be undertaken through the supply of posters, etc. Arrangements should also be made to publicize places which have not in the past been tourist spots, but which are likely to prove attractive. Easily understandable road charts should also be prepared.

(e) *Tea*.—There had been a decline in the exports of tea from India to U. S. A. Apart from the long-range measures to popularise tea in the States, the immediate need was to see that as large a proportion as possible of the tea consumed by the U. S. A. came from India and was supplied direct so that the dollar earnings accrued to India. The export duty on tea, it was felt, was a possible handicap in the way of India tea competing against the tea of other countries particularly Ceylon and it was felt that a reduction in the export duty and an increase in the excise duty might better serve the needs of revenue as well as of export to dollar areas. In this matter it would be preferable for the Government of India to act in consultation with the Government of Ceylon.

It was considered that the sales tax on South Indian tea which was causing a lot of confusion and difficulty should be removed so far as export of tea was concerned and the matter should be urgently pursued independently of the wider question of having a uniform sales tax system for the whole of India.

Other steps to help tea exports are improvement in the transport arrangements, increased storage space at the port of Calcutta and a review of the two per cent. commission at present charged by the auctioners of tea.

The question whether the export of tea should be subject to destination quotas was discussed. While *prima facie* it was considered desirable to have a system of destination quotas with a view to maximizing dollar earnings it was considered, that the peculiar circumstances of the tea industry required that the proposition should be discussed with the tea industry more fully before any such step was taken.

It was considered desirable that some ways should be found to prevent the tea which was earmarked for export from being diverted for internal consumption.

(f) *Cloth*.—It was felt that the export of cloth to hard currency areas should be free from all the restrictions regarding qualities, etc., which attached to soft currency areas. The quota of 77 million yards should be available for the export of piecegoods of manufactures and for mill products and handloom goods alike. The fact that handloom cloth should also go under the scheme should be publicised further.

The existence of export duty even at the present reduced level was sufficient to shut out the hard currency market. Even from the point of view of the soft currency areas, it seemed clear that very soon the ten per cent. duty would act as an impediment to export and it was felt therefore that the duty would better be removed completely. It was suggested that a possible way of making up the revenue so lost would be to have heavy excise duty on fine and superfine cloth.

The question of giving a rebate of the import duty on raw cotton where the cloth was being exported was discussed. It was felt that as a general rule it would be very difficult to decide which cloth had been manufactured out of imported cotton. The principle of

rebate might with advantage be confined to fine and superfine cloth only. As fine and superfine cloth is not generally allowed for export, but would, if the recommendation of the Committee is accepted, be so allowed for hard currency areas, the rebate would in effect amount to a subsidy to the hard currency area exports, which would be unexceptionable from the point of view of the I. T. O. Likewise if there was any difficulty at all in removing the export duty on all cloth immediately, the duty on fine and superfine cloth might be removed forthwith because this again would normally only go to the hard currency areas.

(g) *Mica and shellac*.—Both these commodities are important dollar earners. There is however no shortage in the country and hence they are not subject to any kind of export control. There is reason to believe however the taking advantage of this position, some countries are importing these two commodities from India and re-exporting them to dollar countries. It would be desirable therefore to bring them under control. Simultaneously, an open general licence for the export of these commodities to the hard currency areas should be issued so that the existence of the control does not in any way impede exports to the hard currency areas. In respect of soft currency countries also since supplies are not short, the policy should be of free licensing except in respect of countries which are known to have tried to earn dollars at our expense unless there is some assurance from them in regard to re-exports. Countries like France, Hongkong and perhaps Netherlands, which have got different rates of exchange for the sterling and dollar respectively should be particularly watched. In respect of mica, the point whether transport facilities are adequate should be examined.

(h) *Gums and resins*.—These are also in the same position as shellac and mica except that there has not so far been any reason to suspect that other countries are trading in dollars at our expense. The actual exports of these commodities to various countries should be examined to see if it would be desirable to impose control over them as in the case of mica and shellac. If such a policy appears to be necessary then the licensing procedure should be as outlined against mica and shellac.

(i) *Hides and skins*.—There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether the exports of hides of the lighter varieties should at all be allowed. Hides of the lighter varieties are the only ones that would interest the hard currency countries but the present prices are reported to be unattractive. Whatever may be the general decision regarding the export of the lighter varieties of hide, their exports to hard currency areas, if at all possible, should be permitted. It would also be desirable, both from the point of the Indian tanning industry as well as of export to hard currency areas, to take steps to bring down prices to a reasonable level. It has been suggested that the existence of an export market acts as a steadying influence upon prices and gives better security to the suppliers, who are then able to supply hides at lower prices than when the demand comes exclusively from the tanners who are in the habit of offering high prices one day and low prices another. While this is a debatable view point, there is general agreement that one of the main difficulties in regard to hides at present is the transport difficulty. Hides are very perishable commodities and unless they can be booked and moved with speed, they become useless. At many stations, bookings of hides are permitted on certain days only which means that not all the available hide is collected and consigned either to an exporter or a tanner. Since the loss of hides, which might have otherwise been used, constitutes a serious economic waste of a valuable commodity, the question of removing the difficulties should be taken in hand at once. If transport from booking stations both to port towns and tanning places in the country is made cheap and prompt, it will indirectly help as the skinning of dead animals and slaughter of uneconomical ones thus saving the good ones. The Committee also considered whether an element of stability in prices could be introduced either by the fixation of a minimum and maximum prices by Government or by Government themselves offering to buy hides at a certain price. Unfortunately, they very great differences in quality between one hides and another make such a step difficult if not impossible.

In regard to skins, it was explained that U. S. and U. K. act in co-operation, one country keeping away from the market while the other is buying. As there is no reason to believe that U. S. does not, under the existing arrangements, get all the supplies that it needs, the imposition of a control on goat-skins is not considered necessary.

(j) *Manganese and other ores*.—Government have already brought these items under control recently and continued priority to their transport should make a substantial contribution to India's dollar earnings.

(k) *Raw Cotton*.—The suggestion was made that a removal of export duty on raw cotton and the fixation of destination quotas might help in increasing its exports to the hard currency areas. Opinion on this point was divided and the view was expressed, that the removal of export duty might have an adverse effect on the prices of Indian cotton.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). The information is not available.

#### EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

**\*893. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- the number of prisoners exchanged between India and Pakistan;
- the dates on which such exchange was effected;
- whether there are any more prisoners not repatriated from either side and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- how the repatriated prisoners have been dealt with?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) 4080 Hindu and Sikh prisoners from Pakistan have so far been exchanged with 3,761 Muslim prisoners from India.

(b) The first exchange took place between 8th April, 1948 and 24th April, 1948. The second exchange commenced on 21st October, 1948 and lasted upto 3rd November, 1948.

(c) The main bulk of transferable prisoners has already been exchanged but there are a few cases of omission subsequently reported by either Dominion which are being investigated into by the respective Dominion authorities.

(d) Hindu and Sikh prisoners from West Punjab have been dealt with by East Punjab Government. So far as the prisoners from areas of West Pakistan other than West Punjab are concerned, the main principles of disposal are:

- All under-trial have been released.
- Convicts have been released, provided (a) they were not habitual offenders, or (b) convicted of offences under Sections 302, 366, 376, 395, 396 and 397 I.P.C.

#### ISSUE OF IMPORT LICENCES

**\*894. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of licences for imports issued during each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) How many of them were of the value of one lakh and more?

(c) What are the names of those who were given licences to import goods worth five lakhs and more in each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). I lay on the table two statements (Nos. I and II) showing the number of licences issued during the three years by the licensing authorities concerned as readily available from the records.

(c) I lay on the table a statement (No. III) showing the names of those licencees to whom licences were granted for Rs. 5 lakhs and more by the Development Officers (Tools and Non-Ferrous Metals). The corresponding information pertaining to such licences issued by other licensing authorities is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

#### STATEMENT I

*Total number of licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and his officers at the Ports during the period July 1947 to December 1948.*

| Year.              | Total number of licences issued. | Number of licences issued for the value of Rs. 1 lakh and over. |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| July—December 1947 | 46,800                           | 5,645                                                           |
| 1948               | 132,825                          | 16,464                                                          |
| Total              | 179,625                          | 22,109                                                          |

NOTE:—

(1) Figures prior to July 1947 have not been preserved in the Records of the Chief Controller of Imports.

(2) Figures shown against July-December 1947 include licences granted to importers in Pakistan prior to partition.

#### STATEMENT II

*Total number of licences issued, etc., by the Steel Import Controller, Calcutta, the Development Officers (Tools and Metals) during the years 1946-47 and 1948.*

| Year. | Total number of licences issued. | Number of licences issued for the value of Rs. 1 lakh and over. |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1946  | 23,036                           | *118                                                            |
| 1947  | 26,533                           | †558                                                            |
| 1948  | 28,425                           | 1,299                                                           |
| Total | 77,994                           | 1,975                                                           |

\*Excludes licences granted by the Steel Import Controller, Calcutta.

†Excludes licences granted by the Steel Import Controller, Calcutta from 1st Jan.'47 to 31st May'47

Note.—Figures shown against the years 1946 and 1947 also include licences granted to importers in Pakistan prior to partition.

|                                                      |                                                       |                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| (52) M/S. Universal Trading Co., Delhi.              | (51) M/S. Mathuradas Goverdhandas, Calcutta           | (52) M/S. Bansidar Gopaldas & Co., Swadeshi Market Bombay     |
| (53) M/S. Upper India Trading Corporation, Calcutta. | (52) M/S. National Rolling Mills Ltd. Bombay          | (53) M/S. Dosi Brothers (Bombay), Bombay.                     |
| (54) M/S. Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay               | (53) M/S. Purshotandas Narsinghdas, Calcutta          | (54) M/S. Industrial Importers & Engineers (I) Ltd. Calcutta. |
|                                                      | (54) M/S. Pragdas Mathuradas Ltd., Bombay             | (55) M/S. Murlidhar Gajananand, Calcutta.                     |
|                                                      | (55) M/S. Pragdas Mathuradas Ltd., Calcutta.          | (56) M/S. Pragdas Mathuradas Ltd., Bombay.                    |
|                                                      | (56) M/S. Pragdas Mathuradas Ltd., Bombay             | (57) M/S. Volkart Brothers, Calcutta.                         |
|                                                      | (57) M/S. Sepulchare Brothers (I) Ltd. Bombay         | (58) M/S. Mahadeo Parsad, Mirzapur.                           |
|                                                      | (58) M/S. Waldies Zinc Pigment, Calcutta.             | (59) M/S. Kunani Egg Corporation Ltd. Bombay.                 |
|                                                      | (59) M/S. Bombay & Co., Ltd., Calcutta                | (60) M/S. Hunumanprasad Pragdas, Calcutta.                    |
|                                                      | (60) M/S. Bombay & Co., Ltd., Bombay                  | (61) M/S. Estrela Bitteries Ltd., Bombay.                     |
|                                                      | (61) M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur.      | (62) M/S. D. Walidie & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.                    |
|                                                      | (62) M/S. Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., Calcutta. | (63) M/S. National Rolling Mills Calcutta.                    |
|                                                      | (63) M/S. Mahadeo Prasad Kashi Prasad, Mirzapur.      | (64) M/S. East End (I) Ltd., Calcutta.                        |

# NATIONALITY AND APPOINTMENT OF ABDUS SATTAR SETH AS PAKISTAN'S AMBASSADOR IN EGYPT

\*895. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Abdus Sattar Seth, a former member of the Constituent Assembly of India has been appointed Ambassador of Pakistan in Egypt?

(b) Did he seek or obtain the consent of the Government of India before he accepted the appointment?

(c) Does he continue to be an Indian citizen?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) In strict law, there is no definition of Indian citizenship at present, although for passport and other purposes certain persons are described as Indian citizens. This position will no doubt be cleared up as soon as the new Constitution is adopted or a Nationality law is passed. Therefore it is not easy to say at present who is, strictly speaking, an Indian citizen.

A comprehensive citizenship law will no doubt lay down the grounds upon which persons should lose their citizenship. Mr. Abdus Sattar Seth's nationality at present cannot therefore be defined with any accuracy. This will depend upon the law which India may enact on the subject. For practical purposes however, it appears desirable that when a citizen enters into a foreign civil or military service without permission of his own Government, he loses his original nationality.

## UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

\*896. **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the extent of unemployment in India?

(b) Is there any Department under the Government of India charged with the duty of collecting employment statistics?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) It is not possible to state with any measurable accuracy what the extent of unemployment is in India at present. There has been for a considerable time past a great deal of unemployment and under-employment among various classes of people. The largest number of unemployed or under-employed probably are agriculturists or agricultural labourers.

An attempt has been made to keep some record of the industrial unemployed. But even in regard to these, complete information is not available. From the registers of the Employment Exchanges under the Ministry of Labour, the number of employment seekers on the 31st December, 1948, was 2,39,033.

(b) The Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment publish every month the number of persons who register themselves for employment and the number of persons who remain on the registers of the Employment Exchange at the end of every month. An Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee is also being set up. There is at present no machinery for the collection of employment statistics covering the whole field.

According to the Government of India Act as well as the Draft Constitution, the Central Government's field is restricted to Centrally Administered Areas in

## STATEMENT III

*Names of licences to whom licences were granted for various fine arts and more by the Development officers (Tools and non-ferrous Metals) during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948.*

| No.  | 1946                                                        | No.  | 1947                                                         | No.  | 1948                                                                 |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | (1)                                                         |      | (2)                                                          |      | (3)                                                                  |
| (1)  | M/S. Alfred Herberts (India) Ltd.                           | (1)  | M/S. Alfred Herbert (I) Ltd.                                 | (1)  | M/S. Alfred Herbert (I) Ltd.                                         |
| (2)  | Associated British Machine Tool Makers                      | (2)  | M/S. General Motors (I) Ltd.                                 | (2)  | M/S. Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd.                     |
| (3)  | M/S. Bathiboi & Co.                                         | (3)  | M/S. Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd.             | (3)  | M/S. Bathiboi & Co.                                                  |
| (4)  | M/S. Francis Klein & Co.                                    | (4)  | M/S. A.C. Bottomley                                          | (4)  | M/S. Francis Klein & Co.                                             |
| (5)  | M/S. Machine Tools (India) Ltd.                             | (5)  | M/S. Bathiboi & Co. Ltd.                                     | (5)  | M/S. Machine Tools (I) Ltd.                                          |
| (6)  | M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.                             | (6)  | M/S. Francis Klein & Co. Ltd.                                | (6)  | M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.                                      |
| (7)  | M/S. W. & T. Avery                                          | (7)  | M/S. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.                   | (7)  | M/S. W. & T. Avery.                                                  |
| (8)  | M/S. William Jacks & Co. Ltd.                               | (8)  | M/S. Machine Tools (I) Ltd.                                  | (8)  | M/S. William Jacks & Co. Ltd.                                        |
| (9)  | M/S. Marshall & Sons.                                       | (9)  | M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.                              | (9)  | M/S. Power Tools Appliances & Co.                                    |
| (10) | M/S. Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.                     | (10) | M/S. W. & T. Avery                                           | (10) | M/S. Marshall & Sons.                                                |
| (11) | M/S. Healy & Gresham Ltd.                                   | (11) | M/S. William Jacks Ltd.                                      | (11) | M/S. Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.                              |
| (12) | M/S. Volkart Bros.                                          | (12) | M/S. Power Tools & Appliances & Co. Ltd.                     | (12) | Healy & Gresham Ltd.                                                 |
| (13) | M/S. General Motors Ltd.                                    | (13) | M/S. Marshall & Sons Ltd.                                    | (13) | M/S. Burn & Co.                                                      |
| (14) | M/S. Jessop & Co. Ltd.                                      | (14) | M/S. Devi Dayal & Sons.                                      | (14) | M/S. Mysore Iron & Steel Co.                                         |
| (15) | M/S. Burn & Co. Ltd.                                        | (15) | M/S. Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.                      | (15) | M/S. Precious Trading Co.                                            |
| (16) | M/S. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.                           | (16) | M/S. Healy & Gresham Ltd.                                    | (16) | M/S. Metal Box Co.                                                   |
| (17) | M/S. Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.                       | (17) | M/S. Volkart Bros.                                           | (17) | M/S. Tata Aircraft.                                                  |
| (18) | M/S. General Electric Co. Ltd.                              | (18) | M/S. Hyderabad Alwyn Metal Works Ltd.                        | (18) | M/S. Stanley Elect. Stampings.                                       |
| (19) | M/S. International General Elec. Co.                        | (19) | M/S. L. Bettigadi Esqr.                                      | (19) | M/S. Garlick & Co.                                                   |
| (20) | M/S. Balmer Lawrie & Co.                                    | (20) | M/S. Industrial Engg. Co.                                    | (20) | M/S. Praga Tools (I) Ltd.                                            |
| (21) | M/S. Praga Tools (I) Ltd.                                   | (21) | M/S. National Steel Works                                    | (21) | M/S. Tata Locomotive & Engg. Co.                                     |
| (22) | M/S. Industrial & Engg. Co.                                 | (22) | M/S. Jessop & Co.                                            | (22) | M/S. Industrial & Engg. Co.                                          |
| (23) | M/S. Cham in Lal Dessai & Co.                               | (23) | M/S. Burn & Co. Ltd.                                         | (23) | M/S. Cham in Lal Dessai & Co.                                        |
| (24) | M/S. Hindustan Motors Ltd.                                  | (24) | M/S. Textile Machinery Corp. Ltd.                            | (24) | M/S. Machinery Mfg. Corp. Ltd.                                       |
| (25) | M/S. Indian Rolling Mills                                   | (25) | M/S. Mysore Iron and Steel Co.                               | (25) | M/S. Capt. Bhaitabhar Jang Singh.                                    |
| (26) | M/S. National Pipe & Tubes Ltd.                             | (26) | M/S. Indian Smelting & Refining Co.                          | (26) | M/S. Vickers (I) Ltd.                                                |
| (27) | M/S. E.B. Raj Divakar                                       | (27) | M/S. General Electric Co.                                    | (27) | M/S. Crompton Parkinson Works Ltd.                                   |
| (28) | M/S. Men Industrial Corp. Ltd.                              | (28) | M/S. Modern Industries                                       | (28) | M/S. Premier Automobiles Ltd.                                        |
| (29) | M/S. National Rolling Mills Ltd., Calcutta                  | (29) | M/S. Tata Aircraft                                           | (29) | M/S. Perfect Machine Tools Co.                                       |
| (30) | M/S. Gopal Chandra Mukerjee, Calcutta                       | (30) | M/S. Praga Tools (I) Ltd.                                    | (30) | M/S. The Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd. Managing Agents, Calcutta. |
| (31) | M/S. Francis Klein & Co. Ltd. Bombay                        | (31) | M/S. Guest Keen, Williams Ltd.                               | (31) | Kamani Metal & Alloys Ltd. Bombay.                                   |
| (32) | M/S. Bombay Co. Ltd. Calcutta                               | (32) | M/S. Industrial Engg. Co.                                    | (32) | M/S. Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. Chatsila.                        |
| (33) | M/S. B. B. B. Co. Ltd. Calcutta                             | (33) | M/S. Chinnam Lal Dessai & Co.                                | (33) | M/S. Parshotamdas Narsinghadas, 43, Strand Road, Calcutta.           |
| (34) | M/S. B. B. B. Co. Ltd. Madras                               | (34) | M/S. Machinery Mfg. Corporation                              | (34) | M/S. Parshotamdas Narsinghadas, Bombay.                              |
| (35) | M/S. Indian Copper Corporation, Ghatsila, Singhbhum.        | (35) | M/S. Eastern Plastic Syndicate, Calcutta                     | (35) | M/S. The Bombay Co. Ltd. Calcutta.                                   |
| (36) | M/S. Mithunadas Govardhan Das, Calcutta                     | (36) | M/S. Bata Engg. Co.                                          | (36) | M/S. Walld's Zinc Pigments Ltd. Calcutta.                            |
| (37) | M/S. Balaadas Kalashwari, Mirzapur                          | (37) | M/S. Premier Automobiles                                     | (37) | M/S. Devi Dayal & Sons Gupta Mills Estate, Road, Bombay.             |
| (38) | M/S. R.B. Anant Shivaji Desai, Bombay                       | (38) | M/S. Shree Krishna Ltd.                                      | (38) | M/S. The Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd. Bombay.                 |
| (39) | M/S. Indian Red Lead Factory, Calcutta                      | (39) | M/S. Raj Kishan Radha Krishan                                | (39) | M/S. W.T. Suren & Co. United India Bldgs. Bombay.                    |
| (40) | M/S. David Dayal & Sons, Bombay                             | (40) | M/S. British Metal Corporation Co.                           | (40) | M/S. Sepalchore Bros. India Ltd. Bombay.                             |
| (41) | M/S. Jayant Metal Mfg. Co. Bombay                           | (41) | M/S. Calcutta Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd. Calcutta.             | (41) | M/S. the East Asiatic Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta.                        |
| (42) | M/S. Parshotamdas Narsinghadas, Calcutta                    | (42) | M/S. Devi Dayal & Sons, Bombay                               | (42) | M/S. Mithunadas Govardhanadas, Calcutta.                             |
| (43) | M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur.                 | (43) | M/S. The East Asiatic Co. (I) Ltd. Calcutta                  | (43) | M/S. Pragas Mathuradas, Calcutta.                                    |
| (44) | M/S. Jhamb Bros. & Co., Calcutta                            | (44) | M/S. D. Walld & Co., Calcutta                                | (44) | M/S. The East Asiatic Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay.                          |
| (45) | M/S. National Carbon Co., Calcutta                          | (45) | M/S. Francis Klein & Co., Bombay                             | (45) | M/S. Tata Iron & Steel Ltd., Jamshedpur.                             |
| (46) | M/S. Binani Metal Works, Calcutta                           | (46) | M/S. Greaves Cotton Co. Ltd., Bombay                         | (46) | M/S. Metal Distribution Ltd., Calcutta.                              |
| (47) | M/S. M. Gulamali Abdul Hosain, Bombay                       | (47) | M/S. Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. Ghatsila.                | (47) | M/S. Francis Klein & Co. Bombay                                      |
| (48) | M/S. Gandhi Basantlal Vadilal & Co., Bombay.                | (48) | M/S. Industrial Importers & Engg. (I) Ltd. Calcutta.         | (48) | M/S. Pragas Girdhardas, Calcutta.                                    |
| (49) | M/S. Kamani Metal Refinery & Metal Industries Ltd., Bombay. | (49) | Indian Red Lead Factory Ltd. Calcutta.                       | (49) | M/S. The Bombay Co. Ltd., Bombay.                                    |
| (50) | M/S. Walld's Zinc Pigments Co., Calcutta                    | (50) | M/S. Kamani Metal Refinery & Metal Industries, Ltd., Bombay. | (50) | M/S. Monckji Nadhir Shah, Bombay.                                    |
| (51) | M/S. East Asiatic Co., Bombay                               | (51) | M/S. Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay.                           | (51) | M/S. Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay.                                   |

respect of statistics relating to unemployment. In most countries unemployment statistics have been collected where unemployment insurance is statutorily provided for.

Apart from the constitutional position, the Government of India are conscious of their responsibility to collect, in co-operation with Provincial and State Governments, as full statistics as possible in regard to the unemployed and manpower situation in the country.

#### \*ACQUISITION OF BARRACKS AT ANAND PARBAT

**\*897. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a notice has been served on Ramjas College Society for the acquisition of the barracks at Anand Parbat; and

(b) the period for which the said barracks are required?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena:** (a) Yes, for the acquisition of Upper Barracks only.

(b) Permanently.

#### SCHEMES OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR HOUSING REFUGEES

**\*898. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of the United Provinces, the Government of Bombay and some other Provincial Governments have submitted their housing schemes for refugees for the approval of the Government of India?

(b) If so, what are those various housing schemes province-wise, where are those houses to be constructed in the different provinces and what expenses will be incurred by each province towards the said housing schemes?

(c) Have the said housing schemes been started and if so, in what provinces?

(d) What is the estimated accommodation for the refugees according to the various schemes province-wise and what is the total estimated expense for all such housing schemes as have now been sanctioned by the Government of India up to date?

(e) What amount in all do Government intend to spend towards providing houses for refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena:** (a) Yes.

(b), (d) and (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) According to the information so far received, housing schemes have been started in the provinces of Bihar, U.P., East Punjab and Delhi.

#### STATEMENT Housing Scheme from Provinces/States

| S. No. | Name of the Provinces/States          | Scheme                                                                                                                                                                                          | Population                                                     | Houses of tenements                                                            | Total commitments accepted. | Amount of loan already sanctioned.      |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1      | Ajmer-Merwara                         | Construction of Houses                                                                                                                                                                          | 12,000                                                         | 2,000 houses                                                                   | 50,00,000                   | 50 lakhs.                               |
| 2      | Bombay                                | (a) Kalyan Township<br>(b) Chembur Development scheme<br>(c) South Deolali Scheme<br>(d) Dapori Scheme (Poona)<br>(e) Valvide Camp near Kolapur                                                 | 100,000<br>10,000<br>50,000<br>7,000<br>10,000                 | 10,000 Do.<br>1,600 tenements<br>87,00 Do.<br>11,00 Do.<br>16,00 Do.           | 14.08 crores                |                                         |
| 3      | C.P.                                  | (a) Townships 2<br>(b) Conversion of 1000 Military barracks to provide tenements<br>Construction of Houses                                                                                      | 177,000<br>50,000<br>6,000                                     | 84,00 houses<br>1,000 tenements                                                | 2.92 crores.                | 2.92 crores.                            |
| 4      | Jodhpur                               | Construction of Houses                                                                                                                                                                          | 6,000                                                          | 1,000 houses                                                                   | 26 lakhs                    | 26 lakhs.                               |
| 5      | Madhyabharat                          | Construction of Houses                                                                                                                                                                          | 24,000                                                         | 4,000 Do.                                                                      |                             | 5 lakhs                                 |
| 6      | Mateya Union                          | Construction of Houses                                                                                                                                                                          | 8,400                                                          | 14,00 Do.                                                                      | 45.85 lakhs                 | 45.85 lakhs.                            |
| 7      | United Provinces                      | I (a) Muzaffargarh Township<br>(b) Dehradun Township<br>(c) Modinagar Township<br>(d) Lucknow Township<br>II Renovation of 8 Military Barracks<br>III Shops-cum-residences<br>IV. Other schemes | 2,400<br>2,400<br>3,600<br>2,100<br>31,800<br>7,200<br>250,500 | 400 Do.<br>400 Do.<br>600 Do.<br>350 Do.<br>5,300 tenements<br>12,00 tenements |                             |                                         |
| 8      | Patiala and East Punjab, States Union | Township Scheme (Raipura)                                                                                                                                                                       | 60,000                                                         | 10,000 houses                                                                  | 7.55 crores                 | 3 crores.                               |
| 9      | Raj-stra                              | (a) Pratapnagar Township scheme<br>(b) Construction of houses                                                                                                                                   | 27,000                                                         | 4,500 houses                                                                   | 110 lakhs                   | 2 crores (in the first instance)        |
| 10     | Saurashtra Union                      | Construction of houses                                                                                                                                                                          | 18,000                                                         | 3,000 houses                                                                   | 1.95 lakhs                  | 30 lakhs.<br>(Sanction not yet issued). |
| 11     | Bikaner                               | Township Scheme                                                                                                                                                                                 | 12,000                                                         | 2,000 houses                                                                   | 106.68 lakhs                | "                                       |

15 Vindhya Pradesh

## BAUXITE IN KOB LAPAT HILL, KALAHANDI STATE, ORISSA

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** From the analysis made so far the quality appears to be good.

**69. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(b) if so, from what countries and at what prices;

(d) the quantities of silk fabrics imported into India from foreign countries in the years 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39 and also in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48; and

**The Honourable Shri K. G. Neogy:** (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.



CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Monday, 7th March, 1949.*

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

MODEL CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATES

\*899. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ministry of States is contemplating the preparation of a model constitution for all the States?

(b) If so, what stage has it reached and is it Government's intention to introduce the model constitution in all the States simultaneously when the Indian Union Constitution comes into force?

(c) Have any representatives of the States been consulted while framing such a model constitution?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). A small Committee of representatives of the States and some experts has been set up under the Chairmanship of Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly of India, to draw up a Model Constitution. The Model Constitution is intended to serve as a guide to the Constituent Assemblies of States and Unions in framing their constitution.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** I want to know whether, so long as the integration of the States and the process of union is going on, there is any necessity for framing a model constitution?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is asking for opinion.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will that model constitution be submitted to the Indian Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not think it is necessary.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** In view of the fact that the people of the States are going to frame the constitution for us, how is it that we shall not be able to make a constitution for them?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not for the Dominion.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Does this model constitution apply to those States which are represented in the Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If those who are not represented in the Constituent Assembly want to copy that constitution we cannot prevent them.

## STATEMENT

Quantity and value of silk yarn and piecegoods imported into India by sea from abroad, on private account, during the official years 1936-37 to 1938-39 and 1946-47 to 1947-48, with details of the principal countries of consignment.

| Articles and countries of consignment      | 1936-37*         |                  | 1937-38          |                  | 1938-39          |                  | 1946-47    |              | 1947-48†       |                  |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
|                                            | Quantity         | Value            | Quantity         | Value            | Quantity         | Value            | Quantity   | Value        | Quantity       | Value            |
| <b>Silk Yarn.—</b>                         |                  | Rs.              |                  | Rs.              |                  | Rs.              |            | Rs.          |                | Rs.              |
| From United Kingdom                        | 54,403           | 91,597           | 18,861           | 44,174           | 1,058            | 2,646            | 589        | 9,384        | 8,655          | 1,00,561         |
| From Hong Kong                             | 6,292            | 16,397           | 12,025           | 23,708           | 5,000            | 6,360            | ..         | ..           | ..             | ..               |
| From Burma                                 | ..               | ..               | 12,941           | 46,905           | 29,566           | 60,745           | ..         | ..           | ..             | ..               |
| From Other Br. possessions                 | ..               | ..               | 48               | 256              | 300              | 400              | ..         | ..           | ..             | ..               |
| From Belgium                               | ..               | ..               | 3,370            | 5,781            | 10,845           | 15,708           | ..         | ..           | ..             | ..               |
| From Germany                               | ..               | ..               | ..               | ..               | 4,992            | 13,822           | ..         | ..           | ..             | ..               |
| From France                                | 12,600           | 24,547           | 6,615            | 11,827           | ..               | ..               | 2          | 25           | ..             | ..               |
| From Switzerland                           | 12,730           | 22,976           | ..               | ..               | 3,401            | 9,238            | ..         | ..           | 4,152          | 1,02,750         |
| From Italy                                 | 2,38,503         | 5,55,184         | 289,152          | 6,57,868         | 191,582          | 4,84,050         | ..         | ..           | 91,870         | 22,98,727        |
| From Japan                                 | 1,657,943        | 42,99,303        | 1,790,518        | 47,77,090        | 588,082          | 22,01,341        | ..         | ..           | ..             | ..               |
| From China (exclusive Hong Kong and Macao) | 459,379          | 10,40,970        | 203,756          | 5,49,412         | 236,825          | 4,22,107         | ..         | ..           | 102,350        | 29,72,388        |
| From Other Foreign Countries               | 3,104            | 4,474            | 2                | 5                | 70               | 188              | ..         | ..           | ..             | ..               |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>2,444,664</b> | <b>60,67,457</b> | <b>2,337,288</b> | <b>61,18,016</b> | <b>1,120,121</b> | <b>32,15,601</b> | <b>589</b> | <b>6,384</b> | <b>292,889</b> | <b>53,69,691</b> |

165,805 31,61,959

## SILK PIECEGOODS.—

|                            |        |        |         |        |         |          |        |          |        |          |        |        |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| From United Kingdom        | 22,288 | 61,532 | 10,221  | 39,415 | 7,471   | 17,441   | 52,225 | 4,93,685 | 87,327 | 7,60,920 | 13,944 | 91,691 |
| From Aden and dependencies | 2,016  | 762    | 74,888  | 23,960 | 191,701 | 80,106   | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..     |
| From Ceylon                | 21,979 | 8,740  | 15,723  | 6,732  | 49,179  | 14,434   | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..     |
| From Burma                 | ..     | ..     | 15,720  | 9,143  | 29,804  | 33,224   | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..     |
| From Straits Settlements   | 67,436 | 21,254 | 264,269 | 88,173 | 251,500 | 1,02,659 | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..       | ..     | ..     |

|                                             |                   |                  |                   |                  |                   |                  |               |                 |                |                  |                  |                  |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| From Hong Kong                              | 1,934,244         | 4,67,495         | 582,795           | 1,90,189         | 401,172           | 1,68,218         | ..            | ..              | 11,148         | 4,05,873         | 74,890           | 2,04,765         |
| From Other Br. Possessions                  | 10,011            | 3,849            | 4,942             | 1,372            | 42                | 70               | ..            | ..              | ..             | ..               | 10               | 45               |
| From Germany                                | 905               | 1,910            | 7,960             | 11,225           | 3,590             | 11,473           | ..            | ..              | ..             | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| From France                                 | 5,750             | 6,701            | 14,434            | 17,188           | 8,172             | 14,669           | ..            | ..              | 2,440          | 23,788           | 24,227           | 1,95,877         |
| From Switzerland                            | 24,095            | 39,088           | 34,223            | 71,213           | 13,340            | 30,578           | 281           | 2,171           | ..             | ..               | 1,731            | 12,059           |
| From Italy (including Fiume)                | 1,566             | 921              | 519               | 1,870            | 793               | 2,974            | ..            | ..              | 21,986         | 1,63,157         | 3,689            | 24,857           |
| From Kaskat Territory & Trucial Oman        | 37,000            | 14,800           | 112,541           | 48,503           | 10,577            | 9,497            | ..            | ..              | ..             | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| From Saudi Arabia                           | ..                | ..               | ..                | ..               | ..                | ..               | ..            | ..              | 608            | 28,479           | ..               | ..               |
| From Iran                                   | ..                | ..               | ..                | ..               | 5,201             | 3,017            | ..            | ..              | ..             | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| From Japan                                  | 16,171,613        | 62,88,488        | 18,715,388        | 73,06,251        | 11,800,911        | 45,02,170        | ..            | ..              | ..             | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| From China (exclusive of Hong Kong & Macao) | 3,260,204         | 12,00,969        | 3,005,542         | 11,76,274        | 3,752,892         | 16,90,479        | ..            | ..              | 512,921        | 31,83,682        | 605,779          | 28,24,724        |
| From Egypt                                  | 10                | 20               | ..                | ..               | 276,000           | 59,399           | ..            | ..              | ..             | ..               | ..               | ..               |
| From United States of America               | ..                | ..               | ..                | ..               | ..                | ..               | 486           | 4,387           | 43,879         | 1,14,575         | 54,179           | 19,81,217        |
| From Other Foreign Countries                | 3,639             | 4,810            | 250               | 626              | 1,403             | 4,697            | ..            | ..              | ..             | ..               | 3                | 17               |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>21,562,756</b> | <b>81,21,556</b> | <b>22,868,425</b> | <b>80,87,114</b> | <b>16,875,056</b> | <b>67,45,105</b> | <b>52,992</b> | <b>5,02,213</b> | <b>812,309</b> | <b>46,85,473</b> | <b>1,271,452</b> | <b>53,38,162</b> |

\*Relates to British India including Burma

†The figures exclude the direct foreign Sea-borne of the Pakistan Provinces of Sind and East Bengal with effect from the 1st and the 15th August 1947 respectively. They do not include India's Sea-borne trade with Pakistan upto February 1948.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Since Government set up this committee, may I know if the constituent assemblies that were set up in the various States have been dissolved or are they in a state of suspended animation?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** They have not been dissolved and they will consider the model constitution when it is sent to them.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** No reply has been given to my question, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think it has been replied to.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will this Model Constitution apply to unions of States also?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Which Unions?

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Rajasthan Union.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Unions of States? Of course it will.

#### FUNCTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

\*900. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what are the functions of the Environmental Hygiene Committee set up by Government?

(b) Who are the members of the said Committee?

(c) What expenditure has been incurred by Government up to date for this Committee?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). A statement showing the composition of the Environmental Hygiene Committee and its terms of reference is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Rs. 24,000.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Composition of the Environmental Hygiene Committee and its terms of reference*

##### *Composition—*

- (1) Dr. B. C. Das Gupta, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Corporation (*Chairman*).
- (2) Shri K. Subramaniam, Professor of Public Health Engineering, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (3) Shri A. V. Raman, Retired Sanitary Engineer of the Government of Madras.
- (4) Shri R. S. Mehta, Engineer and Secretary, Joint Water and Sewage Board, Delhi.
- (5) Shri S. C. Bose, Deputy Director, Health Services and Public Health Engineering, Calcutta.
- (6) Shri N. V. Modak, Special Engineer, Bombay Corporation.

##### *Terms of reference—*

- (1) Investigation of the whole field of Environmental hygiene with special reference to:
  - (i) Town and village planning;
  - (ii) Housing, urban and rural;
  - (iii) Water supply;
  - (iv) General sanitation including conservancy and drainage; disposal of industrial and trade waste; advantages of composting in preference to other methods of disposal of urban refuse;
  - (v) Prevention of river and beach pollution;
  - (vi) Control of insect vectors of diseases;
  - (vii) Regulation of certain trades, industries and occupations dangerous to health and offensive to community.

(2) Framing of a programme of development for the consideration of Government based on examination of the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee regarding Environmental Hygiene and of the 5-year plans of the Provinces.

In framing the programme, the Committee should take into consideration the following factors:—

- (i) The programme will be required to be placed on a basis of adequate and comprehensive planning, while at the same time, taking into account the financial capacity of Governments to implement the programme. It should therefore suggest, wherever possible, ways and means by which the funds necessary for implementing their proposals can be found.
- (ii) The need for promoting the training of an adequate number of technical personnel of various categories required for a modern programme of environmental improvement and for promoting the production of the necessary equipment. The Committee should make specific recommendations in this regard.
- (iii) In view of the varying resources of the Provinces, the measures required to assist the less favoured provinces so that the programme can be implemented on as uniform a basis as possible.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Whom is this Environmental Hygiene Committee intended to help? Is it intended to help urban or rural or all areas?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Both but primarily for rural areas.

#### STATISTICS re FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN INDIA

\*901. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has been directed to compile statistical information regarding foreign investments in India?

(b) Is the work complete, and, if so, what is the result of the investigation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). I would draw the honourable member's attention to the reply to the Starred Question No. 330 by Shri R. K. Sidhva on 14th February, 1949.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** What is the total foreign investment in India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The investigation is still being conducted and we have not come to the end of it yet.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** When was this investigation commenced?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It commenced about a year ago and as I told the House last time when this question was raised, originally we had expected that the investigation would be completed by the end of December 1948. Since then various parties concerned with investments wanted an extension and the Reserve Bank gave an extension until the 15th of February. I understand that a further extension has since been given and beyond that I have not got the details.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Who is the officer in charge of this investigation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Reserve Bank of India.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** How many English and American firms have sold their concerns here and left India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The honourable member must wait for the report.

**Sriut Kuladhar Chaitra:** Will these figures be compiled provincewise?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is a little too soon to answer that question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Are Government also collecting figures relating to capital that has already disappeared from this country?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I expect that it will be part of this investigation.

#### REORGANISATION OF CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

**\*992. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Central Secretariat reorganisation plans are complete and, if so, when Government propose to put them into effect?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not yet; valuable preliminary material has been collected and it is hoped that plans for the general reorganisation of the Central Secretariat will be finalised in the course of the next two months. While it is not, at present, possible to say when the complete scheme will be put into effect, a scheme for the Reorganisation and Reinforcement of the Central Secretariat Service, which was approved by Government on the 22nd October 1948, is at present being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the scope of this Secretariat Reorganisation limited only to reorientation and reshuffling of the various departments or will this Committee also consider the broader aspects of finance and economy?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not think that the question of finance or economy is included in this.

#### INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

**\*903. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much money has been invested by the public during the year 1948 as compared with the year 1946 and 1947 in National Savings Certificates?

(b) What steps have Government taken to induce small investors, particularly the middle and lower middle class, to invest their surplus in these certificates?

(c) Have Government considered a proposal to insist industrialists to invest a certain portion of their savings in these certificates?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Sales of National Savings Certificates in 1948 amounted to Rs. 23.18 crores compared with Rs. 20.17 crores in 1947 and Rs. 23.23 crores in 1946. The figures for the period prior to the partition are for undivided India.

(b) The advantages of saving are brought home by an organised campaign of publicity including posters, broadcasts etc. Special facilities have also been provided for investment. Certificates are available in small denominations from rupees five. Two new series of Certificates have been issued with effect from 1st June 1948—one with a currency of five years and the other with a currency of seven years. In this connection, the attention of the honourable member is invited to the Press Communique dated the 12th April 1948.

(c) No, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know which is the largest class of people who contributed in the largest measure during last year to these National Savings Certificates?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not quite know what the honourable member means by class of people but the only sort of answer I can give to the honourable member is this: that the impression I have gathered of an examination of the reports is that the savings campaign has worked almost entirely in the urban areas and it has not really touched the rural areas.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister tell us why the industrialists are not subscribing to this, since he has said that they are not subscribing?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** This is a movement meant almost entirely for the benefit of the small savers. These certificates are being issued at rather concessional rates of interest and I see no reason why industrialists should be encouraged to put their money into certificates carrying concessional rates of interest.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are any efforts being made to offer commission to those who canvass for these national savings certificates and also to induce the trade unions, *kisan sabhas* and such other organisations to interest themselves in canvassing for subscription to these certificates?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I presume that what the honourable member has in mind is the institution of authorised agents, which has been suspended, I think, since June 1948. The question of reviving this system is under active consideration.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Has any attempt been made to popularise the certificates among the well-to-do cultivators in the villages?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We are trying to do our best. I raised this question and we discussed it in great detail at the conference of Provincial Finance Ministers a few months ago. If my honourable friend has any suggestions to make in this matter I should greatly welcome them.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Have any steps been taken, particularly to allow public institutions such as schools, dispensaries and similar institutions, to invest their savings in these savings certificates?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am free to admit that not enough has been done but I should like to explore that field.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I also in this connection draw the attention of the Honourable the Finance Minister to the fact that with the withdrawal of the benefits of cash certificates recently there has been a great deal of burden cast on public institutions, for they do not find any field for investment. In view of that will the Honourable Minister kindly look into this matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I shall certainly do that.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Is there any scheme under contemplation by the Government to enforce anything like a compulsory small savings?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We have considered very carefully the question of compulsory savings and come to the conclusion that it is not worth while pursuing.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Have any investments been made by the rural population? If so, what is the proportion of this investment in relation to that made in urban areas?

**Honourable Members:** That question has already been answered.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** May I know how much money has been paid to the selling agents of these certificates by way of commission?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I said that the system of authorised agents has been suspended since June 1948 but if my honourable friend wants the figure of commission distributed to authorised agents before that date I must ask for notice.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the maximum amount which a man can subscribe to the national savings certificates?

**Sadrar Hukam Singh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the general belief among the newspapermen that the special despatches on the Hyderabad police action, broadcast by the B.B.C., which were supposed to have been sent from the spot were really framed in the B.B.C. studio in London?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think this question arises.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know why broadcasts which were against the interests of India were allowed to be relayed from our station?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am calling the next question.

#### INVENTORIES OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF PRINCES

\*905. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how many Princes have furnished to the Ministry of States, in pursuance of the agreements signed by them and the representative of the Ministry of States, inventories of all immovable properties, securities and cash balances held by them as private property?

(b) What is the total value of such immovable properties, securities and cash balances in each of the inventories?

(c) How many Princes have not yet furnished such inventories?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) 103.

(b) Government do not consider it proper that either the value or the details of the private property of rulers should be a matter for public disclosure.

(c) Three.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Are Government satisfied in respect of these 103 Princes that all their private immovable property has been declared?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes, they are quite satisfied.

**Prof. H. G. Ranga:** Why is it that these three Princes who have not yet furnished their inventories...

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** They have been reminded.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Are Government satisfied that none of the items included in the list of private property is public property?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Government will satisfy themselves on this subject.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Have Government taken upon themselves the responsibility of paying the outstanding private debts incurred by the Princes before their States were merged?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No; Government is not taking that responsibility.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Has the question of private property in merged States been settled; if not how long will it take to settle?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** In some cases it has been settled; in the case of some it is still under discussion. It will not take long before this question is settled.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Who will pay their private debts?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is a question for the Princes.

#### GRADUATION TRAINING OF RELEASED I. A. M. C. OFFICERS AT LAKE MEDICAL COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

\*906. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical licentiates were granted Emergency Commissions in the I.A.M.C. during the World War II;

(b) how many have been released since the close of the War;

(c) how many have been selected, and on what basis, for graduation training at Lake Medical College, Calcutta;

(d) what provision, if any, has been made by Government for the re-employment of released licentiate officers; and

(e) whether Government propose to remove the class distinction as between licentiates and graduates in the medical profession?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) 2609.

(b) 2243.

(c) 582 war-service licentiates have so far been admitted to the Lake Medical College, Calcutta. Admissions are made in accordance with the rules laid down in the prospectus of the College, a copy of which is in the Library of the House. Almost all war-service licentiates, who fulfil the prescribed conditions and have so far applied for admission, have been admitted to the College.

(d) Medical Employment Bureaux were established in the various Provinces and States for the purpose of assisting the demobilised personnel in securing employment under Government as well as under semi-Government institutions. The Government of India bear sixty per cent. of the cost of the special staff necessary for the establishment of Medical Employment Bureaux.

(e) The distinction referred to is the result of the difference in standards between licentiate and graduate qualifications. Until medical schools in the Provinces of India are converted into medical colleges and a uniform minimum standard of medical qualification for the whole of India is established, the distinction between medical licentiates and medical graduates in the profession will continue. Most of the Provincial Governments have, however, abolished the medical schools in their respective provinces or have converted them into medical colleges. The remaining schools are also either being abolished or converted into colleges.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know what is the total number of medical licentiates in India today?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would have to have notice of that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many graduates were granted emergency commissions during the war?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would have to have notice of that question too.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal to revise the Indian Medical Councils Act of 1933?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government is not aware of any proposal.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that no licentiates are to be permanently employed or commissioned in the I.A.M.C.?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That would come under Defence, but I do not think that is correct.

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** With reference to part (d), may I ask whether this provision has been made with regard to Women's Medical Service personnel also?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Women's Medical Service personnel would not come under this category because none of them are licentiates.

know why it is that though admission to Air Force is restricted to a higher category, the Army and Navy have higher disability pensions?

**Mr Speaker:** I understand the distinction which the honourable member is making, but the question refers to physical disabilities and not educational qualifications. Has honourable member any other question of information to put?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Yes, Sir. How long will the Committee referred to in part (c) of the answer, take to decide this question?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I understand the Committee has already held two meetings and are reported to have reached certain tentative conclusions, but the final report has not yet been submitted.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Arising out of (c), is it Government's main intention that the disability pensions of Army personnel should be raised to the standards of pensions given to Air Force personnel?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** This question is also being examined by this Committee.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that the present disability pensions and other allowances allowed to Army personnel are regarded by them as being very low?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have already stated in reply to part (c) of the Question that there is a difference between the pension allowed to the Air Force, the Navy and the Army, and this question is also being examined by this Committee.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE IN ASSAM

\*909. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have received any scheme for the establishment of a Technological College in Assam from the Engineering Experts who sat in Conference at Jorhat, Assam in October, 1948?

(b) If so, what is the sum involved in the scheme?

(c) Do the Government of India propose to grant any amount in the year 1949-50 for the implementation of the scheme?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India will give due consideration to the scheme if and when it is received from the Government of Assam.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Has it not yet been received, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** No, Sir.

#### STERLING BALANCES RELEASED IN 1948.

\*910. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much sterling has been released during the year 1948 by the United Kingdom Government out of the sterling balances due from them to India?

(b) How much of the sterling released has been utilised by India?

(c) What goods have been purchased by means of the said sterling and in what quantity?

(d) Is it a fact that full utilization of sterling released was not possible because of the non-availability of capital goods that India needed?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). I would invite the attention of the honourable member to paragraphs 7 and 8 of my Budget Speech.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(c) It is not possible to relate specific purchases of goods with the fall in the Sterling Balances. If the honourable member desires to know what goods India has imported during 1948. I would refer him to the Accounts relating to the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of India which are published monthly and copies of which will be found in the Library of the House.

(d) The availabilities of capital goods are not yet what we would desire but are improving and it would not be correct to say that we are finding any difficulty in utilising our Sterling Balances.

#### RENAMING OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY AND ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

\*911. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to change the names of the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** Yes, Sir.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED BANKS OF CALCUTTA

\*912. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether four scheduled banks of Calcutta had recently to suspend or curtail payments owing to financial difficulties;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance was given to those Banks by the Reserve Bank of India to enable them to tide over their difficulties; and

(c) if not, why not?

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

(b) and (c). One of these banks which approached the Reserve Bank for financial assistance was granted a limit, but the bank could not produce eligible security even with a liberal interpretation of eligibility to the full extent of the limit sanctioned. The other banks either did not approach the Reserve Bank of India or could not produce suitable security to cover the amount required.

#### COUNTRIES WHERE ESTATE DUTY OR DEATH DUTY IS LEVIED

\*913. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) in which countries of the world, so far as Government are aware, estate duty on succession or death duty is levied; and

(b) in case information is available, what is the estimated annual revenue from such source in some of the principal countries of the world which levy such duty?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Government have no precise information but they are aware that estate duty is levied in U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Ceylon.

(b) The annual revenue from this source in U.S.A. and U.K. was as under: U.S.A.—

1946—Estate Tax \$629,600,697.

1947—Estate Tax \$708,793,811.

U.K.—

1947-48—Death Duties £172,000,000.

1948-49—(to Nov. 20) £111,900,000.

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

## SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO RAJ PRAMUKHS AND UP-RAJ PRAMUKHS

\*914. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state

(a) the salary and allowances at present paid to and other privileges and amenities enjoyed by the Raj Pramukhs and Up-Raj Pramukhs of the various Unions of States;

(b) whether the above amounts are subject to income-tax or not; and

(c) whether such amounts have been fixed on any uniform principle?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) A statement showing the allowances sanctioned to the Rajpramukhs and Uprajpramukhs is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The covenants do not contain any provision in respect of income-tax.

(c) The amounts have been fixed after taking into consideration the circumstances of each case.

## STATEMENT

| S. No. | Name of Union                         | Salary and allowances sanctioned to the Rajpramukhs   | Salary and allowances sanctioned to the Uprajpramukhs |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Surashtra                             | A consolidated allowance of Rs. 6.16 Lakhs per annum. | Nil.                                                  |
| 2      | Matsya                                | A consolidated allowance of Rs. 70,000/- per annum.   | Nil.                                                  |
| 3      | Vindhya Pradesh                       | A consolidated allowance of Rs. 122,000/- per annum.  | A consolidated allowance of Rs. 20,000/- per annum.   |
| 4      | Rajasthan                             | A consolidated allowance of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.    | A consolidated allowance of Rs. 25,000/- per annum.   |
| 5      | Madhya Bharat                         | A consolidated allowance of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum.   | A consolidated allowance of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum.   |
| 6      | Pat'ala and East Punjab States Union. | Under consideration.                                  |                                                       |

## FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR AJMER-MERWARA

\*915. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what amounts on recurring and non-recurring expenditure were provided in the budget for the year 1948-49 in connection with the various five-year development plans for the Province of Ajmer-Merwara viz.:

- Construction of a hospital of 200 beds at Ajmer;
- Establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer;
- Establishment of a secondary health centre at Beawar;
- Establishment of five Primary Health Units;
- Improvement of existing dispensaries in Ajmer-Merwara; and
- Headquarters Health Organisation, Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) What amount was actually spent during the year and what provision is being made in the year 1949-50?

(c) What progress has been made towards the implementation of these plans in the year 1948-49 and how far are they likely to proceed in the year 1949-50?

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

(d) Was any provision made in the budget for the year 1948-49 for increasing the medical staff in and for supplying up to date medical instruments and appliances and medicines to the dispensaries in the rural areas of Ajmer-Merwara and the Government Hospital at Beawar?

(e) If so, how much and was any amount actually spent during the year in this connection?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 564 asked by the honourable member on the 22nd February, 1949. A sum of Rs. 2,67,700 has been spent during the current financial year as follows:

Hospital equipment consisting of 250 beds (200 beds for Ajmer and 50 beds for Beawar) has been purchased from the American surplus stores at a cost of Rs. 2,56,200. The scheme for improvement of existing dispensaries has been partly given effect to by taking over the rural dispensaries at Pushkar, Todgarh, Masuda, Sawar, Ramsar and Picanan and providing extra staff at the latter place, at a cost of Rs. 11,500.

(d) and (e). No progress could be made in respect of medical staff except to the extent indicated in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c). As regards medical stores, the rural dispensaries and the Beawar Hospital have been provided with medical stores worth Rs. 10,200 and Rs. 16,000 respectively in the current year as against stores worth Rs. 8,300 and Rs. 10,000 supplied to them in the previous year. The equipment required for the various hospitals and dispensaries will be provided from the American surplus stores already purchased.

## SCALE OF DIET FOR PRISONERS IN CENTRAL JAILS OF AJMER AND DELHI

\*916. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what was the ordinary scale of diet for a prisoner in the Central Jails of Ajmer and Delhi in the year 1938-39 and what is the present scale of diet there?

(b) Do Government intend to revise the present scale to bring it up to the pre-war level; and, if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The ordinary scale of diet for a prisoner in the Central Jail, Ajmer and the District Jail, Delhi in the year 1938-39 is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. The present scale of diet in both the jails is the same as in the year 1938-39.

(b) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

The scale of diet in force in Ajmer Central Jail, Ajmer from 1st February 1949.

| No. 1<br>For Labouring convicts. |             | No. 2<br>For non-labouring convicts and undertaals. |  |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--|
| Loaves of 8 Oz. each             |             | Loaves                                              |  |
| Bread                            | 2 Chhataks. | 1½ Chhataks.                                        |  |
| Butter                           | ½ "         | ½ "                                                 |  |
| Meat                             | 6 "         | 4 "                                                 |  |
| Rice                             | 3 "         | 2½ "                                                |  |
| Dal                              | 1½ "        | 1½ "                                                |  |
| Tea                              | 1 "         | 1 "                                                 |  |
| Milk                             | 8 "         | 6 "                                                 |  |
| Sugar                            | 1 "         | ½ "                                                 |  |
| Potatoes                         | 5½ "        | 4 "                                                 |  |
| Vegetables                       | 4 "         | 4 "                                                 |  |
| Salt                             | 2/5 "       | 2/5 "                                               |  |
| Onions                           | 1 "         | 1 "                                                 |  |
| Spices                           | 1 "         | 1 "                                                 |  |





|                |                |     |               |               |
|----------------|----------------|-----|---------------|---------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}I$ | $\frac{1}{2}I$ | $I$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |
|----------------|----------------|-----|---------------|---------------|

NOTE :— Adult labouring prisoners of the Lahore Female Jail shall receive grains on the scale allowed to adult labouring male prisoners.

2. The diet of adolescent convicted prisoners is 2 chattaacks of flour daily in excess of the scale.
3. Dal of the same kind should not be used on two consecutive days.
4. Each labouring prisoner should get 1 ch. of *gur* daily. Further each non-smoking condemned prisoner shall receive 2 chs. of *gur* once a week in addition to daily ration of 1 ch. while these who wish to smoke should be allowed 2 cigarettes daily instead *vide* para. 859-A.
5. Scale of firewood is increased from 6 to 8 chs. per head for those jail kitchens where the average population of either Hindus or Muhammadans does not exceed 100 prisoners.
6. Each convicted non-labouring prisoner should be supplied with  $\frac{1}{2}$  chs. of *gur* once a week. Tamarind (Limit)  $\frac{1}{16}$  or Anchar  $\frac{1}{24}$  or lime juice  $\frac{1}{2}$  issued from 1st April to 31st October.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** According to the Health Department the present jail site is a healthy one.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether it is a fact that juvenile offenders are also there in this jail?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I would like to have notice of that. But there is a separate arrangement for them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister propose to revise the classification of prisoners?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No necessity has arisen for the change of the present classification.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal to create a political prisoner's category?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is no class of political prisoners at all.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did not . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** With the freedom of India there is no political prisoner left.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** But in 1937 or 1938 when the Congress . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He is trying to argue.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did they or did they not?

**Mr. Speaker:** No arguments are permitted. He may ask for information; he has already asked.

**Seth Govind Das:** The Honourable Minister said that there is a proposal to remove even the capital from Delhi. May I know which place is under consideration?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Jubbulpore!

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** When was the Reforms Committee appointed and what is its constitution?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot give the answer at present, but if the honourable member wants the information, he must put a question.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister furnish me information, if possible, whether it is a fact that the juvenile offenders when they are taken to the court, they are hand-cuffed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is not easy for me to answer that question off hand, but if there is any such thing I will issue instructions to prevent that.

#### LODGING OF PRISONERS IN IRON CUBICLES IN THE CENTRAL JAIL, AJMER

**\*918. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware that in the Central Jail, Ajmer, there still exist iron cubicles wherein the prisoners are lodged throughout the night, and that this is very insanitary, unhygienic and injurious to the health of the prisoners?

(b) Do Government intend to stop the practice of lodging prisoners in iron cubicles; and, if not, why not?

(c) Is there a whole-time Superintendent of Jails in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara; and, if not, do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing a whole-time Superintendent of Jails in these areas?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) There are iron cubicles in the Central Jail, Ajmer but only habitual prisoners with several previous convictions are lodged therein. The cubicles are, however, not considered insanitary, unhygienic or injurious to the health of the prisoners.

(b) There is no alternative arrangement for segregation of habitual prisoners from other prisoners during nights. The question of making alternative arrangement is being taken up.

(c) There is a whole-time Superintendent of Jail in Delhi but not in Ajmer-Merwara. The question of appointing one in Ajmer is also under consideration.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have the old jail manuals which obtained during the British regime been revised with regard to the particulars mentioned in this question or are they still in force?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The jail manual is revised from time to time.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When was the last revision made?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not recently.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** But how many years ago?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** During the time the honourable member was in service.

#### MEMBERS OF SPECIAL RECRUITMENT BOARD FOR I. A. S. AND I.P.S.

**\*919. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state who are the members of the Special Recruiting Board for the I.A.S. and the I.P.S.?

(b) How many candidates were interviewed and how many were selected?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Shri R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S., Chairman.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Shri A. P. Jain, Member, Constituent Assembly of India.<br>Shri W. R. Puranik, Member, Federal Public Service Commission.<br>Shri S. G. Grubb, Additional Member, Federal Public Service Commission. | } | Members. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------|

(b) Reference is invited to the reply given to question No. 446 on the 17th February, 1949.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have all the candidates required for the Services been recruited or are there still more to be recruited?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Recruitment is still going on.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Do the Government propose to have, from the non-official leaders in India, a president for the Public Services Commission, instead of having an official as President?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is no such proposal under consideration at present. But if that is the desire of the House, it will be considered.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** With reference to the answer to part (b), may I know whether there are any women among those who have been interviewed and selected?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not in a position to answer the question. I will have enquiries made.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not quite know what the honourable member's point is. I think the honourable member took a large part in the discussion of this question in 1948 and I read the debate very carefully. The real problem involved is that under the original arrangements, shareholders abroad could claim refund if their income is below the taxable limits. These are the refund figures. As against that, we are entitled to claim super-tax from share-holders who have to pay super-tax on account of their income. As a practical measure we have found it impossible to collect the tax due without undue delay and on the other hand we have to pay these refunds. So, in order to avoid all these difficulties, what we now do is to charge an additional rate of one anna on companies which have dividends from abroad. As the honourable member knows it, this year I am going to propose a further tax on private incomes of share-holders from abroad. It goes out of the picture altogether. There is neither refund nor collection of super-tax.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** My point is that, while.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid we are entering into arguments.

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF NEPALESE CONTINGENT IN INDIA

\*923. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the answer to my Starred Question No. 828, asked on the 3rd September, 1948 regarding the conditions of service of the Nepalese Contingent and state whether the terms and conditions under which the services of the Nepalese Contingent were loaned to India during the last War have been published, and if so, when?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the present terms and conditions and how long will the Nepalese Contingent stay in India?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No.

(b) The terms form part of an agreement between Nepal and India. It would not be proper to make public the contents of the agreement without the consent of the Government of Nepal.

The Nepalese Contingent is due to return to Nepal shortly.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Is the Commander-in-Chief in India in supreme command of the Nepalese contingent as well?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The question of the Indian Commander-in-Chief being the supreme Commander of this contingent does not arise. These forces are under the Indian Commander-in-Chief.

#### TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS FOR AIR FORCE

\*924. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether young men are volunteering in appreciable numbers to join the Air Force?

(b) What is their scale of pay while they are under training?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) While under training, cadets receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 75, in addition to free board and lodging.

#### ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL FOR SETTING UP A BROADCASTING STATION

\*925. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) why no provision for Broadcasting in Nepali has been made; and

(b) whether the Government of Nepal has ever approached the Government of India to assist them in setting up a Broadcasting Station in Nepal?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) A programme in Gorkhali is broadcast daily from Delhi.

(b) No.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the language spoken in Nepali is not understood by the Nepali people. I being a Nepali can hardly understand it?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The language is called Gorkhali, but it is really Nepali language. But if it is not understood or is not very understandable, and if suggestions are made to make it widely understood, due care will be taken to see that it is understood.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** May I know the nationality of the person who broadcasts the Nepali language?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I want notice.

#### WITHHOLDING OF COMMUTED PORTION OF PENSIONS.

\*926. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have been withholding the payment of the commuted portion of the pension of those who retired on pension and have commuted a portion of their pension even after adjusting their dues?

(b) What are the reasons for withholding any portion of the commuted amounts, if any?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). No payment which is due to a pensioner is withheld. When a Government servant commutes a part of his pension into a lump sum he automatically foregoes any claim on the commuted part of his pension for life and such a commutation once made has to be final.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know, whether any undertaking was demanded before those pensioners were allowed to commute a portion of their pensions?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not know what kind of undertaking the honourable member has in view.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Any kind of undertaking?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the nature of the undertaking? The question is too vague.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** They should commute their portion even after the adjustment of their interest is made, that is, their portions would be allowed to be withheld.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is a matter of contract between the Government and the pensioner and no such undertaking comes into the contract.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Are Government prepared to allow complete commutation of pensions without any further liability for pensions?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I should like to verify.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know what is the total number that went into commutation portion before the adjustment of interest is made.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I could collect the information.

(f) what action Government have taken against the organisers of the said conference; and

(g) whether it is a fact that some people holding responsible offices in the East Punjab Government were actively helping the organisers of the Akali Dal Conference and if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take against them?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) 46.

(b) to (e). Yes.

(f) Suitable legal action is being taken against them.

(g) Government have no information.

#### PAYMENT OF CASH CERTIFICATES TRANSFERRED FROM WESTERN PAKISTAN

**\*933. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether payment of cash certificates transferred from West Pakistan to India after 31st March, 1948 has been withheld?

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

(c) Was this question raised in the recent Delhi or Karachi Inter-Dominion Conference?

(d) If not, how are the holders likely to receive payment of such certificates?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) No, Sir. Transfers of these certificates were allowed upto the 30th June, 1948 and there is no question of stopping the payment of the certificates so transferred.

(b) The arrangement at the time of partition was that transfers of Cash Certificates will be allowed upto 31st March 1948 and this was extended by the Directors General, Posts and Telegraphs of the two Dominions upto the 30th September 1948, but as no agreement could be reached with the Pakistan Government regarding the financial adjustments for transfers after the 31st March 1948, further transfers were stopped with effect from the 1st July, 1948.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF HOUSE RENT CONTROL ACT IN CANTONMENTS

**\*934. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of the Cantonment areas in the United Provinces in which the House Rent Control Act is in force?

(b) Do Government propose to enforce the Rent Control Act in the Cantonment areas where it is not in force at present?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). There is some doubt as to whether the United Provinces (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction Act applies to Cantonments in that province. The question is under urgent examination.

#### TRANSFER OF PENSIONS FROM PAKISTAN

**\*935. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pensioners who have come to India from Pakistan during the disturbances of 1947;

(b) the number of such persons who have got their pensions transferred from Pakistan to India;

(c) what facilities the Government of India provided to such persons in getting their pensions transferred; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the transfer of such pensions as have not been transferred so far?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The question will be answered by the Honourable Minister in charge of Relief and Rehabilitation on the appropriate date.

#### REFUSAL OF INFORMATION BY VICE-CHANCELLOR OF DELHI UNIVERSITY Re CERTAIN IRREGULARITIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**\*936. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether several members of the Court of the University elected thereto by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) jointly addressed the Vice-Chancellor and asked for information in regard to the alleged irregularities committed in connection with the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 25th November, but the Vice-Chancellor has not furnished the information and has also declined to have any further correspondence with them in regard to the matter?

(b) If so, what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) I am informed by the Vice-Chancellor that he received the letter to which reference has been made in the question and that he has answered it fully, but declined to enter into further correspondence on the subject mentioned therein, as they were outside his responsibility.

(b) Does not arise.

#### ASSENT TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE STATUTE OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

**\*937. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court of the University of Delhi in their meeting held in May 1948 passed a certain amendment to an existing statute relating to "Recognised teachers of the University" and submitted the same to the Government of India for their assent;

(b) whether it is a fact that the University were informed by the Ministry of Education that the amendment was *ultra vires* of sections 28(h) and 2(h) of the existing Act of the University;

(c) whether it is a fact that in a recent subsequent communication, this decision has been superseded and that the assent of the Government of India has been accorded to the amendment to the Statute passed by the Court and if so, why; and

(d) whether the assent of the Government of India has been accorded with the concurrence of their legal advisers?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India revised its previous opinion on a reconsideration of the matter.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

**73. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how much money has been spent in each province for preservation of monuments during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

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**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** In cases where the Provincial Governments want a subvention from the Centre, that would have to be done.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I want to know about the grant given specifically for the purpose of opening these institutions of adult education.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** So far a block grant has been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government and it is for the Provincial Governments to work out their own schemes.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### ABSORPTION OF PERSONNEL FROM PAKISTAN OPTING INDIA

\*929. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India-opted personnel brought from offices now in Pakistan are, on their being posted to the offices in the Dominion of India, entitled to get their seniority fixed in the office of their transfer *vis-a-vis* those already employed there with due reference to their length of service, date of confirmation and their grade under the normal rules of seniority; and

(b) whether the rules and orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the absorption of staff from India-opted personnel from Pakistan are being followed by all the ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) In so far as the personnel referred to are absorbed in their respective Departments and Grades their seniority is governed by the existing rules on the subject. The principles which would govern seniority in other cases are under consideration.

(b) There is no reason to suppose that instructions issued by the Home Ministry which are intended to be of general application are not being generally followed.

#### AGE OF RETIREMENT OF MINISTERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

\*930. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age of retirement in case of all ministerial Government servants governed by Fundamental Rule 56 (b) has been fixed at 60 years, although Government still reserve the right to order compulsory retirement of an employee not considered fit for retention at the age of 55 years; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay down a suitable procedure, under which cases of all employees are reviewed sufficiently in advance of their reaching the age of 55 years before they are finally allowed to continue beyond that age?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Under Fundamental Rule 56, the age of compulsory retirement of ministerial Government servants is 55 years or 60 years, according as they entered service on and after, or before, the 1st April, 1938.

(b) The instructions recently issued, and a copy of which I lay on the table of the House, are adequate for this purpose.

### STATEMENT

No. 26/6/48-Ests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 9th December, 1948.

### OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT:—Retention of ministerial Government servants after attaining the age of 55 years.

Consequent on the issue of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 26/6/48-Ests., dated the 8th September, 1948, on the above subject, doubts have been expressed in certain quarters as to the correct position in regard to the age of retirement of ministerial Government servants governed by F. R. 56(b)(i). The position is therefore clarified in the following paragraphs.

2. A ministerial Government servant who is governed by F. R. 56(b)(i) is ordinarily entitled to be retained in service till the age of 60 provided he continues to be efficient and physically fit for service. He is not to be regarded as 'superannuated' until he reaches the age of 60, nor is his retention up to that age to be regarded as a case of 'extension of service'. If it is desired to retire such a ministerial Government servant between the ages of 55 and 60 years, the requirements of section 240(3) of the Government of India Act must be complied with, whatever the reasons for which it is desired so to retire him.

3. It would not, however, be inconsistent with the above position to prescribe a periodical review of the cases of all such officers between the ages of 55 and 60 to ensure that their efficiency has not deteriorated so as to render their further retention in service as contrary to the public interest. On the contrary, such a review is now more than ever necessary and it is suggested should be conducted regularly, at annual intervals, action being taken without delay to retire officers, after following the requisite procedure, where the review discloses this to be necessary.

C. B. GULATI,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

#### UNION OF COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE STATES

\*931. **Sbrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the representatives of Cochin and Travancore approached Government for the formation of a union of the two states and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No representative of these States has approached Government for the integration of the two States.

#### ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH AKALI CONFERENCE

\*932. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested in connection with the conference which some Akalis wanted to hold in Delhi in spite of Government's ban;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Akali leaders had given an assurance that no Akali conference would be held in Delhi;

(c) whether it is fact that instructions were issued by Master Tara Singh and some other Akali leaders to Akali Jathas in different places in United Provinces and East Punjab to reach Delhi;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of Akalis found in the different parts of East Punjab and the United Provinces did reach Delhi on the 19th February, 1949;

(e) whether it is a fact that an Akali Dal conference was held on the 20th February, 1949 in Gurdwara Rakabganj, Delhi which passed a resolution calling upon the Sikhs all over India to observe the 2nd of March, 1949 as a day of protest against the arrest of Master Tara Singh;

(b) How much money has been spent in each province for archaeological excavations, and where were those excavations made?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the necessity of a good access to the temple of Konarak by an all weather road from Bhubaneswar to Konarak (Orissa)?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Two Statements giving the necessary information are placed on the table of the House.

(c) This is the concern of the Provincial Government and the Government of India will draw their attention to this.

## STATEMENT I

*Expenditure incurred by the Department of Archaeology on the repairs, upkeep and maintenance of ancient monuments during 1947-48, 1948-49*

| Circle<br>Province                                                       | Expenditure during<br>1947-48 |                   | Total    | Expendi-<br>ture<br>during<br>1948-49<br>on<br>actual<br>works |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                          | Pre-Par-<br>tition            | Post<br>Partition |          |                                                                |
| (1) Northern Circle, Agra.<br>U.P.                                       | 75,300                        | 2,28,500          | 3,03,800 | 3,27,900                                                       |
| (2) Central Circle, Patna.<br>Bihar and part of Orissa                   | 14,900                        | 43,800            | 58,700   | 57,300                                                         |
| (3) Eastern Circle, Calcutta.<br>Bengal, Assam and part of Orissa        | 7,600                         | 35,200            | 42,800   | 45,800                                                         |
| (4) South-Eastern Circle, Vizagapatam.<br>Parts of C.P., Madras & Orissa | ..                            | 39,700            | 39,700   | 89,500                                                         |
| (5) Southern Circle, Madras.<br>Madras                                   | 19,500                        | 59,100            | 78,600   | 70,600                                                         |
| (6) Western Circle, Poona.<br>Bombay                                     | 21,700                        | 60,500            | 82,200   | 1,75,600                                                       |
| (7) Delhi Circle, New Delhi.<br>Delhi, Ajmer- Merwara and East Punjab    | 94,400                        | 1,59,500          | 2,53,900 | 2,23,100                                                       |
| Total                                                                    | 2,33,500                      | 6,26,300          | 8,59,700 | 9,89,800                                                       |

## STATEMENT II

*Expenditure incurred by the Department of Archaeology for Excavation works during 1947-48, 1948-49*

| 1947-48                                                                                                              |        | 1948-49                                                                                    |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                                                                                      | Rs.    |                                                                                            | Rs.    |
| Excavations during March-May, 1947 at the sites of Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the Northern part of Mysore State. | 50,000 | Excavations during April-June, 1948 at the site of Sisupalgarh near Bhubaneswar in Orissa. | 50,000 |
| Total                                                                                                                | 50,000 | Total                                                                                      | 50,000 |

## INSTITUTIONS EXEMPTED FROM INCOME-TAX

**74. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what institutions up till now have been exempted from income-tax under section 15B of the Income-tax Act?

(b) Have Government extended the exemption in case of donations to schools recognised by provincial governments?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the categories of such schools?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The honourable member's attention is drawn to the various notifications commencing with the notification dated 21st October 1948 published in the *Gazette of India* dated 23rd October 1948 containing a detailed list of the institutions which have been recognised for the purposes of Section 15B.

(b) and (c). Schools have generally been deliberately excluded. Certain general principles have been followed in recognising institutions for the purpose of section 15B. These include:

(i) The institutions should at least be of provincial importance and not merely of local importance.

(ii) The number of approved institutions should be kept as low as possible, as administratively the grant of abatement after proper scrutiny of it would involve considerable work on the already over-burdened staff.

The reason why schools have been generally excluded is that they do not comply with the conditions mentioned above.



CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Tuesday, 8th March, 1949.*

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

DAKOTAS USED FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

**\*938. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state what is the total number of Dakotas used for commercial purposes in India?

(b) How many of these have been purchased from Disposals and how many are new?

(c) What is the life of the old Dakotas purchased from Disposals?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) 114.

(b) All the Dakotas were purchased from Disposal stocks of India and other countries and none was new.

(c) The normal life of a Dakota is 10 years if properly maintained. The Dakotas in operation in India now are expected to last for about two or three years more.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the ten years' life is for the new or for the old Dakota?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Normal life is the life of a new Dakota.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** There is a material difference between the new and old Dakota. I want to know in view of the safety of the passengers whether this ten years is the normal life of a new dakota or an old dakota?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** The normal life of a new dakota is ten years.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether in view of the large number of such old dakotas which were purchased by the air companies, whether periodical test is made necessary by the licensing authorities of these old dakotas?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Every year they have to be overhauled.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the capacity of a Dakota?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** 21.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have any complaints come from the companies who are running these dakotas that if they had aeroplanes of bigger capacity, they would be better off as far as their profits were concerned?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** There is no such complaint but that is a fact. If they have aeroplanes of bigger capacity, then perhaps it will be cheaper.

**\*941. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total number of steam rollers built in India during the year 1948 and the country's annual requirements?

(b) Where were these rollers manufactured?

(c) Is any subsidy or any other protection or concession given to this industry and if so, what are the details thereof?

(d) Are all the parts of the said rollers made in India or are the rollers merely assembled in India with foreign imported parts?

(e) What are the rates for Indian rollers as compared with foreign rollers of the same type?

(f) How many rollers have been purchased by Government?

(g) Do Government contemplate opening their own factory for this industry, and if so, do Government propose to disclose their plan?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The total number of steam road rollers built in India during 1948 was 118. The country's annual requirement is estimated at about 175.

(b) The component parts of the rollers were manufactured mainly by the Ordnance Factories and the trade in India. The final assembly was done by Messrs. Tata Locomotive Engineering Co., Ltd., Tatanagar, who manufacture some of the parts. The work is co-ordinated and supervised by a Technical Co-ordination Cell formed in India by Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co., Ltd. England.

(c) No subsidy or concession has been given but the importation of road rollers into the country has been much restricted.

(d) At present 87½ per cent. of the components, excluding the boilers, are being manufactured in India and 12½ per cent. are imported. Of the boilers, 84 per cent. are being imported and 16 per cent will be manufactured in India. In the final stage, it is expected that 95 per cent. of the manufacture will be indigenous and only 5 per cent. imported.

(e) The final price of the Indian steam road-rollers has not yet been fixed as the contract has been placed on 'cost plus' basis, but is expected that it will compare favourably with the price of imported rollers. The present price of the imported steam road rollers similar to those being manufactured in India is approximately Rs. 28,500 each.

(f) 727 steam road rollers have been purchased so far, out of which 118 are indigenously manufactured and the rest are imported.

(g) The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part of the question, therefore, does not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether, apart from steam rollers there are any diesel rollers also manufactured, and if so whether any orders have been placed?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes. We have two schemes for the manufacture of diesel road rollers which are being done at Jessops and Co. Ltd., in Calcutta, in collaboration with Messrs Aveling Barford Ltd. England. The present arrangement is for the manufacture of 475 diesel road rollers.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has any one such roller been actually turned out from the Jessops workshop?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Up till the 31st December, 1948, 64 diesel road rollers have been completed; and according to the latest information which we got about a week back, 84 have been completed and 27 are in various stages of manufacture.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that in the final stage about 95 per cent. will be manufactured here. May I know in what period of time that final stage will be reached?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It depends on some technical assistance we are trying to get. We are trying to expedite the process and hope that within three or four years' time this percentage will be reached.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the experience with Indian rollers, as compared with foreign rollers? Do they have the same efficiency?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The experience is satisfactory.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that the question of fixing the price is under consideration. May I know whether the price of the rollers which have been turned out, has been fixed? When is the price likely to be fixed?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** After 100 rollers have been completed, we will be in a position to determine what should be the price of a roller. Meanwhile we are making some *ad-hoc* payments, after examination of the accounts for each month. We have sent out some cost officers to look into the matter.

## MANUFACTURE OF VANASPATI

**\*942. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total quantity of hydrogenated vegetable oil (vanaspati) manufactured in the Indian Union during the current year?

(b) What is the modern scientific opinion about its being injurious to human health?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) 130,000 tons.

(b) The matter is under scientific investigation.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know what steps Government are taking to see that there may not be any mixture of this vegetable ghee with ordinary and pure ghee? And are Government contemplating stopping at least hydrogenation of this oil?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The question of hydrogenation is under the consideration of the Government.

In regard to the prevention of adulteration, all possible steps are being taken. But it is a fact that all cases of adulteration are not checked or punished. In Delhi there were 16 convictions in 1947 and about 90 in 1948.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** The Honourable Minister said that the question is under consideration. When does the Government expect to get the final report after this investigation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** By September 1949. The fact is they are examining the effect of the use of Vanaspati, not only on the first generation, but on three generations, as some scientists have contended that in the second and third generations deleterious effects are observed. One scientist says that there will be some effect on eyesight and productivity. So the matter is to be carefully examined.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Are Government aware that it is wellnigh impossible to get pure ghee in the market?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is giving information, and not asking a question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which are the scientific institutions or organisations in India that are engaged in this research today?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, the Indian Science Institute, Bangalore, the Indian Dairy Institute, Bangalore, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, the Nutrition Research Laboratory, Coonoor, and the Arya Orphanage, Delhi.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** For how many years has this investigation been proceeding?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It began last year. When talking of generations I was meant generations of rats, as the investigation is on rats largely.

#### AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

**\*943. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether efforts have been made to estimate the agricultural indebtedness in the country and if so, what is the total indebtedness of the agriculturists?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes. In 1930, the Indian Central Banking Committee estimated the total amount of rural indebtedness in undivided India at Rs. 900 crores. No systematic enquiries have been made since, but local enquiries in some Provinces point to the conclusion that owing to unprecedented rise in the prices of agricultural produce, agricultural indebtedness in the country has been substantially reduced.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of the conflicting reports both from the Provincial Governments and the public, do Government intend to establish immediately an enquiry into the present indebtedness of the agriculturists?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government can obviously set up an enquiry only for certain selected areas. An enquiry all over the country is a matter of years. In regard to local enquiries, some Governments have made these local enquiries.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that Government has not made any enquiry into the indebtedness of agricultural workers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think there has been some enquiry in Madras. For instance, I will give briefly the results of the Madras enquiry. It was found in the case of the medium, big and small landholders, that there was a reduction in indebtedness from 40 per cent. to 12 per cent. The indebtedness of tenants has increased by 4 per cent. and the indebtedness of labourers by 43 per cent. So there was an enquiry into the indebtedness of labourers.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether the indebtedness of agriculturists is due to the absence of banking facilities in rural areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think so.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware that there are certain areas where in spite of the high prices, harvests have been failing continuously and therefore there the position of indebtedness still exists, and will Government make enquiries in those areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, Government will ask the Provincial Governments concerned to make the necessary enquiries.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What steps do Government propose to take to supply cheap credit to the agriculturists?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The question of setting up an Agricultural Finance Corporation is under consideration.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Are Government taking any steps to control money-lenders?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is a provincial subject; and I believe in some provinces there are laws regulating the interest which money-lenders can charge.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Have Government considered utilising the coming census for the purpose of this economic enquiry?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government will examine the question of including this item also in the census operations.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** What are the data on which Government conclude that agricultural indebtedness has been reduced in recent years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Certain enquiries have been made. The provinces of Bihar, Orissa and U.P. have reported that small cultivators have not increased their possession of land. In regard to Assam, Bombay, Madras, C.P. and Punjab, provincial governments have reported increase of their land possessions.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government assured themselves that the increase in their holdings may not be due to the borrowing of money from others and then purchasing the land?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not in a position to deny that.

#### SUPPLY OF BAD RICE TO ANDHRA PUBLIC

**\*944. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state why the quality of rice supplied to the public, especially in the Andhra districts, is so bad?

(b) Is the bad rice so supplied imported into India, and if so, from which country does this quality of rice come?

(c) Do the authorities check up the quality when shipments are received?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Government of Madras supplies rice to Andhra districts. It is understood from the Provincial Government that boiled rice of the dalwa variety of paddy which is red in colour was issued to all the ceded districts. This rice is fit for consumption.

(b) This is locally produced rice and is not imported.

(c) Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have complaints reached the Honourable Minister to the effect that best quality rice can be had today only in the black-market?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These complaints have been received.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have Government received complaints from Madras City that Brazil Rice which becomes a paste the moment it is boiled is being dumped in Madras?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It does not come from Brazil; it is from Siam.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May we know from where we get the rice that is given by our Ration offices in Delhi?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question does not arise out of this?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What steps do Government propose to take to divert the black-market best rice into the open market?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is now going into the question of the black-market and corruption. It is not germane to the question.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Are Government aware that the distributing agency is not so partial as the question implies but supplies uniformly bad rice to all areas?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Bombay Government made a reference to the Government of India that the quality of rice supplied in Bombay was very inferior?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question deal primarily with the quality of rice in the Andhra Province and it is no use going into the general question.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF RUBBER INDUSTRY

**\*945. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to make India self-sufficient in rubber production?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indian Rubber Board has submitted a fifteen crore scheme to develop the industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The Central Government have taken under their Control the development of rubber industry, so far as the production and marketing of rubber is concerned and have constituted a Board, called the Indian Rubber Board, under the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947. It is the function of the Indian Rubber Board to take suitable measures to increase production of rubber with a view to making the country self-sufficient. They are actively examining the matter. Indian production is now 16,000 tons per annum and consumption about 21,000 tons.

(b) The Chairman of the Board at the Board's meeting held on 24th November, 1948 stated that a 15 crore scheme would have to be planned to make India self-sufficient in rubber. A Sub-committee of the Board has been appointed to examine the subject.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Are Government aware that there is a Government rubber experimental station in Assam and whether that is included in this scheme?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is a station there and if any proposal is made by the authorities that scheme will be considered.

#### IMPORT OF MILK POWDER

**\*946. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the total quantity and value of milk powder imported into India from foreign countries, during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) What is the nutritive value of this powder?

(c) In what parts of the country is it mostly used?

(d) Is it used for any purpose other than the preparation of artificial milk?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The nutritive value of the milk powder calculated on a fresh weight basis is nearly equivalent to that of the milk from which it is made.

(c) Milk powder is generally used all over India and mostly in Madras, Bombay Provinces, and South Indian States such as Travancore, Cochin etc.

(d) Milk powder is used as a substitute for milk in all such preparations where milk is used. It is also used to a small extent by some biscuit, confectionery and chocolate manufacturers.

#### STATEMENT

*Quantity and value of milk powder imported into India from foreign countries during 1946, 1947 and 1948 (up to end of October 1948.)*

| Year of Import                                       | Quantity imported in cwt. | Value in Rupees |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1946 . . . . .                                       | 90,938                    | 55,12,588       |
| 1947 . . . . .                                       | 1,78,539                  | 1,52,58,310     |
| 1948<br>(Up to the end of October 1948.) } . . . . . | 48,943                    | 45,70,992       |
| GRAND TOTAL . . . . .                                | 3,18,420                  | 2,53,41,890     |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether skimmed milk powder is imported into the country, and if so, what is its nutritive value?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, the nutritive value is the same except that the protein content is slightly less.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the same quantity of skimmed milk powder imported into the country, or is it less than the importation of milk powder?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am sorry I have not the separate figures for skimmed milk powder.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is tone milk also manufactured in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, to some extent.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know, Sir, whether in view of the proposed increase in the supply of milk, there will be any change in the import policy of this particular commodity?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** May I explain that milk powder is being imported in order to increase the supply of milk to the more vulnerable sections of our population: for instance, the Bombay Government, with a view to enable children and patients and other weak persons to secure pure milk, have banned restaurants and hotels from using pure milk so that milk may be available to the public and they have provided restaurants with skimmed milk.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have Government received representations that the skimmed milk powder should be stopped so far as the importation of it is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have received such representations?

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** With regard to the statement made by the Honourable Minister that the protein content of skimmed milk and of the milk from which it is made are different, what is his authority for the statement?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am sorry: I meant fat content, and not protein content. The Army which requires slightly lighter milk mixes this milk powder with the buffalo milk.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is there no fat in skimmed milk?

**Mr. Speaker:** These are questions which are not within the special cognizance of the Honourable Minister.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY OVER-BRIDGE AT GONDIA

**\*947. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Railway lines in Gondia (Central Provinces) pass through the heart of the city and that as there is no over-bridge at one of the main crossings, great inconvenience is being caused to the public while crossing the lines?

(b) Are Government aware that assurances to construct an over-bridge were given to the public by the Railway Authorities but nothing has been done so far?

(c) If so, by what date will this bridge be constructed?

If so, by what date will this bridge be constructed?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The question of provision of an over-bridge at Gondia has been under reference with the Provincial Government since 1938. They first asked the Railway to construct an over-bridge and its approaches at the west end of the yard at their own cost. The Railway could not, however, accept the liability for the entire cost as the need for the over-bridge had arisen from the growth of the town. Three years later, the Provincial Government agreed to construct the approaches at their own cost, but desired that the Railway should build an under-bridge at the eastern end of the yard instead of an over-bridge at the western end of the yard. The engineering difficulties involved in the proposal were brought to the notice of the Provincial Government, who thereupon agreed to the construction of the over-bridge. On account of the war the work could not, however, be taken in hand. After the war, the Provincial Government again brought up the question of an under-bridge *versus* an over-bridge, and it is only recently that they have finally accepted the Railway's proposal to provide an over-bridge. Designs for the bridge have been finalised by the Railway, but the designs for the approaches have not yet been received from the Provincial Government.

(c) In view of the limited resources and the Government of India's decision to curtail or defer expenditure on such works as are not productive or could be postponed or slowed down, the work has not been included in 1949-50 Works Programme. The Government will consider if the work can be included in the Budget for 1950-51.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the Government aware that the population of that place since 1938 has become practically doubled now?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am willing to take that as stated by the honourable member. I myself have no personal knowledge.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I take it that all such works which are not remunerative, will not be taken up by the Government in spite of the greatest inconvenience caused to the public of.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid the question is hypothetical. He may put in a specific question with reference to any specific subject.

**Seth Govind Das:** The Honourable Minister has said that because it is not going to be a remunerative scheme, Government is not.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have followed that. But his question is hypothetical. The honourable member may put any question for obtaining information.

#### COMMUNAL TEA STALL AT BILASPUR RAILWAY STATION

**\*948. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a Mohammedan Tea Stall at Bilaspur Railway Station (Bengal Nagpur Railway); and

(b) if so, why the communal stall is still existing there?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) Instructions have been issued to drop the communal tag.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Central Advisory Council last year this month passed a resolution to abolish all these communal stalls? May I also know how many stalls still exist and how many within one year have been removed?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** From the 1st January this year all refreshment rooms throughout the railways have been reorganized on a non-communal basis. So far as tea-stalls are concerned, the only point is to remove the boards. There is no objection to any one having tea at the stalls. These stalls are available for all people.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was also with regard to the boards. Why have these boards not been removed? How much time does it require of the administration to remove a board?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member is arguing.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know in how many stations have these boards been removed?

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When were the instructions issued about removing these communal boards?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** For this particular station on the 25th January 1949.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister explain what he means by saying "organising these on non-communal lines"?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** So far as refreshment rooms are concerned there are to be only Vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment rooms and restaurants in the European style.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are still a large number of Muslim contractors running their Muslim hotels?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** There are no Muslim hotels now on the Railways.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know whether similar instructions have been issued to the Railways to see that vendors or hawkers on platforms do not cry *Hindu Cha* or *Muslim Cha*?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** That is the general spirit of all the instructions issued recently. I cannot give a specific answer to that particular question.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Do Government propose to have only one kind of refreshment rooms on all the railways catering for both vegetarian and non-vegetarian and also European style customers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It has been considered desirable by the Central Advisory Committee for Railways to have separate Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian refreshment rooms, besides restaurants on the Western style.

## BANANA RESEARCH STATION FOR ASSAM

\*949. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any Banana Research Station in Bihar, Orissa, Bengal and Assam?

(b) Are Government aware of the suitability of Assam soil for growing Bananas of different varieties?

(c) If so, do Government propose to set up Banana Research Stations in Upper Assam, where the rainfall is about 100 inches and more?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Yes. As the production of bananas in Assam at present amounts to only about four per cent. of the estimated total production in India, it would not be appropriate to have a research station exclusively for that Province. There is, however, a proposal to set up a regional fruit research station at Krishnagar in West Bengal which will serve the Eastern zone of the Provinces growing bananas, namely, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Are the Government aware that a small station has been started at Jorhat by the Agricultural Department and may I know if that station is under the consideration of the Central Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Is it suggested that that research station should take up the question of bananas?

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Yes, I suggest it.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is anything being done to develop either a research station or a manufacturing concern to manufacture banana powder as well as to preserve bananas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are some proposals to increase the production of bananas in the country. At present there is no concrete proposal to utilise this increased production by converting it into flour.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** In view of the statement of the Honourable the Prime Minister recently that emphasis should be laid on the use of bananas as part of our normal diet, do the Honourable Minister's department propose to devote any special attention to this question?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We do contemplate to increase the production of bananas in the country.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government made any study of the indigenous methods adopted in Malabar by the peasants as also Middle-class people to preserve bananas by drying them? If they have not studied the methods, will Government make an effort to do so?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Still the first portion of the question is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is making a suggestion.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** If the second part of the question is out of order, I would suggest that the first portion is still in order, viz., whether the Government have made any study of the indigenous methods adopted in Malabar for drying bananas and preserving them?

**Mr. Speaker:** I should like to make the position very clear. As I have stated very often, the question hour is to be taken advantage of for obtaining information as regards facts which are within the special cognizance of the Minister concerned. It is not an occasion for making suggestions or carrying on arguments. The question which the honourable member put was whether Government have studied, etc. I can see that anything can be put in the form of a question but every such question is not therefore necessarily admissible. Some may be permissible and others may be on the border line.

In regard to the honourable member's question, it is to be presumed that when Government want to try anything they would have also taken into consideration all the methods that are prevalent in the country. It is too obvious to require a question. If there is a question asking, "Are Government aware, etc.," that is a form which, in some cases, is permissible but in some obvious cases it is put with a view to give information that it is so and so. That is not asking for information. I am trying to regulate these proceedings with a view to enable the House to get more of real information which would be helpful to the House in knowing the activities of the Government in relation to the requirements of the country. So I do not propose to allow arguments on questions. There are many occasions when arguments can be advanced but the question hour should not be taken advantage of for arguing or giving information. It is intended chiefly for obtaining information and honourable members will see that they make the best use of it. I have no desire to gag any honourable member from expressing an opinion or making a suggestion. My point is that the question hour is not the proper occasion: there are other occasions for honourable members.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that Government is undertaking a planned production of bananas, tapioca and sweet potatoes with a view to make up the country's food deficit?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government are contemplating it.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** I want to know the idea underlying this banana research, whether it is the aim to increase the standard size of all bananas and to make all bananas sweet, including *cutchela kelas* used for vegetable purposes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The object is to have more and more varieties, sweeter and sweeter and more and more of bananas.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Sir, I have the authority of the honourable member to put the questions Nos. 950 to 954.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have seen the authority but the wording is very vague. The authority says "I authorise so and so to put the questions standing in my name in my absence." It is not mentioned for what date the authority is given. I have often said in the House that the authority should be for a specific date. I do not think I can allow that kind of authority.

## EDUCATION TO FARMERS IN REARING CATTLE

950. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what facilities Government provide to the farmers and the cowherds for education in—

(i) rearing cattle; and

(ii) taking precautionary measures against disease?

(b) What steps have Government taken or propose to take for maintaining the standard health of cattle in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The matter primarily concerns the Provincial and State Governments. The Central Government assist these Governments by sponsoring research, giving technical advice and co-ordinating the work of these Governments. The facilities which the Central Government provide for research are mentioned below:

(1) Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Izatnagar and Mukteswar for research in the control and prevention of disease, animal genetics, animal nutrition and allied matters.

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

- (i) climate; and  
 (ii) fodder facilities;  
 (b) whether any work has so far been done in this direction; and  
 (c) if so, with what results?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 602 by Shri Upendranath Barman on the 23rd February, 1949:

#### CATTLE CENSUS

†\*952. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for taking the cattle census in India; and

(b) if so, when the work is expected to start?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Government of India propose to carry out the livestock census as part of the Agricultural Census to be held in 1951.

(b) The detailed plans for the Agricultural Census are being worked out. A definite date has not yet been fixed. It is expected that the actual work of enumeration might start in March 1951 or thereabout.

#### STEPS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF FODDER

†\*953. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken or propose to take for increasing the fodder supply in various areas;

(b) whether any fodder farming has been undertaken in areas adjacent to big cities to utilise the sewage as manure;

(c) if so, with what results; and

(d) whether any survey has been undertaken to investigate the possibilities of fully utilising sewage for fodder-farming in areas where it is available?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (d). A statement giving the information asked for by the honourable member is laid on the table of the House. It will be observed therefrom that Provincial and State Governments are taking steps to increase the production of fodder so far as possible.

Sewage water is also utilised for the purpose.

#### STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Province or State | Steps taken or proposed for increasing fodder supply                                                                                                                                | Fodder cultivation on sewage manure and results, if any                                                                      | Possibilities of fodder cultivation from sewage                                                                |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3                                                                                                                                                                                   | 4                                                                                                                            | 5                                                                                                              |
| 1       | Madras            | (i) Trial of different kinds of grasses.<br>(ii) Growing of fodder trees on 'foromboke' and Government waste lands.<br>(iii) Rotational grazing in Panchayats and reserved forests. | Sewage fodder farms are already functioning in Madras, Mathurai and Ootacamund where alone underground sewage system exists. | A special investigation on fodder-scarcity in the Province is being conducted by two Officers on Special Duty. |

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

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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|                   | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4                                                                                                                                                                            | 5                                                                        |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   | (iv) Demonstration centres for growing perennial grasses.<br>(v) Establishment of a (Pasture) Research Station at Coimbatore.<br>(vi) Constitution of a Milk Board to perform the duties of a Provincial fodder and grazing committee and land utilisation Board.<br>(vii) Supply of fodder to Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union. | Guinea grass is being raised on the 150 acre farm at Mathurai and 8 to 10 cuttings are taken every year.                                                                     |                                                                          |
| 2 Bombay*         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                          |
| 3 West Bengal     | (i) Subsidised distribution of fodder seeds.<br>(ii) Setting up seed-multiplication farms.<br>(iii) Evolving suitable fodder crops by research.                                                                                                                                                                                       | No.                                                                                                                                                                          | Utilisation of Calcutta Corporation Sewage Water is under consideration. |
| 4 Assam           | A scheme for Fodder Development in Assam has been sanctioned during the year 1948-49 with a view to produce hay from the available aquatic resources and to improve the existing grazing areas of this Province.                                                                                                                      | Scheme provides centres for production of hay and supplies will be made from these centres. The question of utilising the sewage manure will be taken up later, if possible. |                                                                          |
| 5 Bihar           | Demonstration and Propaganda for increasing fodder supply is being carried on.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | No.                                                                                                                                                                          | No.                                                                      |
| 6 Orissa*         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                          |
| 7 U. P.           | (i) Improved varieties of grasses and vines are being grown on mechanised farms.<br>(ii) Many grasses imported from Australia are being tried.<br>(iii) Import of many British and African grasses is contemplated.<br>(iv) Nutritive value of fodder grasses and other cultivated fodders is published.                              | No. Some work in this connection is however being done at the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.                                                                             | No. Sewage is chiefly used for vegetable farming in the Province.        |
| 8 C.P. and Berar* |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                          |
| 9 East Punjab.    | (i) Introduction of high yielding fodders, e.g., berseem in place of 'Senji' a rabi crop which yielded only 1/3rd of fodder as compared with berseem.<br>(ii) Introduction of improved method of culti-                                                                                                                               | Sewage manure is already being utilised as far as available. Composting of tonrefuse has been undertaken under a G. M. F. Scheme which is likely to be extended.             | No.                                                                      |



- (2) Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore for research in matters connected with dairy development and dairy education.
- (3) Cattle Breeding Research Station recently established at Jubbulpore for evolving a general utility type of cattle of more than average and milking capacity. The question of the establishment of another Institute for the evolution of a high yielding dairy cow is under consideration.
- (4) The All-India Cattle Show Committee set up by the Central Government in 1938, which organizes an All-India Cattle and Poultry Show every year for giving impetus and encouragement to the cattle breeders.

A statement showing the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Governments of Madras, U.P., Orissa and Assam for maintaining the health of cattle is placed on the table of the House. Information pertaining to the other Provincial Governments is being collected and will be furnished to the House in due course.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Measures taken or proposed to be taken for maintaining standard health of cattle* *Madras*

The Veterinary Institutions and Touring Billets of the Animal Husbandry Department are responsible for maintaining the standard of health of cattle in this Province. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Veterinary Institutions attend to the treatment of non-contagious diseases and the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to the control and treatment of contagious diseases. The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons also attend to non-contagious diseases during the course of their tours.

*Veterinary Institutions.*—There were 138 Institutions on the 31st March, 1948 and 3,23,947 animals were treated in these institutions during 1947-48.

*Touring Billets.*—There were 165 Touring Billets on 31st March 1948, each one manned by a Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. Twenty-nine of these billets had stockman compounders to assist the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in their work. During the year 1947-48, 8,25,997 animals were protected against the common contagious diseases as detailed below :

|                        |     |                 |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Rinderpest             | ... | 1,42,109        |
| Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia | ... | 2,29,017        |
| Blackquarter           | ... | 4,29,865        |
| Anthrax                | ... | 17,013          |
| Sheep pox              | ... | 1,912           |
| Fowl pox               | ... | 1,821           |
| Fowl Cholera           | ... | 312             |
| Ranikhet               | ... | 3,948           |
|                        |     | <u>8,25,997</u> |

The number of cases treated on tour in 1947-48 was 1,12,928. Four motor mobile units have been sanctioned to facilitate disease prevention work; two are in operation at present and the other two are expected to be ready shortly.

The future programme is to intensify the work by increasing the number of institutions and Touring Billets so that there will be at least one Veterinary Institution and one Touring Billet with a Stockman Compounder or Livestock Inspector, in each of the 220 taluks of this Province.

##### *U. P.*

1. *Control of Contagious Diseases.*—(i) Expansion of the Biological Products Section. This section has been functioning in the Province for the last five years. At present anti-Rinderpest and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia vaccines are manufactured by this section to meet the entire demand of the Province, others are purchased from the I.V.R.I. It is proposed

to expand the activities of the Biological Products Section so as to make the Province self-sufficient in this respect. During 1947-48 3.23 lakh doses of Rinderpest and 4.22 lakh doses of H.S. Vaccines were manufactured by this Section.

(ii) In order to ensure quick and timely supply of vaccine and sera to the field it is proposed to provide cold storage facilities at the District Headquarters Veterinary Hospitals where vaccines and sera will be stored in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the district in the event of an outbreak.

(iii) As a cheap agency for mass immunisation of stock efforts are being made to step up the training of stockmen. At present 160 candidates are being trained each year and it is proposed to increase the number to 240 from April next.

(iv) For more effective and expeditious control of contagious diseases and to reach the veterinary aid to the remotest part of the country it is proposed to establish a mobile veterinary unit for each district of the Province, one such unit is already in the process of formation at Lucknow.

(v) To effect compulsory vaccination, segregation, disinfection, etc., in the event of outbreaks of contagious diseases an Animal Contagious Diseases and Pests Bill is under the consideration of the Legislature.

(vi) For checking the Foot and Mouth disease it is proposed to construct foot baths in the villages under development blocks. These foot baths will be constructed on 550 per cent. Government subsidy. About 800 foot baths are to be constructed during 1949-50.

There are 206 Veterinary Hospitals in the Province. The number of in and out door patients treated in these institutions was 8,22,138 during 1947-48 and medicines were supplied to 1,02,585 cases not brought to the hospital. The total number of animal inoculated against various diseases during the year was 5,94,922.

2. *Control of Parasitic Diseases.*—(i) A survey of helminthic disease in the province is being conducted at Lucknow University.

(ii) A scheme for the control of Liverfluke disease in Almora district is in operation for the last one years. Survey of affected areas, disinfection and destruction of intermediary hosts are in progress.

(iii) Special Disease Investigation Staff is engaged for the investigation and control of parasitic problems.

(iv) It is proposed to maintain cattle dips for regular drenching of stock with suitable vermicides in development blocks especially in low lying areas.

3. *Malnutrition.*—(i) With a view to study the nutritive value of cattle feed and fodder available in different parts of the province and to evolve economically balanced rations for those areas a cattle feeding research scheme has been in operation at Bharai in Jhansi district for the last several years.

(ii) Cultivation of fodder crops especially leguminous crops which not only provide most nutritious fodder but also increase the soil fertility is being encouraged. Cultivated fodder is the secret of successful cattle husbandry and cheap milk production. Every effort is being made to popularise the same on the mixed farming system.

##### *Orissa*

The Provincial Government have already taken up schemes for the introduction of balanced rations and improvement of pastures. Legislation to prevent and control contagious diseases is now before the Provincial Legislature.

##### *Assam*

Vaccine and inoculation against contagious and infectious diseases is undertaken. There are forty-one veterinary dispensaries and four veterinary hospitals operating with 46 veterinary Assistants and 130 Veterinary Field Assistants. One diagnostic laboratory is also functioning in the Province of Assam. In this laboratory there are two Veterinary Investigation Officers one for livestock and one for poultry diseases. There is also one veterinary college for training adequate number of qualified veterinary graduates. One Goat tissue vaccine Section has also been started to maintain cattle health.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREED ON REGIONAL BASIS

\*951. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme for improving the cattle-breed on a regional basis taking into consideration—

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

| 1                                        | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 4                                                                                                                                          | 5 |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
|                                          | (iii) Improvement of the quality and quantity of the hill grasses is under consideration.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                            |   |
| 10 Coorg                                 | (i) A Grow More Fodder Scheme has been launched from 15-3-48.<br>(ii) Advisory Propaganda by specialist staff regarding suitability of different fodders and their cultivation, etc.<br>(iii) Subsidised supply of grass seeds slips, etc., to cultivators.<br>(iv) Establishment of a Demonstration Fodder Farm. | A Sewage fodder farm near Mercara Town has been set up for demonstration purposes and 10 acres are under perennial fodder, i.e., Guinea and Napier grass.                                                                                                                                       | No.                                                                                                                                        |   |
| 11 Ajmer-Merwara.                        | Well sinking scheme launched under Grow More Food Scheme expected to augment supply of fodder also.                                                                                                                                                                                                               | No Sewage system; hence does not arise.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Will be considered when proposed drainage scheme for Ajmer is completed.                                                                   |   |
| 12 Delhi                                 | Arranging distribution of fodder seeds.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Private cultivators already utilising Delhi and New Delhi sewage.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | No.                                                                                                                                        |   |
| 13 Himachal Pradesh.                     | The Local Administration will take steps to increase fodder supply in whatever way possible as soon as their Agriculture Department is properly organised and staffed.                                                                                                                                            | No.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Not as yet.                                                                                                                                |   |
| 14 Madhya Bharat.                        | Major portion falls in Malwa Plateau where there are long fodder areas available. However in certain districts like Bhind and Morena which are deficit in fodder supply arrangements are being made for increasing the supply of fodder.                                                                          | There is one Sewage Farm run by the Gwalior Dairy Ltd., who are utilising the city sewage and growing fodder for their own cattle and as also supplying for the city. Excellent results have been obtained. Heavy outturn of fodder can be obtained under this system combined with irrigation. | There is scope for establishing more Sewage Farms in Madhya Bharat; this has been included in one of the items of the contemplated survey. |   |
| 15 Surashtra*                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                            |   |
| 16 Rajasthan                             | The union is already surplus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | No information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | No information.                                                                                                                            |   |
| 17 Matsya Union*                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                            |   |
| 18 Patiala and East Punjab States Union. | Fodder supply in the Union is sufficient, improved fodder crops have been introduced and the Govt. assist in arranging supply of seeds.                                                                                                                                                                           | Whatever Sewage is available is already being utilised by private cultivators for fodder and vegetable production.                                                                                                                                                                              | A casual survey has shown that available sewage is already being utilised fully.                                                           |   |

| 1              | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 5 |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 19 Baroda      | (i) Utilising shallow wells for fodder cultivation.<br>(ii) Utilising waters of Narbda and Dharhar rivers by means of pumping sets.<br>(iii) Distribution of fodder seeds to needy cultivators.                                                                                                                                                                             | The limited sewage available round Baroda is already being utilised for raising food crops by private owners. They are being encouraged to test in Napier grass, etc.,                                                                                                         | No information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |   |
| 20 Mysore      | Training a highly qualified Officer in advanced Agrostology in U.S.A. and Russia for pasture improvement and management.<br><br>sore is also being utilised by private farms to raise                                                                                                                                                                                       | Sunkal Sewage Farm, Bangalore City, and Municipal Sewage Farm, Mysore, are cultivating Rhodes grass. Sewage of Bangalore Civil Station and of Mysore is also being utilised by private farms to raise Rhodes grass. The results are encouraging as the farms are remunerative. | Sewage can be utilised if there is an effective system of underground drainage, which is not the case with most of the municipalities in the State. They will be advised to utilise sewage when they have underground drainage systems. |   |
| 21 Hyderabad*  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |   |
| 22 Cochin      | (i) Distribution of fodder cuttings at nominal rates.<br>(ii) Propagating cultivation of leguminous fodder, crops, e.g., cow pea.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | No sewage manure available.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Does not arise.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |   |
| 23 Travancore* |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |   |
| 24 Kolhapur    | Fodder supply in the State is sufficient and as such no steps have been taken.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |   |
| 25 Bhopal      | The State is surplus in fodder.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Enough sewage manure is not available to enable fodder farming being undertaken.                                                                                                                                                                                               | No information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |   |
| 26 Jodhpur     | (i) Formation of fodder reserves in villages on experimental basis.<br>(ii) Experimental cultivation of fodder grasses on dry farming, etc.<br>(iii) Reclamation of unproductive areas interested with shrubs, etc.<br>(iv) Encouraging co-operative farming on improved method and cutting.<br>(v) Starting Fodder (collection, purchase and sale) Co-operative Societies. | Sewage Farm, Jodhpur, was set up about 8 years ago with an area of 103 acres; the available sewage manure is however enough for 15 acres only on which Lucerne, Rhodes and Napier grasses are being raised.                                                                    | Nil. No survey has been undertaken so far.                                                                                                                                                                                              |   |

| 1                      | 2                                                                                                                   | 3                                                                                                 | 4                              | 5 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 27. Jaipur             | (i) Introduction of hand chaffcutters to avoid waste of fodder.<br>(ii) Distribution of fodder seeds by Government. | Private farmers who were growing vegetables from sewage manure have been directed to grow fodder. | No survey has been undertaken. |   |
| 28. Bikaner*           |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                   |                                |   |
| 29. Vindhya Pradesh*   |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                   |                                |   |
| 30. Jammu and Kashmir* |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                   |                                |   |

\*Information not received.

## EXPENDITURE ON 'GROW MORE FOOD' CAMPAIGN

†\*954. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent on the scheme 'grow more food campaign' since its inception;

(b) the amounts spent on the following: (i) for encouraging production of cereals; (ii) for encouraging production of vegetables; (iii) for encouraging production of roots; (iv) publicity charges; (v) establishment; (vi) subsidies; and (vii) experimental farms.

(c) what the expected and the actual returns were; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps to improve the scheme?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). Two statements giving the required information are placed on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the note on the subject circulated among the honourable members of the House on the 3rd February, 1949. A copy of the note is placed on the table of the House. The whole question of speeding up food production is under review by Government.

## STATEMENT I

Actual expenditure incurred by Government of India on Grow More Food Schemes for the years 1943-48

| Name of the Province | Actual expenditure |           |           |             |           |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|                      | 1943-44            | 1944-45   | 1945-46   | 1946-47     | 1947-48   |
|                      | 1                  | 2         | 3         | 4           | 5         |
|                      | Rs.                | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.         | Rs.       |
| 1. Assam             | 3,32,190           | 4,31,030  | 6,97,609  | 7,79,991    | 5,53,191  |
| 2. Bengal            | 4,87,120           | 6,01,179  | 21,82,367 | 37,75,000   | 7,98,013  |
| 3. Bihar             | 1,58,152           | 9,45,158  | 12,44,372 | 10,36,628   | 6,67,112  |
| 4. Bombay            | 2,42,686           | 15,20,483 | 27,69,931 | 33,15,801   | 43,69,841 |
| 5. C. P. and Berar   | 3,17,407           | 1,23,823  | 6,01,268  | 7,17,649    | 5,62,007  |
| 6. Madras            | 3,17,400           | 17,82,545 | 16,03,740 | 1,76,37,932 | 36,37,931 |

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

† Not printed in the day's debate. A copy placed in the Library of the House.—Ed. of D.

| 1                                 | 2         | 3         | 4           | 5           | 6                          |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
|                                   | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.         | Rs.         | Rs.                        |
| 7. N. W. F. P.                    | 32,102    | 5,09,395  | 6,75,151    | 2,64,000    | ..                         |
| 8. Orissa                         | 1,39,626  | 7,34,284  | 13,05,858   | 18,96,681   | 2,82,078                   |
| 9. Punjab                         | 67,390    | 2,22,816  | 3,86,889    | 10,49,000   | Information not available. |
| 10. Sind                          | 52,679    | 59,265    | 66,383      | 3,44,000    | ..                         |
| 11. U. P.                         | 86,166    | 3,35,810  | 15,61,153   | 21,17,699   | 19,98,468                  |
| 12. Baluchistan                   | 3,968     | 83,803    | 6,34,291    | ..          | ..                         |
| 13. Coorg                         | 19,321    | 18,428    | 74,456      | 1,55,000    | ..                         |
| 14. Indian Circles—               |           |           |             |             |                            |
| (a) Ajmer-Merwara.                | 13,741    | 80,307    | 1,81,389    | ..          | ..                         |
| (b) I. C. A. R.                   | 1,31,600  | 2,85,876  | 4,16,840    | ..          | ..                         |
| (c) Delhi                         | 10,629    | ..        | 46,382      | ..          | ..                         |
| (d) Central Veterinary Department | ..        | ..        | 7,573       | ..          | ..                         |
| (e) Kashmir                       | 16,800    | ..        | ..          | ..          | ..                         |
| Total                             | 24,28,977 | 77,34,002 | 1,44,55,652 | 3,30,89,379 | 1,28,58,641                |

GRAND TOTAL Rs. 7,05,66,651

## STATEMENT II

Province-wise expenditure incurred by the Government of India on some of the following G. M. F. items for the period from 1943-44 to 1947-48

| Name of the Province | Production of cereals | Production of vegetables and roots | Publicity charges | Establishment | Experimental Farms | Total       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1                    | 2                     | 3                                  | 4                 | 5             | 6                  | 7           |
| 1. Ajmer-Merwara     | 4,04,115              | 6,831                              | ..                | 1,62,575      | ..                 | 5,73,521    |
| 2. Orissa            | 2,11,808              | 11,086                             | ..                | 18,88,929     | ..                 | 21,11,823   |
| 3. Madras            | 2,96,08,444           | 54,461                             | ..                | 6,41,739      | ..                 | 3,03,04,643 |
| 4. Delhi             | 11,45,565             | 1,463                              | ..                | 62,812        | ..                 | 12,09,840   |
| 5. Coorg             | 3,55,806              | 4,554                              | ..                | 21,036        | 899                | 3,82,285    |
| 6. Bihar             | 15,93,696             | ..                                 | ..                | 4,98,139      | ..                 | 20,91,835   |
| 7. C. P. and Berar   | 15,32,038             | ..                                 | ..                | 5,02,650      | ..                 | 20,34,688   |
| 8. Assam             | 5,65,767              | 1,58,948                           | ..                | 5,34,664      | 13,641             | 12,73,020   |
| 9. Bombay            | 89,33,863             | 14,405                             | ..                | 6,82,813      | ..                 | 96,31,081   |
| 10. E. Punjab*       | 68,10,108             | ..                                 | ..                | 12,500        | ..                 | 68,22,608   |
| 11. W. Bengal*       | 73,22,595             | 51,560                             | ..                | 13,16,353     | ..                 | 86,00,508   |
| 12. U. P.*           | 91,66,560             | 3,17,600                           | ..                | 8,17,875      | ..                 | 1,03,02,035 |
| Total                | 6,76,50,365           | 6,20,908                           | ..                | 71,42,084     | 14,540             | 7,54,27,897 |

NOTE.—The above expenditure is in the form of grants or subsidies to the Provinces for the execution of the above mentioned schemes.

\* The amounts in respect of these provinces represent the amounts as sanctioned by the Government of India. Information about the actual expenditure on the items mentioned above is not available.

## AID TO POULTRY AND DAIRY FARMS

\*955. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poultry and dairy farms throughout the country province-wise;

(b) whether Government are giving them any aid; and

(c) if so, what kind of aid?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). A statement giving the necessary information is placed on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

| Name of Province | No. of Dairy Farms        | No. of Poultry Farms | Whether Govt. is giving them any aid | Kind of aid given                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                | 2                         | 3                    | 4                                    | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1. Madras        | 12                        | 20                   | ..                                   | The policy of the Government in respect of aid to dairy farms is under consideration of the Provincial Government. Three Poultry Farms are receiving subsidies from the Provincial Government. Four are entirely run by the Government.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 2. Bombay        | Information not available |                      | Yes.                                 | Financial assistance in the form of a loan up to Rs. 50,000 at 4% is given to deserving dairy farms by the Provincial Government.<br><br>Direct technical help and advice is rendered to dairy-men in general working of their dairy concern and also in selection of site, purchase of animals, breeding and feeding of animals.<br><br>300 pure bred cocks are distributed free of costs, at a cost of Rs. 2,200 every year.<br><br>15 housing premia each of Rs. 150 and 20 pedigree egg and fowl premia each of Rs. 100 are awarded every year to deserving poultry keepers as encouragement.<br><br>Loans up to a maximum of Rs. 500 are given to approved students who have satisfactorily completed the poultry training course. |

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

| 1                   | 2  | 3  | 4    | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------|----|----|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. West Bengal      | 9  | 3  | Yes. | Technical advice is given as regards poultry breeding housing management, diseases. Opening of Farms is extended to rural areas through the Poultry Development Officer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 4. United Provinces | 53 | 30 | Yes  | Technical assistance and advice are made available to these institutions through a special officer for dairy development. They are also helped in procuring their requirements of controlled commodities such as steel, cement, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 5. East Punjab      | .. | .. | ..   | Loans and subsidies are granted to deserving private dairy farms by the Provincial Governments. The poultry breeders are given assistance in shape of stock-birds and hatching eggs at concessional rates, free technical advice, free literature, practical training, special concession at the poultry shows and marketing facilities.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 6. Bihar            | 12 | 12 | Yes. | The number of private poultry and dairy farms is not available. The Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, has a Dairy Section. There is one Government Poultry Farm with three sub-stations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 7. Orissa           | 7  | 2  | ..   | The Provincial Government have sanctioned non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 to a private dairy farm for equipments, buildings, etc., and a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum for training Section to be started by the Bihar Provincial Goshala and Pinjrapole Federation. Government also propose to acquire 100 acres of land and hand over the same to the Bihar Provincial Goshala and Pinjrapole Federation. Five Dairy and eight Poultry Farms are run entirely by the Government. |
|                     |    |    |      | Six dairy farms and both the poultry farms are run by the Provincial Government.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                     |    |    |      | No aid is given to the private dairy farm.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| 1                  | 2                                                                    | 3  | 4    | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. C. P. and Berar | 48.                                                                  | 25 | Yes. | Necessary assistance in respect of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry matters is given to all Co-operative farms. Loans are granted to them for the purchase of cattle and establishment of cattle feed depots for supply of fodder and concentrates to the members at cheap rates.               |
| 9. Delhi           | 58<br>(52 Dairies and 6 Dairy Farms)                                 | 2  | Yes. | Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Aid are also given to private dairies when sought.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 10. Ajmer-Merwara  | Nil<br>(There are several poultry farms but only six are important.) | 6  |      | One Poultry and one Dairy Farm are run by the Local Government. A loan of Rs. 16,000 has been given to one refugee Dairy Farm. Technical advice and facilities for vaccination are given free of charge. At the time of epidemic all medicines are also provided by Government without charge. |
| 11. Coorg          | 3                                                                    | 5  | Yes. | Local Government help private breeders in controlling diseases and give advice in poultry matters. Eggs suitable for hatching and young stock produced on the Government farm are supplied to bona fide poultry breeders and co-operative poultry breeding societies at concessional rates.    |
|                    |                                                                      |    |      | All the five poultry farms and one dairy farm are run entirely by the local Government.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                    |                                                                      |    |      | No financial aid is given to private dairy farms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

\*956. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have made any arrangement for research work in agricultural pests and plant diseases and if so, at which places and with what results?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The Government of India have arrangements for research work on agricultural insect pests and diseases at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Research is also carried out at various institutions under schemes financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Commodity Committee of Jute, Cotton, Sugarcane, Lac, Tobacco, Coconut and Oilseeds. A note on the results of research work carried out so far on different insect pests and plant diseases is placed on the table of the House.

*A note on the results of research work carried out on insect pests and plant diseases under different Central organisations*

The need for research on pests and diseases of crops was appreciated by the Government of India as early as 1905 when they appointed an Entomologist and a Mycologist in the Indian (then Imperial) Department of Agriculture. In 1929, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was established for promoting, conducting and financing Agricultural Research and for co-ordinating research on an all-India basis. Furthermore several Commodity Committees have been set up during the past 20 years for conducting research on pests and diseases along with other agricultural aspects of Cotton, Sugarcane, Lac, Coconut, Oil Seeds, Tobacco, Jute, etc. Recently a Central Rice Research Institute has been established. Some of the schemes now financed by the various Committees were started by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The results of research work carried out under different organisations are briefly described below :

## I. INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

(a) *Insect Pests :*

- (i) *Locusts.*—Following the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture in 1929 the Council organised a Locust Section and later in 1939 the entire organisation was taken over by the Government of India under its direct control. The investigations led to detailed information on the reproduction, migration and seasonal activities of the pest as well as the mechanical, biological and insecticidal control measures. A monograph in this respect has been published by the Council giving full details.
- (ii) *San Jose Scale and Woolly Aphis in Kashmir.*—It was observed that the grown up trees of apricots, cherry and almonds were usually free from infestation of San Jose Scale, whereas their seedlings were quite susceptible to its attack. Apples were severely infested and the best control was effected through spraying with diesel oil emulsion during winter.
- (iii) *Insect Pests of stored cereals in Punjab.*—Some investigations were carried out in the Punjab before the partition. Of the various kinds of powdered leaves, Neem was found to be the best preservative.
- (iv) *Insect Pests of pulses and jowar.*—The scheme terminated in 1947 and revealed that insect infestation varies with the initial moisture contents in the grain and the surrounding humidity. As a preventive measure the jowar stem borer may be much reduced by the destruction of stubbles and the grasshopper control effected by sweeping the young stages of the pest in large field bags.
- (v) *Pests of Rice.*—The Gundhi pest in U. P. and Gangai pest in C. P. were investigated and some resistant varieties evolved.
- (vi) *Hispa and Stem Borer of Rice.*—The investigations are in progress in West Bengal and the life history of the pests has been studied.
- (vii) *Trials with D.D.T. and allied insecticides.*—Comparative trials with D.D.T., gammexane and other insecticides are carried out against agricultural pests, in Madras, U. P. and Bombay and at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. So far the experiments in Bombay have yielded important results and further trials are in progress during the extension period of the scheme.
- (viii) *Fruit Research Scheme, Mysore.*—The scheme started in 1938 and information about the biology of Woolly aphis has been collected.
- (ix) *Insect pests of fruits in plains of U. P.*—The scheme was initiated in 1946. Some investigations on the biology of gall makers, citrus leaf miner, fruit sucking moths and Anar butterfly have been made and the Central measures are under trial.
- (x) *Hill Fruit Research in U. P.*—The scheme started in 1934. Of the entomological problems Woolly aphis, apple root and stem borer, and fruit eating beetle have been studied and their control measures devised. Investigations on the biology of some parasites and predators are also in progress.
- (xi) *Horticultural schemes in Madras, Bihar, Assam, Hyderabad, C. P. and Berar.*—The Bihar scheme started in 1934, Assam in 1938, Hyderabad in 1941 and C. P. in 1944. Investigations on some important pests including white ants are in hand and some control measures have been evolved.
- (xii) *Research on citrus in Coorg and Bihar.*—The scheme is in progress since 1945 and work on the incidence of pests of citrus is completed.
- (xiii) *Potato Research scheme in Bihar.*—The potato storage scheme was started in Bihar during 1943. Bionomics and control of the potato tuber moth have been studied.

(b) *Plant Diseases :*

- (i) *Survey of the citrus die-back diseases in Peninsular India, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad and C. P. and Berar.*—The scheme was under operation from 1943-46 during which period the conditions favouring these diseases and the extent of damage were studied.
- (ii) *Discoms of pan in C. P.*—Work was in progress upto 1945. Suitable control measures were evolved.
- (iii) *Scheme for the production and multiplication of partially disease free seed potatoes at Karnal.*—In progress from 1944 to 1947. It was aimed to produce partially disease free seed potatoes by thorough roguing of the crop and distribute the same to the cultivators. The yield of potatoes per acre from such seed has been considerably higher than ordinary commercial seed.
- (iv) *Fruit Research Scheme, Mysore.*—In progress since 1938. Diseases of fruits specially apples, pears, avocado, papayas, etc., are under investigation. Control of collar-rot is completed and Canker and rosettee diseases are under study.
- (v) *Hill fruit Research Scheme.*—Investigations are in progress since 1934 and important diseases like collar-rot, stem brown, powdery mildew, steam black, etc. have been studied and control measures determined.
- (vi) *Horticulture Schemes in Madras, Bihar, Assam, Hyderabad, C. P. and Berar.*—The scheme started in 1934 in Bihar, 1935 in Madras and 1941 in Hyderabad and work on disease resistance of sweet oranges and lime trees in Madras, and on mangoes in Bihar was undertaken. Different fungicides were tried against powdery mildew and gummosis and experiments to control mal-formation of mango inflorescence are in progress.
- (vii) *Orange Research Scheme, Coorg.*—Leaf and fruit fall diseases are investigated and proper spray schedules, prepared and the diseases are under control.
- (viii) *Research Schemes on potatoes at Simla and New Delhi.*—The scheme at Simla started in 1935 and breeding of potato varieties resistant to late blight as well as virus diseases undertaken. Some hybrids have been found to be immune to late blight.

Seed potato certification scheme at Indian Agricultural Research Institute was started in 1942. Survey of virus diseases of potato crop in Northern India was undertaken and pockets of low disease incidence determined for the multiplication of disease-free potato seed. Virus free nucleus seed potatoes of Darjeeling Red Round have been evolved and are being multiplied for certification purposes.

- (ix) *Rust Research Scheme, Agra.*—Work is in progress since 1930 to determine over-summering of rusts of wheat and barley under Indian conditions. The sources of annual epidemics have been traced and various physiological races of different rusts investigated. Varieties of wheat resistant to these races have been isolated.
- (x) *Rice Research Scheme, Coimbatore, Madras.*—Blast disease and foot-rot of paddy are under study in Madras. Several resistant varieties have been discovered. Foot-rot of rice has been controlled by seed treatment with an organic mercury fungicide which was tested for about 1,000 acres during 1946-47.
- (xi) *Gram Wilt Scheme Ferozepore, E. Punjab.*—Considerable work has been done and control through soil amendment discovered.
- (xii) *Coriander Wilt Scheme, Gwalior, Madhya Bharat.*—The work is in progress for the past three years, and results are awaited.
- (xiii) *Virus Research Scheme, Poona.*—Investigations on virus diseases of various crops are in hand. The vector of the cardamom virus has been discovered and an effective method for the control of bhindi mosaic determined.
- (xiv) *Rust Research Laboratory, Mahabaleshwar, Bombay.*—Maintained for investigating black rust of wheat in Central, Peninsular and Western India. Quite a number of varieties of wheat bred in Bombay, C. P. and Hyderabad have been tested for their relative resistance and races of black rust noted.
- (xv) *Central Potato Research Institute.*—This Institute is in the process of formation with headquarters at Patna. A nucleus staff is working at Simla for the past 14 years. Early and late blights and virus diseases of potatoes form the main lines of study.

## II. INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI

(a) *Entomology.*—The Division of Entomology is mainly concerned with fundamental research of All-India importance. The co-ordinated schemes on sugarcane pests are supervised by this Institute and millions of Trichogramma parasites are produced annually and supplied to sugarcane growers.

The Institute maintains the best insect collection in the East which helps in the correct identification of insects. It conducts special investigations on life histories and bionomics of important pests together with their geographical and seasonal distribution, ecology, causes

of epidemics and above all, their natural enemies. Recently investigations on insect toxicology have also been initiated. Work has been done on the control of serious pests of crops and stored grains, including fumigation and bionomics of pests, of sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, fruit trees and bulletins published.

(b) *Pathology.*—The casual organisms of several diseases have been carefully identified, their life histories studied and control measures, wherever possible, determined. Moreover, the Institute maintains a large Herbarium, and Indian Type culture collection of fungi and these collections are useful in studying the etiology of the diseases. The important diseases that have been studied and for which control measures have been evolved include loose smut and flag smut of wheat, covered and loose smuts of oats, red-rot and smut of sugarcane, pigeon pea wilt, gram-wilt and certain virus diseases of tomato.

Some varieties of potatoes resistant to late blight disease have been evolved. Work on production of linseed varieties resistant to different physiologic forms of linseed rust is in progress.

The other problems under investigation are:—Wilt of linseed, lentils, etc.; Rusts of various crops; Bunt of wheat; Virus diseases of vegetables and sannhemp.

## III. INDIAN OIL SEEDS COMMITTEE

(A) *Insect Pests :*

- (i) *Pests of ground-nut in Madras.*—The scheme was in force from 1943 to 1947 and studies on Surul (*Stomopteryx nerteria*) were completed and light traps and dusting with five per cent. D.D.T. are found very effective in controlling the pest.
- (ii) *Pests of castor and other oil seeds in Hyderabad.*—The scheme continued from 1943 to 1947 but the final report is awaited.
- (iii) *Pests of linseed in C. P. and Berar.*—The scheme functioned from 1943-47. The final report of the work already done and the programme of work during the extension period for which proposals have been received, yet to be considered.
- (iv) *Pests on Til and other oil seed crops in U. P.*—The scheme is in progress since 1943. Major pests of til have been studied.
- (v) *Pests of Safflower in Bombay.*—The scheme is in progress since 1945. Bionomics of the leaf eating caterpillar (*Perigaea capensis*) and aphids were worked out and control measures studied. Preliminary information on the relationship of the incidence of attack and the relative yield was collected.

(B) *Plant Diseases :*

*Scheme for research on diseases of groundnuts.*—It has been established that Tikka leaf-spot disease can be easily controlled by the application of common fungicides such as Bordeaux mixture, sulphur, and colloidal copper, etc. Bordeaux mixture (3 per cent.) however, has proved to be the most effective fungicide.

## IV. INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

(A) *Insect Pests :*

- (a) *Scheme on the Biological control of sugarcane borer and on other pests of sugarcane.*—A co-ordinated scheme is running in Bihar, U. P., Madras, Bombay and the Punjab. The efficacy of *Trichogramma minutum* in the control of the stem borer and economics of the biological control have been worked out. The incidence of attack of other pests of sugarcane in relation to the Micro-climatic factors is under investigation.

(B) *Plant Diseases :*

- (i) *Sugarcane Research Station, Pusa, Bihar.*—This station is doing intensive work on red-rot and wilt of a sugarcane. Work on smut is also in progress. Several varieties of sugarcane resistant to red-rot have been developed and are under cultivation in the province.
- (ii) *Sugarcane Research Station, Shahjehanpur, U. P.*—Work on sugarcane diseases, mainly the red-rot, is in progress. Several resistant varieties have been evolved and are under distribution.
- (iii) *Sugarcane Diseases Scheme, Indian Agricultural Research Institute.*—Work on mosaic disease, red-rot and smut of sugarcane has been in progress since 1935. Several varieties of sugarcane resistant to red-rot and smut have been evolved.

## V. INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

*Jute Research Institute, Hooghly.*—This Institute was established several years ago at Dacca and investigations on the more important diseases of Jute undertaken. The stem-rot of jute has been successfully controlled.

## VI. INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

*Coconut Research Laboratory, Quilon, Travancore.*—Work on a wilt, hadromycoses and leaf-spot diseases of coconut are under investigation.

## VII. INDIAN COFFEE BOARD

*Coffee Research Station, Balehonnur, Mysore.*—Investigations on leaf rust and Black rot of coffee are being conducted at this station. For controlling rusts, different fungicidal sprays have been developed and are under large scale trial. Varieties of coffee resistant to leaf rust are also under investigation.

## VIII. CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CUTTAK

The Institute was started 2 years ago. With a view to finding control measures, the blast, leaf spot and blight diseases of rice crop and various seedling diseases, are under investigation.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know whether any researches have been made regarding wheat rust and if so, where and with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The experiment is being carried on at Agra under Dr. Mehta and experiments are also being made in a number of provinces such as Bombay, Madras, the Simla Hills and some other places.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** How long has it been under research and what is the result?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It has been under research for a number of years. With regard to India the difficulty is that there are three different varieties or types of rust which attack wheat. The number actually goes into hundreds but there are three main varieties and because Indian wheat is subject to attack by all these three varieties, therefore a seed which is resistant to all the three varieties has to be discovered and hence the time taken in evolving such a seed.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What has been the the total cost of the research so far?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am sorry I cannot answer the question straightaway but I can later supply the information to the honourable member, if he desires.

CONTROL OF LOCUST AND *Phadka*

**\*957. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government are aware that every year huge loss of the standing crops is caused by locust and *Phadka* in different parts of the country and if so, what has been done so far or is being done to counteract this?

(b) Are Government aware that locust and *Phadka* have caused immense loss by destruction of the standing crops in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara continuously in the last 3 years?

(c) If so, what steps were taken by the Provincial Government or the Government of India to control the evil and with what results?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) It is not a fact that any appreciable damage is done by locust to standing crops in different parts of the country every year. During the last cycle of 1940-46 the loss was

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negligible, as a co-ordinated control scheme was successfully carried out, with the co-operation of the Provinces and States likely to be affected by the locust invasion.

As a result of the study made under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the subject of locust from 1931-39, a skeleton locust warning organisation was established by the Government of India to keep a watch on locust outbreaks. This organisation was substantially strengthened in 1942 after the outbreak of the locust cycle of 1940-46. It has field staff and scouts posted at strategic points in all the areas where locust is likely to breed.

With the decline of locust activities in 1947, the co-ordinated locust control scheme was terminated but the Warning Organisation is being continued in order to observe occasional appearance of locust and its breeding activity, and to issue warning to the Provinces and States likely to be affected thereby. This warning staff is posted in Rajputana and the adjoining desert areas at suitable places and they constantly move about for purposes of observation. The Locust Warning Organisation is also equipped to destroy the pest, should it appear in such numbers as to give rise to incipient swarms. Mainly this pest originates outside the borders of India, namely, in Pakistan, Iran, Arabia, and countries further west up to East Africa. The Government of India, therefore, keep in touch also with the anti-locust centre in London which is in charge of the work in East Africa, Sudan, etc.

(b) and (c). Some damage was caused in Ajmer-Merwara by the locust during the last three years.

*Phadka* was first reported in Ajmer in 1946. Preliminary trials of control methods were made in 1947 and the Government of India sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 8,700 during the year 1947-48 and Rs. 22,204 during the year 1948-49. Effective measures were applied with the available stock of insecticides and dusting machines over an area of about 3,000 *bighas* in 60 villages in 1948 and the crops were completely saved in this tract. The scheme is worked by the Local Administration and technical guidance is provided by the Government of India. But the area infected was very much larger and the total loss was estimated at 27 lakhs. The major difficulties in securing greater success were the lack of funds for purchasing insecticides and dusting machines, booking and transport difficulties and insufficient field staffs. For the year 1949-50 the Government of India have under consideration a proposal for the extension of the scheme at a cost of Rs. 93,000 to meet some of these difficulties.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which are the other pests or diseases, besides locust and *phadka*, responsible for the large scale destruction of crops in this country? Are there any other pests?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are hundreds of pests which attack our crops.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Do Government consider the sum of Rs. 93,000 sufficient to meet the menace during 1949-50?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We hope it will be sufficient; if not we shall approach the Finance Ministry and get more funds.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the annual loss of crops on account of these pests in the country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think it is somewhere round about thirty lakh tons.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the fact



Government of Pakistan and the Government of Iran are still co-operating with us in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** All the Governments on that side are co-operating and recently we had a conference at which representatives from India, Iran and the countries on the west were represented.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are you maintaining any permanent staff to fight this menace?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are not maintaining any staff in the other countries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How much is the food deficit?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Ten per cent. of the total production.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many million tons is it?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It may be round about thirty-five lakh tons.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** While the food deficit is thirty-five lakh tons the loss due to pests is thirty lakh tons!

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is not only in India. In most of the countries there is a variety of these crop pests just as there is a variety of diseases in respect of human beings. And just as human beings also die crops also are destroyed all over the world by these pests. This is a common malady to crops all over the world.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What kind of insect is this *phadka*? Is it the locust?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is a small winged locust.

#### MANUFACTURE OF MANURES AND CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

**\*958. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many factories exist in India for the manufacture of manures and chemical fertilisers on modern lines and whether such factories are Government-owned or private?

(b) What is the total annual output of such factories and what kinds of manures or fertilisers are being manufactured there and what quantity of each?

(c) Have Government prepared any plan for the increased output of manures and chemical fertilisers and if so, at what stage or stages are these schemes and when are they going to be implemented?

(d) What is the total quantity of chemical fertilisers and manures of various kinds imported into India from abroad and what has been done or is being done to make India self-sufficient in such manures and fertilisers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Twelve, none of which is State-owned.

(b) 56,300 tons; 35,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 21,300 tons of Superphosphate in 1948.

(c) and (d). One State-owned factory for the manufacture of Ammonium sulphate is under erection at Sindri. The capacity of this factory will be 3,50,000 tons per annum and it is expected to go into production by the end of 1950. Additional capacity for the production of superphosphate is also being encouraged to be set up by private enterprise. Similar plans are also under preparation by private enterprise for the installation of additional capacity for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate. As regards imports a statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Total quantities of Chemical fertilisers imported from abroad during 1943-44 to 1947-48 and those likely to be imported during 1948-49.*

| Name of the fertiliser | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46  | 1946-47  | 1947-48  | Total    | 1948-49<br>(likely to be imported) |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------------------|
| Sulphate of Ammonia.   | 22,000  | 70,000  | 1,57,000 | 1,46,000 | 1,18,000 | 5,13,000 | 1,60,500                           |
| Ammonium Phosphate.    | ..      | 14,000  | 6,634    | 10,150   | 7,254    | 38,038   | 4,464                              |
| Diammonium Phosphate.  | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..       | 2,000    | 2,000    | 2,000                              |
| Ammonium Nitrate.      | ..      | ..      | 200      | 6,035    | 7,950    | 14,185   | 7,607                              |
| Sodium Nitrate         | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..       | 21,357   | 21,357   | 28,500                             |
| Total                  | 22,000  | 84,000  | 1,63,834 | 1,62,185 | 1,56,561 | 5,88,580 | 2,03,071                           |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether some quantity will be available at the end of this year? Now he says 'by the end of 1950'. In the last session he said by the end of 1951 some quantity will be available after the Sindri factory is erected.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I said 1950, not 1951.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is the supply position in regard to the import of fertilisers from abroad? Has it improved?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have laid a full statement on the table with regard to the imports. In 1947-48 we imported 1,56,561 tons and 1948-49 2,03,071 tons are expected to be imported.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is the total price of these imports?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Rs. 5½ crores.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have Government received some representations that this fertiliser is harmful to the land in the long run and have the Government consulted experts in this respect?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** This matter has been under investigation for some time. With regard to the use of ammonium nitrate the reports have been of a conflicting nature. But as far as reports regarding ammonium sulphate are concerned they are fairly satisfactory.

#### POSTAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON SPLITTING UP OF POSTAL CIRCLES

**\*959. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communication be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Postal Enquiry Committee (1934-35) proposed the splitting up of Postal Circles into minor ones on economical grounds as also on the grounds of efficiency and whether it was as a result of that Committee's recommendation that Assam has since been separated from the Bengal Circle and Orissa from the Bihar Circle?

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(c) Has this recommendation been accepted and acted upon by Government and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) The Postal Enquiry Committee proposed splitting up of some of the Postal Circles into minor ones in 1935 but the recommendations were not accepted by Government. In 1946 an independent Circle was formed in Assam and Orissa was separated from Bihar but only in respect of Postal services and not Telegraphs and Telephones. These Circles were formed not as a result of the recommendations made by the Postal Enquiry Committee (1934-35) but in view of subsequent developments and on administrative grounds.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of reorganisation of the Circle charges which will include the separation of Ajmer from the Central (Nagpur) Circle is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether in the year 1935 the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs stated that the department for administrative purposes should be split up into many circles; if that is so, do Government consider the question of splitting up C. P. into two circles?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I will look into the report to which the honourable member has referred.

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR OBTAINING STEEL FROM BELGIUM AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**\*960. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the negotiations for obtaining a larger quantity of Steel from Belgium have concluded successfully?

(b) If so, what is the total quantity imported from Belgium during the period from 1st September, 1948 up till now?

(c) What further efforts are being made in order to procure more steel from Countries other than the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Belgium?

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

(b) An order for 1,36,000 tons of Belgian steel has been placed and shipments are expected to commence very shortly.

(c) The principal countries that export steel are the U.S.A., the U.K. and Belgium. We have, however, succeeded in getting a firm offer from France of 30,000 tons which we expect to finalize in the next few days. We are also negotiating with some other countries, e.g., Italy, Japan, Sweden, Germany and Austria for supply of steel and hope to get at least some quantity at reasonable prices.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any difference in the quality of the steel which we receive from abroad and is there any difference in the prices of the same quality?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as prices are concerned, of course the differences are considerable. So far as qualities of the same varieties are concerned there is not much difference.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** May we know the price per ton of steel being imported from Belgium?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The Belgian price of steel varies from Rs. 580 to 750 per ton depending on the varieties.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the Government keeping one fact in view that the order should be placed only in those countries from where we can get cheapest steel of the same quality?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think it is obvious.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does not the U.S.S.R. export any steel?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not been able to get anything from the U.S.S.R.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the 30,000 tons of steel which the Government have arranged from France has been arranged on some barter system, and if so for the exchange of what material?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is under negotiation. Some of the countries want coal, some pig-iron, and we are trying to settle it to the best advantage of India.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have Government at any time attempted negotiations with the U.S.S.R. for the purchase of steel?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Attempts have been made.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With what result?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the price of manufactured steel in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The Indian price varies from Rs. 287 to Rs. 320.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of this great disparity in rate between Indian steel and foreign steel, may I know whether Government intends to increase our price so as to get the benefit to the State?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am trying to work out an equalization fund so that the steel that we import will be available to the consumers at reasonable prices.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that a private party had arranged a bargain for steel with France and that the Department of Industry and Supply rejected that bargain because it was dealt with directly and not through the Department?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is open to private parties also to import steel. If the honourable member has any information like that the best thing for him is to let me know.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** From the point of view of amount of steel production, which country in the world comes first?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The U.S.A.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY GRAIN SHOP ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

**\*961. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether, as a result of the findings of the Railway Grain Shop Enquiry Committee, any change in the system has been effected and if so, whether it has resulted in any economy or saving?

(b) If there has been any saving or economy, what is the total amount of such annual saving?

**†The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) and (b). Under the revised scheme the sale of articles which are expensive, unessential or difficult to

† The answer as read out in the House was as follows:

"(a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to the reply given to Starred Question No. 497 asked by Prof. N. G. Ranga on 18th February, 1949."

Question No. 497 was, however, withdrawn and the answer as printed in the Debates was, therefore, made self-contained with the approval of the Honourable the Speaker.

handle or store, has been discontinued. Uniform scales of ration, subject to Provincial Rationing Rules, have been laid down and uniform prices have been prescribed. Moreover, Joint Purchasing Boards have been set up for the purchase by Railways of articles not supplied by the Provincial Governments, so that the purchases could be made on a co-ordinated basis.

The financial results expected to be realised by the acceptance of the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee's Report are shown below:

(i) Expenditure under the old scheme for relief in Cash and kind—

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 1948-49 | 39 crores |
| 1949-50 | 42 crores |

(ii) Expenditure under the scheme revised in accordance with the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee's recommendations, including the increased cash allowances of those who opted out of the grainshops—

1949-50 ... 33.5 to 37.5 crores.

plus a non-recurring expenditure of 39 lakhs in 1948-49.

The position has since been altered by the decision of Government to grant an increase in dearness allowance from 1st January 1949 as announced in the Press Communique of the 20th January 1949, viz. Rs. 10 p.m. to staff drawing upto Rs. 250, and eligible to draw dearness allowance like other Central Government employees and Rs. 5 p.m., to staff who continue to enjoy grainshop concessions. Government expect now a large number of staff to opt out of the grainshops particularly as the lump sum payments payable to staff drawing pay of Rs. 50 and below who opted out by 1st January 1949 have been sanctioned for those who opt out by the 31st March 1949. In view of this it is not possible to estimate yet the precise financial results.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Have Government received any representation requesting them to add some more commodities in addition to those allowed under the new scheme, and if so, what steps do Government propose to take in that direction?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Some representations were received at the end of last year and they were all rejected. Now all the grainshops are in a state of flux because under the new dearness allowance scheme many more railway employees are opting out of the grainshops scheme and there will be only a minority of employees availing themselves of the facilities of the grainshops.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** Why is it that this report was not published and circulated to members of this House?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The report had been implemented long before the Session and it was not considered necessary to circulate it.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What were the causes which led to the high expenses in the grainshops before and what are the defects which have been found by which this economy has been introduced?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** All those defects have been remedied and now the whole expenditure is being curtailed.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Were any cases of corruption detected in this enquiry?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The Committee itself did not go into individual cases of corruption, but they did hear allegations and they have stated them in the report.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Whose recommendations have Government accepted on this subject—those of the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee or of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee or those of any other body?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The Government accepted the recommendations of the Grain Shops Enquiry Committee.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is it a fact that the Government have accepted that report *in toto*?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Except for minor details the Government has accepted the report *in toto*.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** What are those minor details in which there is a difference?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** If the honourable member wants to know them and puts a Question, I am prepared to supply the details.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of the fact that this is a very important report which has saved nearly Rs. 10 crores, will the Honourable Minister send copies of the report to each and every Member and not confine it to C.A.C. Members only?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not know if we have got copies; if there are copies I am quite prepared to send them.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What were the difficulties in the way of adopting those minor points also of the Railway Enquiry Committee so as to bring in more economy?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** All recommendations which were considered practicable have been accepted.

#### STRIKE NOTICE BY POST AND TELEGRAPH WORKERS

**\*952. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph workers have given notice of their intention to strike with effect from 9th March, 1949;

(b) the reasons for the proposed strike; and

(c) the measures that Government propose to take to avert the strike?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) to (c). Only one Union, the Union of Posts and Telegraphs Workers served a notice that unless Government conceded forthwith to thirty demands, the employees would go on strike on the 9th March. Most of the demands had been considered several times before and Government was satisfied that there was no good ground to justify the strike notice. Arrangements were, therefore, made for maintaining the services in the event of the strike materialising. The Union has, on better judgment, since withdrawn the notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the demands put forward by this Union and which were the demands that the Minister said had already been conceded?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** As I said there was a memo. containing more than thirty demands. I can send the honourable member a copy of the demands and the action taken by the Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Am I clear in understanding from the Honourable Minister that all the Unions have now withdrawn their strike notice?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** As I said only one Union had given notice and that notice has been withdrawn.

#### SMUGGLING OF TEXTILES FROM INDIA TO PAKISTAN

**\*953. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of cloth and other textile goods seized while being smuggled from India to Pakistan during the year 1948;

(c) and (d). Yes. All the agencies except the Imperial Chemical Industries employed by Government are Indian. The quota of the Imperial Chemical Industries was however considerably reduced for the fertilizer year beginning from 1st July 1948 and the major portion of Government imports of fertilisers is entrusted to three other Indian firms. The question of clearing and forwarding agents for 1949-50 is under consideration.

*Quantities and prices of Government imported Sulphate of Ammonia and Ammonium Phosphate for 2 years.*

| Origin      | 1946-47  |                                                                                                                      |                     | 1947-48  |                                                                                                                                                           |             |
|-------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|             | Quantity | Rate per ton                                                                                                         | Total value         | Quantity | Rate per ton                                                                                                                                              | Total value |
|             | Tons.    |                                                                                                                      | Rs.                 | Tons.    |                                                                                                                                                           | Rs.         |
|             |          |                                                                                                                      | SULPHATE OF AMMONIA |          |                                                                                                                                                           |             |
| U. K.       | 1,21,000 | (1) £ 17 (Rs. 226/10/-) July to Dec. 1946.<br>(2) £ 17.15 (Rs. 236/10/-) Jan. to June. 1947<br>C. & F. Indian Ports. | ..<br>3,06,49,000   | 56,800   | (1) £ 18.10 (Rs. 247) July to Aug. 1947.<br>(2) £ 19.0 (Rs. 254) Sept. to Dec. 1947.<br>(3) £ 19.10 (Rs. 261) Jan. to June 1948.<br>C. & F. Indian Ports. | 1,43,87,440 |
| U. S. A.    | ..       | .....                                                                                                                | ..                  | 17,500   | \$ 92.39 (Rs. 304) C & F. Indian Ports.                                                                                                                   | 53,35,313   |
| U. S. S. R. | 5,939    | Rs. 273/10/- C. & F. Indian Ports.                                                                                   | 16,25,100           | 3,000    | Rs. 365/- C. & F. Indian Ports.                                                                                                                           | 10,95,000   |
|             |          |                                                                                                                      | AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE  |          |                                                                                                                                                           |             |
| U. K.       | ..       | .....                                                                                                                | ..                  | ..       | ....                                                                                                                                                      |             |
| U. S. A.    | ..       | .....                                                                                                                | ..                  | 2,790    | \$ 88.8 (Rs. 293/-) per ton C. & F. Indian Ports.                                                                                                         | 8,18,230    |
| U. S. S. R. | ..       | .....                                                                                                                | ..                  | ..       | ....                                                                                                                                                      |             |

(b) how many cases of smuggling have been detected and dealt with and in what manner; and

(c) what precautions have been taken against its recurrence?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) So far as smuggling from sea ports is concerned, the Customs Department is taking preventive measures. As regards smuggling by land, Land Customs Stations have been established on all the important land routes between India and Pakistan and regular customs patrols are also operating between Land Customs Stations.

Apart from these preventive measures, distribution of cloth is now being done through licensed dealers and in accordance with provincial and district quotas. This limits the quantity of cloth which reaches the border areas and can be smuggled into Pakistan. The textiles and police organisations of the Governments of the border Provinces or States keep an eye on sales to and by licensed dealers. Certain provinces situated on the border have also promulgated Orders controlling the movement of cloth within the border areas of the provinces. Indian States bordering on Pakistan have also taken similar precautions.

**Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Has the situation improved now in respect of Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that most of the cloth that was smuggled to Pakistan was the undeclared cloth of the mills in Bombay?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It was done during the period when de-control was in operation and there was no question of declared or undeclared stocks.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Were any steps taken by the Government during that period to prevent smuggling and may I know whether they have recovered any loss which the Government have sustained?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The smugglers had already sent the cloth and the loss could not be recovered. Several arrests were made.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Has Government tried to ascertain the quantity of cloth that was smuggled to Pakistan during the de-control period?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is what we are trying to do now.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What is the approximate figure?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As I said, we have called for information from the Finance Ministry and I shall lay it on the Table as soon as possible.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has any action been taken against any mill owner in Bombay who was responsible for the smuggling of this cloth?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No millowners have been detected for smuggling as yet.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### FACTORIES MANUFACTURING CEMENT SHEETS

\*964. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many factories there are in the Indian Union manufacturing cement sheets and what are the places of location of each?

(b) What has been the annual net production of each such factory for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 in tons?

(c) How much of this stock was taken by (i) Central and (ii) Provincial Governments?

(d) How much of the stock was made available to (i) companies and firms and (ii) private persons?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Three factories all of which belong to Messrs. Asbestos Cement Ltd. They are located at: (i) Mulund, (ii) Kynmore, and (iii) Calcutta.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) According to an informal arrangement with the firm, 28½ per cent. of the production is intended for business firms and five per cent. for private persons.

#### STATEMENT

##### Annual net production figures

| Factory  | 1948-49<br>(January 1948 to<br>November 1948) |      | Figures for 1947-48<br>are not available |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------|
|          |                                               |      |                                          |
| Mulund   | 21,492                                        | tons |                                          |
| Kynmore  | 25,913                                        | tons |                                          |
| Calcutta | 22,590                                        | tons |                                          |

| (c)                   | Stock taken by Government<br>1947-48 |      | 1948-49<br>(1-4-48 to 31-12-48) |      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
|                       |                                      |      |                                 |      |
| Central Government    | 9,792                                | tons | 25,451                          | tons |
| Provincial Government | 82                                   | tons | 8,793                           | tons |

#### IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL MANURES

\*965. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the prices at which sulphate of ammonia and phosphates for purpose of manure were purchased from Britain, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic and the United States of America in the years, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49;

(b) whether it is a fact that the British firm of Imperial Chemicals were and still are Government's agents both for purposes of purchase of these manures from Britain and also for internal distribution of most of these sulphates and phosphates in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Standing Finance Committee in May, 1948 had decided with the full concurrence of the Departmental representatives that internal distribution of these should be fully in the hands of Indian distributors at least by the year 1950; and

(d) what steps have been taken in regard to the decision referred to in part (c) above in 1948 and 1949?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement showing the quantities of Sulphate of Ammonia imported for manurial purpose and the prices at which it has been purchased from Britain, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. during 1946-47, 1947-48 is placed on the table of the House. The statement also shows the quantity and the price of Ammonium Phosphate imported from

## RESTRICTIONS ON DESPATCH OF COTTON HOSIERY GOODS

\*966. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state why the despatch of cotton hosiery goods is not allowed when cotton yarn is allowed?

(b) What is the loss suffered by the postal department since the said prohibitory order?

(c) Have Government any intention of revising the order?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) In accordance with the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1946, as imposed by the Ministry of Industry and Supply, and amended up-to-date, the despatch by inland post of cotton hosiery is allowed from one place to another in the Indian Union but the despatch of cotton yarn is restricted to any two places within the same Province.

(b) Nil.

(c) The honourable member may address this question to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply.

## LIGNITE DEPOSITS IN SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT, MADRAS

\*967. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that large deposits of lignite have been discovered in the South Arcot district of the Madras Presidency and if so, what steps are being taken to develop these deposits?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** A large deposit of lignite extending over sixteen square miles with an average thickness of approximately twenty two feet, was located in the South Arcot District a few years ago. Since 1945, thirty-three boreholes have been sunk; and in 1946-47, when the mining of deposit was reaching "development stage", a mining engineer with necessary technical and other personnel was deputed from the Coal Commissioner's Organisation to examine the possibilities of exploiting the deposit. A statement is laid on the table showing the work so far done and the items proposed to be undertaken.

## STATEMENT

The work so far done by the staff deputed to investigate the possibilities of exploiting the deposit includes:

- (i) Sinking of two pits—one of 10 feet diameter to a depth of 180 feet and the other of 18 feet diameter to a depth of 30 feet; and
- (ii) Prospecting of an additional area of about 13 square miles which has been found to contain a very thick bed of lignite.

Further prospecting for delineating the boundaries of the deposit and for proving its quality, thickness, depths from the surface, etc., is now being carried out.

The items of work proposed to be undertaken are:

- (a) sinking of a pit in the additional area;
- (b) sinking of two pits near Uyyakondaravi where 75 feet lignite has been found at a depth of 325 feet from the surface;
- (c) boring operations to map the lignite deposits; and
- (d) deep drilling to prove the farthest extent of the lignite field South-eastward.

## MODIFICATIONS IN DAKOTA AIRPLANES AGAINST FIRE

\*968. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what modifications have been recently introduced and made mandatory on Dakota aeroplanes by the United States of America Civil Aeronautics Administration and the United Kingdom Air Registration Board with a view to ensuring safety against fire;

(b) whether such modifications have been introduced on the Dakotas in India; and

(c) if not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the required information.

(b) The modifications which are considered necessary are being enforced.

(c) There has been delay in carrying out modifications on account of the non-availability of a number of component parts, but every attempt is being made to procure them.

## STATEMENT

The following are the mandatory modifications recently introduced on the Dakotas by the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the United States of America and the Air Registration Board of the United Kingdom with a view to ensure safety against fire:

## I. United States of America:

- (1) Installation of fire detectors in the engine accessory section.
- (2) Rear baggage compartment, access door and vent (where applicable).
- (3) Elimination of all holes in fire wall, addition of control cable seals, replacement of dural plates and fittings with steel plates and fittings.
- (4) Replacement of fluid carrying lines, forward of fire wall with a steel or fire resistance flexible hoses.
- (5) Installation of shut-off valves on lines carrying combustible fluids into the engine accessory section.
- (6) Use of fire-resisting materials in the cabin where smoking is permitted.

## II. United Kingdom:

- (1) Installation of fire warning lights. (Nos. 1 and 2 of the U.S.A. requirements.)
- (2) Inertia switch operation of the fire extinguishing system in addition to manual operation. (This is additional to the U.S.A. requirements.)
- (3) Introduction of flame-proof hoses in engine bay. (No. 4 of the U.S.A. requirements.)
- (4) Fireproofing of firewall. (No. 3 of U.S.A. requirements.)

## ORGANISATIONS FOR RESEARCH ON CROPS

\*969. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are separate central organisations responsible for research on paddy, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, jute, tobacco, coconut, potato and lac?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

## EXPANSION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

\*970. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been considerably expanded during the period from 1940 to 1949 and further extension is under contemplation at a cost of nearly a crore of rupees?

(b) Is it a fact that under the expansion plans, the salaries of most of the superior staff have been doubled in comparison to what they were drawing before?

(c) Is it also a fact that an Englishman is being brought from the United Kingdom as the Head of a division in the institute?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) There has been some expansion since 1946.

A five-year post-war expansion scheme was accepted in principle, involving an expenditure of nearly Rs. 1 crore in 1948-49. But this has been postponed owing to financial stringency.

(b) No. The salaries of the entire staff have been refixed under the Central Services Revision of Pay Rules, 1947.

(c) Yes. There is a proposal under consideration to appoint for a period of two years an Englishman who is a distinguished scientist and a specialist as Head of Division of Entomology, to initiate new lines of research in the subject.

#### OFFICER STRENGTH IN AGRICULTURAL DIVISION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

**\*971. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the officer strength in the Agricultural Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and how many are graduates in Agriculture?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Agriculture Division (now called the Division of Agronomy) has on its officer strength, one Head of Division, three Class I and ten Class II Officers.

Of them one in Class I and six in Class II are graduates in Agriculture, some of them possessing higher qualifications.

The others are graduates in sciences basic to Agriculture like Soil Chemistry (Agronomical), Botany, Animal Husbandry, and Statistics.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREED

**\*972. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has an old herd of milch cows and that no new breeds have been introduced in this country?

(b) Is it also a fact that the central dairy institute at Bangalore or the Indian Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Institute at Izzatnagar are also working for the improvement of cattle stock?

(c) If so, what steps do Government propose to take to co-ordinate these institutions?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The experimental work of the Agriculture Division which is now called the Agronomy Division, is concerned with developing high yielding strains of Sahiwal and Tharparkar breeds of cattle by scientific breeding and adoption of improved methods of cattle husbandry. The Sahiwal herd is maintained at Pusa (New Delhi) and the Tharparkar at Karnal. Considerable improvements have been effected in the milk yield of both the herds. India possesses a number of good breeds of its own and it is consequently not considered essential to introduce any new breeds from other countries.

(b) Yes. But the breeds developed in each are different. The Tharparkar and Sahiwal in the first, the Sindi, Gir, and the Murrah buffalo in the second, and the Hariana and Kumauni hill type in the third.

(c) The work of these institutes is complementary to one another and the technical programmes and the annual progress reports of all the three are co-ordinated by the Scientific Committees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

#### AGREEMENTS BETWEEN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION AND CONTRACTORS

**\*973. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Council for

Railways in its meeting held on the 14th April 1945 on subject No. 3—“Catering Policy” considered and agreed on certain general principles?

(b) Is it a fact that under instructions from the Government the following contracts and vending licenses on the Eastern Punjab Railway are terminated:

(i) contract for bookstalls held by M. Gulab Singh and Sons;

(ii) licenses of vending at Meerut City, Meerut Cantonment and Ambala Cantonment held by Messrs. Daulat Ram and Company?

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

(d) Is it a fact that in the agreements made between the Railway Administration and the Contractors there still exists a clause contrary to the said policy?

(e) If so, what are the reasons for not mending this term in the agreement according to that policy?

(f) Do Government now propose to cancel the orders of terminating those contracts and licences and amend the term of the agreement?

(g) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). (i) So far as the contract for bookstalls held by Messrs. Gulab Singh and Sons is concerned, the Chief Administrative Officer served notice terminating the contract as from 31st December, 1948, in terms of the agreement entered into, because of the contractors' unsatisfactory work. The contractors have however obtained an injunction from the Court and the matter is now *sub-judice*.

(ii) The vending licences at Meerut City, Meerut Cantt., and Ambala Cantt., held by Messrs. Daulat Ram and Company were terminated at one month's notice in terms of the agreement by the E. P. Railway Administration after complaints of infringement of the terms of the licences, had been investigated departmentally.

(d) It is not a fact.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No.

(g) Because the action taken is in public interests.

#### ENQUIRY AGAINST SUB-LETTING OF VENDING LICENCES AT GHAZIABAD, MEERUT CITY AND MEERUT CANTONMENT

**\*974. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the East Punjab Railway Administration on the instructions from the Minister of State conducted enquiries on the complaints against the sub-letting of licences for vending, at Ghaziabad, Meerut City and Meerut Cantonment in November and December 1948?

(b) Will Government state the orders passed thereon?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Certain complaints relating to the alleged sub-letting of vending contracts at Ghaziabad, Meerut City and Meerut Cantonment, were referred by the Railway Board to the Chief Administrative Officer of the E. P. Railway for investigation.

(b) As the complaint against the contractor at Ghaziabad could not be substantiated, no action was taken. The contracts at Meerut City and Meerut Cantonment were, however, terminated with a month's notice as it was considered that the truth of the complaints had been established.



## ALLOWANCES TO RUNNING STAFF

\*975. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any distinction in giving allowances to Running Staff between one class of Railway servants and another and if so, why?

(b) Are the Travelling Ticket Checkers classed as Running Staff and if not, why not?

(c) Are there different standards of allowances given to Travelling Ticket Checkers in different Railways and if so, why?

(d) Is it under the consideration of Government to give the same allowance to all Running Staff and to include Travelling Ticket Checkers in the class of Running staff?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The answer is in the affirmative; this difference is due to difference in the nature of the duties and responsibilities of the various categories of running staff.

(b) No; only staff incharge of moving trains are classed as Running staff.

(c) and (d). The rates of travelling allowance paid to Travelling Ticket Checkers on the various railways are not uniform at present as on some Railways these rates were fixed under Company Managements in accordance with their own procedure. The introduction of an uniform procedure is under the consideration of the Board. It has already been stated that Travelling Ticket Checkers are not Running staff.

## EXTRA CHARGE FOR EMBOSSED ENVELOPES

\*976. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Communications at its meeting held on the 2nd February, 1949 accepted the proposal of the Ministry to levy an extra charge for embossed envelopes?

(b) If so, what will be the extra charge and on envelopes of what denominations will this be levied?

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

(b) The Standing Advisory Committee having approved of the principle, actual details are now being worked out and till that has been done, it is not possible to give the information asked for.

## CATERING CONTRACT TO MESSRS. BALLAVDAS ESWARDAS ON B. N. RAILWAY

\*977. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Deputy General Manager (Food), Bengal Nagpur Railway, entered into a contract with Messrs. Ballavdas Eswardas and others for a period of three years for catering at certain stations prior to 21st February, 1949, the last date for receiving applications for the appointment of contractors?

(b) Are Government aware that Messrs. Ballavdas Eswardas and others sublet stations at exorbitant rates to persons who call themselves managers of those contractors and keep duplicate records of accounts in their names?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) No new contracts have been entered into but an offer was made to Messrs. Ballavdas Eswardas and other existing contractors prior to 21st February, 1949, for the renewal of leases at certain large stations on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, for a period of one year. This offer is now being reviewed in consequence of a recent decision taken by

the Railway Board, after consultation with the Central Advisory Council for Railways, that as far as possible refreshment rooms and stalls at small stations should be entrusted to local professional men and that contracts for dining cars and large stations should be left to hoteliers or catering firms of repute.

(b) Government have seen allegations that contracts are sublet by vending contractors. The revised policy is intended to prevent subletting.

## REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

\*978. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether there were any areas in the provinces, the Centrally Administered areas and the Indian States which did not report about the production of principal foodgrains there?

(b) If so, what was the estimated produce of principal foodgrains in such areas in the year 1947-48?

(c) What was the total crop of "small millets" in the provinces, the Centrally Administered areas and the Indian States in the year 1947-48?

(d) What is the exact requirement of the provinces, the Centrally Administered areas and the Indian States in regard to foodgrains?

(e) What is their population?

(f) What was the requirement per adult unit per day in the year 1947-48?

(g) What proportion of the imported foodgrains is consumed by (i) Indian States; (ii) provinces; and (iii) Centrally Administered areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A certain number of States did not report about the production of principal foodgrains in their areas.

(b) The estimate of gross production of principal foodgrains for the 'totally non-reporting' and 'partially non-reporting' areas is taken as 3.4 million tons.

(c) The estimate of gross production of 'small millets' for the Indian Union is taken as 1.6 million tons.

(d) The estimated requirements for 1948 are 32.3, 0.3 and 12.6 million tons respectively. The corresponding figures for 1949 are 32.5, 0.3 and 12.7 million tons.

(e) The estimated population for 1948 is 248.3, 2.0 and 96.7 millions respectively. Corresponding figures for 1949 are 251.1, 2.0 and 97.9 millions. The adult equivalent is taken at 86 per cent.

(f) Requirements are usually calculated on the basis of 1 lb. per adult per day for the farm population and 12 ozs. per adult per day for non-farm population.

(g) The proportion in 1947-48 was

(i) Provinces—57 per cent.

(ii) Centrally Administered Areas—5 per cent.

(iii) Indian States—27 per cent.

(iv) Miscellaneous—11 per cent.

The corresponding figures for 1948-49 are 50 per cent., 5 per cent., 29 per cent. and 16 per cent.

## AGMARKING AND STANDARDISATION OF INDIAN WOOL

\*979. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state for how long the question of Agmarking and standardising various qualities of Indian wool has been under consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

## CONTRACTOR FOR TONGA STANDS AT DELHI MAIN STATION

\*983. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway authorities have appointed any contractor for the tonga stands at the Delhi main Station;

(b) whether Government are aware that a fee of annas four per tonga is being charged by a self-appointed contractor from each tonga driver before he is permitted to take passengers; and

(c) whether Government propose to compel the tonga drivers permitted to stand at the Railway sheds to display prominently the rates prescribed for different localities in Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) No contractor has been appointed by the railway authorities for the tonga stands at Delhi Main station.

(b) The Government are not aware of any such arrangement.

(c) Tongas ply under the regulations of the Delhi Municipality and tonga drivers are required to exhibit authorised rates on the tongas. Municipal regulations are enforced by a Municipal Jamadar posted at Delhi Main station.

## BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

\*984. **Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any botanical survey of any parts of India within the last ten years;

(b) if so, whether any additional food-plants for human beings and cattle have been discovered; and

(c) if so, what their potentialities are?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

## SUPPLY OF HARD COKE TO MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS INGOTS

\*985. **Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of concerns carrying on the industry of manufacturing brass ingots for circles and sheets in the East Punjab and the United Provinces;

(b) whether hard-coke quotas allotted to such concerns are in accordance with the quantities of their supplies of brass circles and sheets to different parts of India; and

(c) if this be not the case in any of the abovementioned provinces, whether Government propose to take any action in the matter as far as their hard-coke supplies by the centre are concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) One in East Punjab and three in U.P.

(b) and (c). Government of India have no information as allotment of hard coke is done by Provincial Governments. The Central Government however in some special cases allot additional quantities to the Provincial Governments concerned for allocation to the firms whose normal requirements could not be met by the Provincial Governments.

## REMOVAL OF TWO OFFICERS OF DIRECTORATE OF FOODGRAINS MOVEMENT FROM HEADQUARTERS

\*986. **Shri Satish Chandra:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that two officers of the Directorate of Foodgrains Movement were removed from headquarters at Delhi a few months ago on account of certain complaints against them?

(b) What are the designations of those Officers and the nature of complaints against each of them?

(c) Have the complaints been investigated so far, and if so, what is the result?

(d) Were they suspended or transferred to some other place pending investigation?

(e) Where are they working now and in what capacity?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (d). One officer was sent outside Delhi, while another went on leave.

(b) One is a Chief Director and the other a Deputy Director of Movement. As the complaints are still under investigation it is not desirable to disclose the nature of the complaints.

(c) The investigation has not been completed.

(e) One of the officers has been reverted to his parent office on the expiry of his leave and the other is still attached to the Food Ministry.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
PRODUCTION OF IMPROVED SEEDS

75. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is Dr. Burn's estimate of percentage increase of production by (i) manure and fertilisers; and (ii) by seeds?

(b) What are the quantities of improved seeds proposed to be produced in the next three financial years—year by year?

(c) How will they be raised and distributed?

(d) What is the estimated cost which will have to be incurred by Government in this regard?

(e) What is the estimated increase in yield per acre expected by the use of improved seeds (cereal by cereal)?

(f) What are the improved varieties of seeds which Government propose to raise—province by province, and crop by crop?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) (i) Twenty to forty per cent. by use of manure and fertilisers, and (ii) five to ten per cent. by the use of improved seeds.

(b) The programmes of the Provincial Governments hitherto received show that the following quantities of improved seeds for all foodgrains will be produced during 1949-50 to 1951-52:

|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1949-50 | 128 lakh maunds |
| 1950-51 | 118 lakh maunds |
| 1951-52 | 127 lakh maunds |

According to the present plans the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Orissa will be able to cover by 1951-52, the following percentages of the total areas under the foodgrains mentioned below with improved seeds:

|       | Madras | Bombay | Orissa |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Paddy | 42%    | 44%    | ..     |
| Maize | 30.6%  | ..     | ..     |
| Bajra | 55.6%  | ..     | ..     |
| Ragi  | ..     | 75%    | ..     |
| Gram  | ..     | ..     | ..     |

(b) How many conferences have been held in this connection and with what result?

(c) Is introduction of standardisation expected at an early date?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Since October, 1945.

(b) Two. The trade interests are generally opposed to the introduction of Agmarking and standardisation.

(c) In view of persistent opposition of trade to compulsory standardisation, attempts were made to persuade trade to adopt grading for internal trade and export purposes on a voluntary basis. But as the response was not encouraging, a proposal to regulate the quality of wool for export under the Sea Customs Act is now being considered.

#### SALE OF GRADED WOOL IN U.S.A.

**\*980. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) since how long Messrs. Kamani Brothers Limited, Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay have been trading in Wool,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in his letter No. F.13/88/44-G, dated 20th November, 1948 to the President, Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, mentioned Messrs. Kamani Brothers, Limited, Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay as having made a request to him to assist the shippers in the sale of 200 bales of graded wool in the United States of America;

(c) whether Government are aware that the said firm of Messrs. Kamani Brothers Limited had never traded in wool before and are in fact dealers in metal; and

(d) whether Government propose to make an investigation into the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Messrs. Kamani Brothers Limited are new comers to trading in wool.

(b) Yes. A copy of the letter referred to in the question is placed on the table. This was the only firm which had agreed to export wool according to standard specifications as desired by the Institute. In the interest of India's export trade in wool, similar assistance would be given to any firm which agreed to export according to standard specifications.

(c) Yes. New comers have not been banned from entering any trade.

(d) Government have examined this matter and find that the wool trade which has consistently opposed compulsory regulation of standard specifications for wool for export to foreign countries have not appreciated the action of any firm agreeing to export wool according to standard specifications.

*Copy of letter No. F. 13/88/44-G., dated the 20th November, 1948 from the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Government of India, New Delhi to the President, Institute of Carpet Manufacturers of America, Inc. Empire State Building, New York (U.S.A.)*

I have the honour to recall the interview I had with you (President Mr. Merrill A. Watson) in New York on the 25th June, 1947, on the subject of the development of Carpet wool trade between India and the United States of America. As advised by you, I interviewed on the same day Mr. F. A. Hayes and Mr. D. C. Hibley of Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., (140 Madison Avenue, N. Y.). Subsequently, on the 27th June, 1947, I had a long discussion with Mr. Frederick Klein, President, Mr. W. C. Ewing, Vice-President and Mr. G. A. Tully of Alexander Smith and Sons, Carpet Company (Lake Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.).

2. These discussions clearly brought forward the point that shipments of wool from India to the U.S.A. were of uncertain and indifferent qualities and, as such, the trade and the manufacturers in the U.S.A. would greatly appreciate any step which India might take to regulate the quality of her export of wool. Since after my return home, I have been paying

special attention to this question and, in consultation with those who are in the know of the trade, I have been able to prepare tentative grade specifications for wool exported out of India. I am enclosing herewith a copy of those specifications for such comments as your Institute may be kind enough to offer. I am also persuading the shippers in this country to export wool in accordance with those specifications and a request has just been received by me from a leading business concern from Bombay (Messrs. Kamani Brothers, Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, India) to assist them in the sale of 200 bales of graded wool in the U.S.A. As far as is known to me, this business concern is a large and dependable organisation and I have reasons to believe that they would export wool in accordance with the proposed standard specifications.

Any assistance your Institute might give to this business concern from Bombay in selling wool in the United States of America on the basis of standard grades, would be highly appreciated. I am advising the firm to approach you for such advice and assistance which it may be possible for your Institute to render.

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADVISER'S VISIT TO U.S.A. IN CONNECTION WITH INDIAN WOOL TRADE

**\*981. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India visited the United States of America last year and contacted carpet manufacturers of that country interested in Indian wool; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the nature of talk he had in the United States of America and the use to which the knowledge he gained there was put to?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes. In June 1947.

(b) He discussed with the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers, America (Inc.), New York, the question of carpet wool trade between India and U.S.A. and the type and quality of Indian wool used by American manufacturers. He was advised by the Institute that the manufacturers in America would greatly appreciate if India could export her wool exactly in accordance with standard specifications. This information was made known to the wool trade in India and the Agricultural Marketing Adviser advised exporters to export their wool in accordance with Agmark standards.

#### SHIFTING OF RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE FROM DELHI

**\*982. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the action proposed to be taken on para. 169 of Chapter XVI of the Railway Enquiry Committee Report in regard to the working of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Association of the Clerks of the Office that the office should not be shifted from Delhi;

(c) whether it is a fact that a majority of the staff of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office belong to Punjab, Delhi and the United Provinces; and

(d) whether Government would ascertain the wishes of the staff for the choice of the station in case it is proposed to shift the office?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Government have not reached any decision on the recommendation of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) In case it is decided to move the office elsewhere, the convenience of the staff will certainly be a consideration in selecting the site.

The Government are reconsidering the proposals of other Provinces with a view to step up production.

(c) The practice is that nucleus seeds are first multiplied at Government Farms. Seeds thus raised are given to 'A' class growers for further multiplication. All these are recovered and are given to a large number of 'B' class growers and the seeds recovered from the latter are distributed to cultivators.

(d) The total expenditure likely to be incurred by various Governments during the 3 years from 1949-50 to 1951-1952 is estimated at Rs. 373 lakhs except for Assam for which figures are not available.

(e) and (f). Two statements are laid on the table.

## STATEMENT I.

*Estimated percentage of increase in production by use of improved seeds.*

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| Paddy  | 10-20% |
| Wheat  | 10-20% |
| Gram   | 8-10%  |
| Bajra  | 5-10%  |
| Jowar  | 8-10%  |
| Barley | 10%    |
| Maize  | 10%    |
| Cholam | 10-15% |
| Ragi   | 10-15% |
| Tenai  | 10-15% |
| Nagli. | 10-15% |

## STATEMENT II.

*Varieties of improved seeds to be raised by Provincial Governments.*

## (1) MADRAS—

## (i) Paddy.—

## (a) Coimbatore Strains—

GEB. 24, Co. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20. T. 72 (Patnai Kasipichodi).

## (b) Maruteru Strains—

MTV. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 S. R. 26 B.

## (c) Aduturai Strains—

ADT. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22.

## (d) Palur Strains—

PLR. 1, 2, 7.

## (e) Patambi Strains—

PTB. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

## (f) Berhampore Strains—

BAM. 1, 3, 6, 7 and 9.

## (g) Anakapalle—

MYAPLI 7 and 30, Navakoti Saunam 3 and 4, Bangaruteega 9 and 155, Gunpur sannam 47, Maharajabhogam 4, Simkussannam 5, Bobbilizanti 1.

## (h) Samalkota Strains—

SLO. 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

## (i) Buchireddipalem Strains—

Melagulakaluculture 2202; 2552 and 2555; Pishanam culture 1283.

## (j) Ambasammudram Strains—

ASD 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

## (ii) Ragi.—

E. C. 3755; E. C. 593 No. 525 and R. 42.

## (iii) Cholam.—

As. 29, 389, 2095 and 3313

M. 47-3 (Bold grain and draught resistant) N.S. 1

M. K. 132 and 140.

## (iv) Cumbu (Bajra).—

KC. 8

P. T. 700, 367 and 2229.

## (2) BIHAR—

## (i) Paddy.—BK. 115, BK. 36, BK. 16,

BK. 88, BK. 141, IP. 24,

IP. 31, BK. 498-2A.

## (ii) Wheat.—Kolba Wheat—IP. 52.

## (3) C. P. AND BERAR—

## (i) Paddy—

Early—R. 2. Nungi.

R. 3 Sultu Gurmatia.

Medium.—R. 4. Surmatia.

R. 5. Ludko.

X 116 (Bhonda × Parowa).

X 22 (Ditto)

Late

X 19 (Budhiabako × Parowa)

R 6 Budhiabako.

R 7 Ajan.

R 8 Bonisar.

R 8 Luchai.

Gurmatia.

## (ii) Fine seeded varieties.

Medium—R 10 Chhatttri.

R 11 Dubraj.

R 12 Banspatri.

Late—R 13 Kubrimohar.

R 14 Badshahbhog.

Very late—R. 15 Chinoor.

Purple-leaved Hybrids for eradicating wild rice (Karga).

Early X (Nagkesar × No. 17).

Medium—X 2 (Nagkesar × Bhundu).

Late—X 55 (Nagkesar × Luchai.)

Wheat.—

I. P. 52, A 090, A 115 and Pusa 101.

## (4) ORISSA—

Paddy, improved varieties of Wheat, Maize and Gram.

## (5) UNITED PROVINCES—Improved varieties of Wheat, Paddy, Grams, Millets and Pulses.

## (6) EAST PUNJAB—

(i) Wheat : C. 227, 228, 250, 253, 517, 518 and 591.

(ii) Gram Punjab.

Type 7 . . . Gram C. 13, 24,

C. 12, 24.

- (a) Gram Punjab—  
Type I.  
(b) Gram A 1/3.  
(iii) Bajra—A. 1/5.  
A. 1/3.  
(iv) Barley Type. 6  
Barley Type. 4  
(v) Rice—349 Jhona ; 370 Basmati.  
100, Ramajawan, 72 Phulpatti.  
41 Lalnakanda, Muslikan.  
(vi) Sugarcane Col. 9.  
(vii) Maize—Hybrid.  
(viii) Guara No. 2.  
(ix) Jowar No. 21.  
(x) Toria Selection A.  
(xi) Rya L. 18.  
(xii) Oats F.O.S. 1/29 Algerian.  
(xiii) American Cotton L.S.S.  
(xiv) Potato Kangra Local.
- (7) BOMBAY—  
(i) Paddy.—A-67, A-90, A-200, M-161, M-81, M-249, M-141, D-6-22, K-540, K-226, K-42, Z-31, Z-149, I.B. 12-11, Patni-6, Pawel-61, Waksal 207, Padas 79, Varangal 487, Ambemohar 157 and 159.  
(ii) Bajri—  
Nadiad 207.  
Akola.  
(iii) Maize—Sumeri.  
(iv) Nagli—B-11, E-31 and A-16.  
M-33 I  
(v) Jowar—B-8  
(vi) Wheat—Gulab, Motia, Jaya, Vijaya and N. 4.  
(vi) Gram—Chaffa.

#### MIXING OF SESAMUM OIL WITH VANASPATI

**76. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that his Ministry have decided that 5 per cent. sesamum oil is to be mixed with vanaspati before its being sold?

(b) If so, do Government propose to lay a copy of the order on the table of the House?

(c) What arrangements are there to see that this rule is observed?

(d) Have any factories been prosecuted for not observing this and, if so, how many and which factories?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes. Sesame or *til* oil is to be mixed at the factory stage i.e. before it is sold. (The underlying idea is that the presence of vanaspati so mixed can be detected by a simple chemical test if it is used for adulteration with ghee by the mixing trade. The measure is known as Latent Colourisation.)

(b) A copy of the order is laid on the table of the House.

(c) The provision has been brought to the notice of the Provincial and State Governments and through them to the notice of the Local Bodies who are

responsible for administering the Pure Food Laws. They as well as the Inspectors appointed by the Vanaspati Manufacturing Association occasionally draw test samples from the factories as well as from the markets.

As a further safeguard it is now proposed to appoint two Inspectors on the staff of the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for the purpose of taking check samples in order to test that Vanaspati is being manufactured according to specifications laid down in the Control Order.

(d) No case of violation of the order by the factories has come to the notice of Government so far.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st January, 1947

No. 5-VP(1)/47.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause 4 of the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1946, as continued in force by sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Food, No. 5-VP(1)/45, dated the 28th July, 1945, the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India hereby prohibits the manufacture, stock or sale of any vegetable oil products, which does not conform to the following particulars, namely :

- (1) It shall not contain any harmful colouring, flavouring or any other matter deleterious to health.
- (2) It shall not have moisture exceeding 0.25 per cent.
- (3) The melting point as estimated by the capillary slip method (as described in Note 1 below) shall be from 31°C to 37°C both inclusive with a tolerance of 2°C on either side.
- (4) The Butyro Refractometer reading at 40°C shall not be less than 43.0.
- (5) It shall not have unsaponifiable matter exceeding 1.5 per cent.
- (6) It shall not have free fatty acids (calculated as oleic acid) exceeding 0.25 per cent.
- (7) Diacetyl, if present, shall not be in excess of six parts per million.
- (8) The product on melting shall be clear in appearance. Its taste shall be free from staleness or rancidity.
- (9) On and after the 1st March, 1947, it shall contain refined or refined hydrogenated sesame (til) oil not less than 5 per cent. by weight so that when the vegetable Oil Product is mixed with refined groundnut oil in the proportion of 20:80, the red colour produced by the Baudouin test (as described in Note II below) shall not be lighter than 2.0 units in a 1 cm. cell of a Lovibond scale.

NOTE I.—The 'Capillary Slip Method' is as follows :

- (i) Thin walled glass tube open at both ends with an external diameter of 1.2 to 1.5 m.m. and internal diameter of 0.83 to 1.1 m.m. and length 5 to 6 cms. should be used after proper cleaning and drying.
- (ii) The sample of fat should be completely melted and well mixed at a temperature of about 50°C. Insert the capillary tube so that a column of fat about one cm. long is forced into it. Allow the fat in the tube to just set by keeping the tube in a horizontal position during winter, and during summer the tube may be put on a perforated metal tray which is so placed inside a small water bath containing water at 15°C.—17°C. that the bottom of the tray just touches the water.
- (iii) The tube is then placed in a test-tube immersed in water at 15°C.—17°C. for one hour.
- (iv) Suspend a thermometer (reading in 1/5th of a degree) in the centre of a beaker of water 10°C. (the beaker is to be provided with a side tube heating arrangement) so that the lower end of the fat column is 3 cms. below the surface of

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water. Heat the side tube of the apparatus gently, so that the temperature of water increases slowly at the rate of 2°C. per minute till the temperature reaches 25°C. and thereafter at the rate of 1/2 a degree per minute.

- (v) Note the temperature of water when the fat commences to rise in the tube. This temperature is recorded as the melting point.

The thermometer used in this test should be checked against a standard thermometer calibrated and certified by the National Physics Laboratory, Teddington, England.

NOTE II.—The Baudouin test shall be carried out as follows:—

Place in a test-tube 5 c.c. of the sample (20 parts of Vegetable Oil Products and 80 parts of refined groundnut oil) and 5 c.c. of Hydrochloric Acid (Specific Gravity 1.19) and add to it 8 drops of 2 per cent. solution in alcohol of freshly distilled furfural; shake vigorously for 2 minutes and allow to stand. The acid layer becomes distinctly red. Quickly filter the acid layer through a wet filter paper and examine the filtrate against a Lovibond scale in a 1 c.m. cell or against a red colour comparator.

If the Vegetable oil products on being shaken with hydrochloric acid alone, conveys a redness to the hydrochloric acid owing to the presence of certain artificial colouring agents, the procedure is as follows:—

Shake 10 c.c.s. of the melted vegetable oil products in a separating funnel for half a minute with 10 c.c.s. of hydrochloric acid, specific gravity 1.125. Draw off the red acid layer which collects at the bottom of the funnel and repeat the process until no further colouration takes place. During the treatment do not permit the temperature of the contents of the separating funnel to exceed that necessary to melt the fat. After the hydrochloric acid has been completely removed apply the Baudouin test as described above.

N. T. MONE,

*Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India.*

*Copy of letter No. 5-VP(2)/47, dated the 24th June, 1947 from the Office of the Vegetable Oil Products Controller for India, New Delhi to All Provincial Governments and Minor Administrations.*

The use of the term 'Vegetable Ghee' describing vegetable oil products which are also called 'Vegetable Products' or 'Vanaspati' has come into common use. Vanaspati is not ghee but refined hydrogenated Oil though it bears physical resemblance to ghee and the industry itself does not look with favour upon the association of the word 'Ghee' with 'Vanaspati', as it gives the impression that Vanaspati is counterfeit ghee and thus detracts from its value in the eyes of the public. It is therefore suggested that the use of the appellation 'Vegetable Ghee' should be discontinued and the article should be called 'Vegetable Product' or 'Vegetable Oil Product' or simply 'Vanaspati'.

2. Due to its resemblance with ghee, Vanaspati lends itself easily to adulteration with genuine ghee and thus affects adversely the ghee as well as the Vanaspati Industry. In order to minimise adulteration and to make Vanaspati clearly distinguishable from ghee, the Government of India have for the last three years taken wide powers to control Vanaspati on an all India basis. It is necessary, under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1946, to manufacture Vanaspati only to certain approved specifications (copy enclosed for ready reference). It is also incumbent on the industry to mark and identify Vanaspati container in such a manner that the consumer is left in no doubt as to what the container contains. It is further made an offence for the stockists of Vanaspati to stock or sell pure ghee on the same premises. Last but not the least, it has been made obligatory on all Vanaspati manufacturers to incorporate such percentage of Sesame Oil in Vanaspati as may render practicable the detection of ghee adulterated with Vanaspati up to 10 per cent. It does not generally pay the mixing trade to adulterate ghee with lesser quantities of Vanaspati and it is, therefore, not absolutely necessary to safeguard adulteration below 10 per cent. This measure follows the procedure adopted in foreign countries where margarine, which can be mixed with butter, is produced. Sesame Oil when incorporated in Vanaspati acts as a latent colouriser and with its addition adulteration can be detected by a simple chemical test. The test is described in the Notification itself prescribing the compulsory addition of Sesame Oil. For the layman who may not be able to undertake the prescribed chemical test the following alternative test will serve the purpose:

'Dissolve a pinch of Cane-Sugar in about half an ounce of concentrated hydro-chloric acid (Specific gravity 1.20) in a test tube. Add to it 1/2—1 tola of the vegetable product or ghee of doubtful quality previously melted and shake vigorously when a pink colour will develop indicating the presence of til oil.'

The test will indicate that the sample of ghee is adulterated with Vanaspati. It must however, be emphasised that no measure against adulteration however simple, can succeed

unless the Provincial Governments and local bodies who have to administer Pure Food Laws are alive to the danger of adulteration and take active steps to prevent it.

3. As the evil of adulteration of ghee is wide spread I would invite your co-operation in enforcing the measure outlined above by bringing it to the notice of the local bodies in your jurisdiction and authorities subordinate to you who are entrusted with the duty of administering Pure Food Laws, as well as the consuming public. Local Pure Food Laws may be suitably amended and all dealers selling 'Pure Ghee' as well as the inspecting staff may be required to keep with them the material which is required to carry out the simple chemical test mentioned in para. 2 above.

4. In view of the introduction of this reform, I am to request that your Government may reconsider if any legislation aiming at compulsory colouration of Vanaspati is essential as it will result merely in destroying the Psychological appeal of Vanaspati to the public without making detection of adulteration any more effective. I would bring to your notice that as yet no colouring material which would not affect the keeping quality of Vanaspati, would not be injurious to health, would not be easily eliminated by heating or by chemical process, would be non-toxic and which would not be objectionable to sight, smell or taste, has yet been discovered.

#### FACTORIES MANUFACTURING VANASPATI

77. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how many factories there are in all in India for the manufacture of vanaspati?

(b) What are the names of the factories?

(c) What are the places where they are situated?

(d) What is the annual production of each?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Twenty seven factories were in production of Vanaspati for edible purposes at the end of 1948.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT  
Production of Vanaspati during 1947 and 1948.

| Province or State. | Sl. No. | Name of Firm.                     | Production 1947 | Production 1948 | Recognized Capacity (annual) | Location            | Remarks.                             |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Bombay             | 1       | Hindustan Vanaspati Mfg. Co.      | 23,543          | 38,189          | 55,000                       | Bombay city.        |                                      |
| "                  | 2       | Indian Vegetable Prod.            | 4,620           | 6,863           | 17,100                       | "                   |                                      |
| "                  | 3       | Veg. Vit. Foods Co. Ltd.          | 2,222           | 1,584           | 7,800                        | "                   |                                      |
| "                  | 4       | Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.            | 3,458           | 4,475           | 9,600                        | "                   |                                      |
| "                  | 5       | Anrit Banaspati Co.               | 3,554           | 3,988           | 5,000                        | "                   |                                      |
| "                  | 6       | Anrit Oil Mills                   | 741             | 2,051           | 2,000                        | "                   |                                      |
| "                  | 7       | Bharat Vanaspati Prod.            | 2,242           | 3,129           | 9,000                        | Pachora.            |                                      |
| "                  | 8       | Western India Veg. Prod.          | *               | 682             | 3,000                        | Anandee.            |                                      |
| Delhi              | 9       | Ganesh Flour Mills Co.            | 3,638           | 4,833           | 6,000                        | Delhi city.         | *Started production in Aug. 1948.    |
| U. P.              | 10      | D. C. M. Vanaspati Mfg. Co.       | *1,938          | 7,720           | 7,500                        | "                   | *Started production in March 1947.   |
| "                  | 11      | Anrit Banaspati Co.               | 5,375           | 5,807           | 8,000                        | Ghaziabad.          |                                      |
| "                  | 12      | Vanaspati Industries              | 3,732           | 3,418           | 7,500                        | "                   |                                      |
| "                  | 13      | Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co.           | 11,294          | 11,492          | 13,300                       | Modinagar.          |                                      |
| Bihar              | 14      | Ganesh Flour Mills Co.            | 8,119           | 11,504          | 13,670                       | Kanpur.             |                                      |
| Cochin             | 15      | Rohas Industries Ltd.             | 3,837           | 3,844           | 4,960                        | Dabmanagar.         |                                      |
| Madras             | 16      | Tata Oil Mills Co.                | 196             | 580             | 1,200                        | Cochin (Tatapulam). |                                      |
| West Bengal        | 17      | Mysore Veg. Oil Prod.             | 723             | 603             | 1,500                        | "                   |                                      |
| "                  | 18      | Mettur Chemical Industries Corp.  | 1,539           | 2,463           | 3,400                        | Madras city.        |                                      |
| "                  | 19      | Snowwhite Food Prod.              | *               | 6,028           | 8,000                        | Methur Dem.         |                                      |
| "                  | 20      | Hindustan Dev. Corp.              | *               | 792             | 7,500                        | Calcutta City.      |                                      |
| "                  | 21      | Kusan Products                    | *               | 911             | 7,500                        | "                   | *Started production in July 1948.    |
| Mysore State       | 22      | Mysore Veg. Prod.                 | *               | 928             | 1,800                        | Bengalore.          | *Started production in October 1948. |
| "                  | 23      | Devangore Vanaspati and Veg. Oils | *1,116          | 914             | 3,000                        | Davangore.          |                                      |
| Saurashtra         | 24      | Jagdish Industries                | 4,642           | 2,464           | 6,000                        | Porbander.          | *Started production in Feb. 1947.    |
| "                  | 25      | Morvi Veg. Prod.                  | *               | 1,487           | 3,000                        | Morvi.              |                                      |
| Baroda State       | 26      | Ashwin Industries                 | 2,025           | 2,277           | 6,000                        | Baroda.             | *Started production in March 1948.   |
| "                  | 27      | Alambic Chem. Works (Lily Oils)   | 743             | 285             | 6,000                        | "                   |                                      |
|                    |         | TOTAL                             | 93,804          | 129,693         | 224,330                      |                     |                                      |

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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## RESEARCH ON EFFECT OF VANASPATI ON HUMAN BEINGS

78. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that scientific research in regard to the effect of the use of vanaspati ghee on human beings is going on?

(b) By what time can the report of scientists engaged on this work be expected?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The final report may be expected before the end of 1949.

## STOPPING THE MANUFACTURE OF VANASPATI

79. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on the 16th December, 1948 a Cow Conference was held at Jaipur under the Presidentship of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and a resolution banning hydrogenation of vegetable oils was unanimously passed?

(b) Are Government aware that the President of the Indian National Congress condemned the manufacture of vanaspati ghee in his presidential address at Jaipur?

(c) Are Government aware that the Committee for Preservation and Protection of Cattle has condemned the manufacture of vanaspati ghee as a very great obstacle to the protection and preservation of cows?

(d) Is it a fact that the Gau Sewa Sangh of Wardha has passed a resolution requesting Government to stop hydrogenation of vegetable oils in the interest of cow protection?

(e) What action have Government taken in respect of the public demand to stop the manufacture of vanaspati ghee?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. Government have received a memorandum from the Gau Sewa Sangh to this effect.

(e) The present policy of Government is not to encourage the expansion of the Vanaspati Industry beyond what Government were already committed to. Government have reserved their final decision about the future of the Vanaspati Oil Industry till they are in possession of conclusive evidence about its effect on the human health or other drawbacks of Vanaspati which are under investigation by a committee of Scientists. As regards the proposal to stop hydrogenation, the question will be considered from all points of view.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE FOR PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF CATTLE

80. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Committee for Preservation and Protection of Cattle has submitted its report and if so, on what date?

(b) Do Government propose to lay a copy of the report on the table of the House?

(c) Have Government taken any action on the recommendations of the Committee so far and if so, what action has been taken?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes. The report was received on the 18th November, 1948.



(b) A copy of the report will be placed in the Library of the House as soon as printed copies of the same are received from the Press.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee have been forwarded to all the Provincial Governments, Local Administrations, States and States Unions for their views. The decision of the Government of India will be taken after the replies have been received from all of them.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE

**81. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what restrictions are in force against slaughter of cattle in the various provinces of India and when these restrictions were placed?

(b) How many cows, bullocks, she and he-buffaloes and young stocks were slaughtered in the cities of Calcutta, Howrah, Bombay and Madras in the slaughter houses in each month from 1st September, 1947 to 31st December, 1948?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter which appeared in the issue dated 9th January, 1949 of the *Hindustan* about the slaughter of cattle of good breed in big cities?

(d) What action are Government taking to stop the slaughter of such cattle?

(e) Is it a fact that cattle of good breed are taken from East Punjab and particularly from the districts of Hissar and Rohtak to Bombay and Calcutta and after one lactation are sent to the slaughter houses?

(f) How long has this question been before Government and what are the reasons for not taking action in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to Lala Raj Kanwar's Starred Question No. 100 on the 11th August, 1948.

(b) The information so far received is put on the table of the House.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (f). The question of prohibition of slaughter of cattle has been examined in detail by an Expert Committee whose recommendations have been communicated to the Provincial and State Governments. Further action will be taken on receipt of the views of the Provincial Governments.

(e) The Provincial Governments concerned are being consulted and on receipt full information will be furnished to the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Statistics of cattle and buffaloes slaughtered in the slaughter houses in the city of Madras from September 1947 to December, 1948.*

|                 | Cows. | Bullocks. | Young stock. | He buf-faloes. | She buf-faloes. | Young stock. |
|-----------------|-------|-----------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
|                 | 1     | 2         | 3            | 4              | 5               | 6            |
| September, 1947 | 103   | 1,009     | ..           | 788            | 283             | ..           |
| October, "      | 107   | 1,095     | ..           | 860            | 148             | ..           |
| November, "     | 101   | 1,078     | ..           | 735            | 256             | ..           |
| December, "     | 109   | 1,104     | ..           | 880            | 234             | ..           |
| January, 1948.  | 102   | 1,150     | ..           | 738            | 198             | ..           |
| February, "     | 100   | 965       | ..           | 635            | 178             | ..           |
| March, "        | 96    | 1,080     | ..           | 807            | 212             | ..           |

|              |  | 1     | 2      | 3  | 4      | 5     | 6  |
|--------------|--|-------|--------|----|--------|-------|----|
| April, 1948  |  | 51    | 887    | .. | 902    | 203   | .. |
| May, "       |  | 34    | 664    | .. | 909    | 197   | .. |
| June, "      |  | 35    | 694    | .. | 862    | 236   | .. |
| July, "      |  | 43    | 753    | .. | 930    | 258   | .. |
| August, "    |  | 53    | 837    | .. | 929    | 204   | .. |
| September, " |  | 48    | 1,229  | .. | 807    | 172   | .. |
| October, "   |  | 68    | 1,142  | .. | 819    | 120   | .. |
| November, "  |  | 68    | 1,047  | .. | 1,015  | 106   | .. |
| December, "  |  | 66    | 1,199  | .. | 1,115  | 105   | .. |
|              |  | 1,184 | 15,931 | .. | 13,731 | 3,103 | .. |

#### GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

**82. Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- the number of Superintendents;
- the number of Assistants; and
- the number of senior-grade and junior-grade clerks and stenographers?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The number of officers and staff on 1st March 1949 in the Ministry of Railways is as follows:

- Gazetted officers—47.
- Superintendents—16.
- Assistants—188.
- Clerks and Stenographers—227.

#### GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

**83. Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

- the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;
- the number of Superintendents;
- the number of Assistants; and
- the number of senior-grade and junior-grade clerks and stenographers?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (i) and (ii). The total number of Gazetted Officers in the Communication Ministry is 19 of whom six are superintendents.

(iii) 32.

(iv) Clerks, senior grade—Nil.

Clerks, junior grade—41.

Stenographers—11.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Wednesday, 9th March, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ORAL ANSWERS

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON PROFIT SHARING IN INDUSTRIES

**\*987. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Committee of Profit Sharing appointed by Government has made their recommendations for profit sharing in six industries?

(b) If so, have Government taken any decision thereon and if so, how do they intend to implement the decision?

(c) Do Government approve of the recommendations and if not; have Government considered any alternate proposals?

(d) Have industrial and labour organisations been consulted and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Yes, as an experimental measure.

(b) and (c). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the answer given by me to Prof. N. G. Ranga's starred question No. 319 on the 11th February 1949.

(d) The Committee on Profit Sharing on which Labour and Industry were represented; consulted all important industrial and labour organisations before making its recommendations. The principal organisations of employers and workers are fully represented on the Central Advisory Council of Labour which is considering the report of the Committee on Profit Sharing.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** May I know the names of the members of the Profit Sharing Committee?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have not got the names ready with me, I will supply them to the honourable member if he so desires.

EXPORT OF RAW AND CRUSHED BONES AND IMPORT OF FERTILISERS

**\*988. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the total quantities of bones and crushed bones exported from this country during the year 1948?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of stopping such exports?

(c) What is the quantity and cost of foreign manures that have been imported into this country during the year 1948?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Approximately 33,777 tons of crushed bones were exported from this country during 1948. No raw bones were exported during this period.

(b) Raw Bones and Bonemeal are as a rule not allowed to be exported. Only crushed bones and bone-grist are allowed to be exported. Bones are useful as manure in the form of bonemeal, which is only a bye-product produced in the process of crushing bones. Bones are mainly crushed for export purposes and if the export of crushed bones and bone-grist is totally prohibited, there will be no incentive to collect bones, which will actually deprive the country of a large quantity of bonemeal.

(c) A statement showing the quantity and cost of different kinds of fertilisers that have been imported into this country during the year 1948 is placed on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

*Quantity and cost of different kinds of fertilisers imported into this country during the year, 1948.*

| Name of Fertiliser               | Quantity in tons | Value in Rs. |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Sulphate of Ammonia . . . . .    | 144,182          | 4,35,03,737  |
| Ammonium Phosphate . . . . .     | 7,333            | 19,13,913    |
| Di-Ammonium Phosphate . . . . .  | 1,631            | 11,31,606    |
| Ammonium Nitrate . . . . .       | 5,344            | 16,40,608    |
| Sodium Nitrate . . . . .         | 21,814           | 52,35,360    |
| Calcium Superphosphate . . . . . | 50               | 10,725       |
|                                  | 180,354          | 5,34,35,949  |

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that bonemeal is always prepared from crushed bones and has the policy of the Government not been to stop the export of crushed bones also?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact, whatever bonemeal is prepared in the country is expected to be left within the country, but then I am told the process of crushing bones is rather unsatisfactory here and the expenses of complete pulverization of bones into powder are very high and that it is not possible to reduce all bones into bonemeal.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many bone-crushing factories are there in India and what is their total production?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I have not got the information.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** It is possible, Sir, to get fertilizer manure by exchanging crushed bones by barter system?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There is no such system in operation, but what the honourable member has in mind is actually what is achieved.

I might give a few details, particularly the arithmetic of the matter, from which the honourable member will see that the procedure that we are following is fully to the benefit of the country. The present export price of crushed bones is remunerative and brings foreign exchange—including dollars, I might inform the House. As compared with the import price of rock phosphate of Rs. 100 per ton, the present export price for crushed bones is between Rs. 500 to 350 per ton. It is estimated that by exporting 100,000 tons of crushed bones and bone-grist and importing its equivalent, namely 50,000 tons of rock phosphate—one ton of rock phosphate being equivalent to 2 tons of bones in phosphorus content—the country could produce all the superphosphates

required at much cheaper rates and at the same time earn about Rs. 2½ to 3 crores worth of foreign exchange.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is any effort being made to see that all bone which is available in India is turned into bonemeal and no export of crushed bones is made?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have explained the circumstances which justify the continuance of the present system.

**Seth Govind Das:** I wanted to ask whether any effort is being made to establish more factories in this country so that we may turn these crushed bones into bonemeal?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have pointed out that we are getting all the superphosphates that we need and at the same time earn quite a lot of foreign exchange into the bargain.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that bone materials of all kinds are very useful for purposes of manure?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** What I have given is the scientific view of the matter—I do not know about the popular view.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** May I know what percentage of bonemeal is obtained by crushing the bones now in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I could not say that offhand.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** In view of the shortage of manure, will Government be pleased to restrict the export of bonemeal?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Bonemeal is not allowed to be exported.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know the price of sulphate of ammonia in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not think I have got the figure here. I could give the quantity of sulphate of ammonia and the value in rupees but my honourable friend will have to work it out. The sulphate of ammonia that was imported in 1947 amounted to 1,33,230 tons and its cost was Rs. 3,11,00,000 odd.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know whether to popularise the use of bone-dust by the cultivators, Government makes a subsidy, that is sells bone-dust to the cultivators at a reduce price?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is a matter on which I do not feel myself competent to make any statement. My friend perhaps would put a question to the Honourable Minister for Agriculture.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know if human bones are also included in the crushed bones?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Human bones are not included.

## MAJOR SCHEMES OF DEVELOPMENT

†\*989. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what are the major schemes of development that are not being taken up due to financial stringency?

(b) How many of these schemes are productive and when would these schemes again be considered for implementation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) No development schemes are being abandoned but suitable adjustments are being made in the speed with which these projects will be implemented.

(b) Does not arise.

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

### CONTROL ON FOOD CHARGES IN DELHI AND SIMLA HOTELS

\*990. **Shri R. K. Sidhya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the control on courses and charges for food served in hotels and lodging houses in Delhi and Simla still exists?  
(b) Are Government

(b) Are Government aware that hotel owners charge exorbitant rates and supply very poor quality of food?

(c) What are the food charges in hotels in Delhi and New Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The control still exists in New Delhi and in the Notified area of the Civil Station, Delhi, and also, as far as I am aware, in Simla.

(b) Government have received some complaints to this effect.

(c) A statement showing the food charges in hotels in New Delhi and in the Notified Area of the Civil Station Delhi, is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

*Food charges of hotels in New Delhi and in the notified area of Civil Station Delhi:*

and of Civil Station Delhi.

| S. No. | Name and situation of the hotel | Breakfast                                                                                                                                                                           |    |    | Lunch |    |    | Afternoon tea             |    |    | Dinner |    |    |
|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|-------|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|--------|----|----|
|        |                                 | Rs.                                                                                                                                                                                 | A. | P. | Rs.   | A. | P. | Rs.                       | A. | P. | Rs.    | A. | P. |
| *1.    | Maiden's Hotel, Delhi           | 2                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8  | 0  | 3     | 8  | 0  | 1                         | 8  | 0  | 3      | 8  | 0  |
| *2.    | Cecil Hotel, Delhi              | 3                                                                                                                                                                                   | 0  | 0  | 3     | 8  | 0  | 1                         | 0  | 0  | 3      | 8  | 0  |
| *3.    | Grand Hotel, Delhi              | 2                                                                                                                                                                                   | 0  | 0  | 3     | 0  | 0  | 0                         | 12 | 0  | 3      | 8  | 0  |
| *4.    | Swiss Hotel, Delhi              | 2                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8  | 0  | 3     | 8  | 0  | 1                         | 0  | 0  | 3      | 8  | 0  |
| *5.    | Hotel Imperial, New Delhi       | 2                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8  | 0  | 3     | 8  | 0  | 2                         | 0  | 0  | 3      | 8  | 0  |
|        |                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                     |    |    |       |    |    | with eatables Re. 1 plain |    |    |        |    |    |
| *6.    | Marina, New Delhi               | 3                                                                                                                                                                                   | 0  | 0  | 3     | 8  | 0  | 1                         | 0  | 0  | 3      | 8  | 0  |
| *7.    | Central Court Hotel, New Delhi  | 2                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8  | 0  | 2     | 8  | 0  | 0                         | 12 | 0  | 3      | 8  | 0  |
| *8.    | Hotel India, New Delhi          | 2                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8  | 0  | 2     | 8  | 0  | 1                         | 0  | 0  | 3      | 8  | 0  |
| 9.     | Madras Hotel—Monthly charges    | { Two meals per day—Rs. 40<br>Coffee and milk—Rs. 15<br>Monthly charges for boarding only (two meals per day) Rs. 45<br>Monthly charges (for two meals per day) with lodging Rs. 80 |    |    |       |    |    |                           |    |    |        |    |    |
| 10.    | South India Boarding House—     | (In the case of poor monthly boarders the concessional monthly charges is Rs. 60 for both board and lodging).<br>Charges for one meal Re. 1.                                        |    |    |       |    |    |                           |    |    |        |    |    |

\* For those Hotels, no monthly charges are proscribed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of the complaints which the Honourable Minister stated he has received, what steps have Government taken and do they intend to take any further steps to remove these complaints?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes, Sir. Some legislation is being introduced very shortly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In this Session?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: Yes, in this Session.

### LABOUR OFFICERS SENT FOR TRAINING ABROAD

\*991. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the number of Labour Officers who have been sent abroad for training during the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) How many have returned after full training?

(c) What are the qualifications required for an official to be sent for such training?

(d) What is the cost of training each officer and how much amount has so far been spent towards this training?

(e) Have they been sent to any other country besides the United Kingdom and if not, why not?

(f) Is there any regular scheme under which these officers are sent for training abroad?

(f) What is the kind of training they receive in foreign-countries?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Thirteen Labour Officers were sent for training to U. K. in 1945; thirty in 1946 and ten in 1948. No Labour Officer could be sent out for training in 1947 owing to Partition.

(b) All the fifty three Labour Officers, who were sent for training, returned to India after undergoing the full course of training.

(c) The Officers should at least be University graduates and have a minimum of five years' experience of administration of Labour Legislation or Welfare work.

(d) The approximate cost of training one Labour Officer is Rs. 8,000. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,16,000 approximately has so far been incurred on the training of Labour Officers so far as the Central Government is concerned.

(e) So far Labour Officers have been sent for training only to U.K. where necessary facilities were made available for their training.

(f) Yes. There is a regular scheme whose continuance depends upon availability of funds and training facilities abroad.

(g) The subjects in which the Labour Officers are trained are:

(i) Factory Inspection—Labour Welfare.

(ii) Industrial Relations and Working of Trade Unions.

(iii) Wages Inspection—Coalmines Welfare. Each officer may select two of the above subjects or only one for more specialized training.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of the answer given by the Minister that fifty three candidates have returned after obtaining full course, may I know the nature of the full course, and whether any degree or diploma is given?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It is not a degree or diploma course. Students are offered opportunities to gain practical experience of working along with Government agencies, Industry and trade unions.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do Government consider it desirable to send them for such training in foreign countries? What are the advantages that they have brought into this country after training abroad?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Government feel that it is desirable to send our officers to foreign countries where they have got the improved methods of welfare work as well as improved appliances in their factories, so that our officers may gain experience of those things.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government proposing to start any training school with these people who had been trained in England as the teachers?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** One scheme is under consideration. After the provision in our Factories Act that in every establishment employing more than 500 workers, there should be a welfare officer, the demand for welfare officers in the country will be very large and in order to cater to the need of the industry we are proposing to start a training centre here.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** How many candidates were sent from the Indian States and on whose account?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Seven officers.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member also wants to know on whose account?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** At the expense of the States concerned.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Are the selections made on the recommendations of the provincial governments?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Strictly on the recommendations of the provincial governments.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** What is the number of trainees from Madras please?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Nineteen officers of the provincial governments were trained, but as to the quota of Madras I would require notice.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that this scheme will be continued, that is to say, the officials will be sent to foreign countries for training. Just now he stated that a training centre will be opened here. Does he still feel that despite that, they will continue to be sent to foreign countries or they will be stopped immediately?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** In spite of the fact that we want to start our own centre, Government feels it will be necessary for some time to send some of our officers to foreign countries.

#### HIGH PRIORITY FOR INDIA IN EXPORT OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

\*992. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan has accorded India high priority in the export of Japanese Industrial products?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken to see that full advantage of the same is taken by India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes.

(b) Even though there is a trade agreement with Japan, the actual trade flows through normal trade channels. It is, therefore, primarily for our trade and industry to make the best use of SCAP's officer by placing firm orders for their requirements on Japanese manufacturers. Government are giving assistance to Indian importers and will continue giving it by the issue of licences and also by sponsoring their visits to Japan in order to enable them to settle details on the spot. The Commercial Counsellor to the Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, has also instructions to give all possible assistance needed by Indian importers in securing their goods from Japan.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the total amount of the orders placed and the particular articles that have been ordered?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** We have not got any definite information on the point. We have information only as regards the amount represented by the letters of credit opened so far, but that would not be a sure index of the actual orders that are executed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that under the Trade Plan, the delivery of all these articles is fixed for June 1949. May I know if Government have taken steps to see that all these are compiled with before this period?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As far as it lies in the power of Government, Government will try to do everything possible in the matter, but as I have already said, the matter lies in the hands of the private trade mostly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If the private trade fails, may I know whether Government will take advantage of this?

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be hypothetical.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the SCAP authority allow a margin of profit for itself while fixing the export price of industrial products?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** My honourable friend put to me a similar question a few days ago, and I have looked up the position. It seems that SCAP has fixed different rates of exchange for yen for different categories of commodities. If the House is interested in this question, I would like to give an idea of the disparity between the different rates of exchange. For instance, in respect of textile machinery 152 yen represent a dollar. This is one end of the scale. At the other end we find that in respect of glassware 650 yen represent a dollar. Then there are different other categories in between. This matter has already been taken up by us with SCAP, and we have made representations that there should be a uniform rate of exchange. As a matter of fact, it is this disparity in the rates of exchange that has stood in the way, to a certain extent, of our commercial community taking the fullest advantage of this Agreement.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister any information as to whether the profit reaped by SCAP goes to swell the American Treasury or to rehabilitate Japanese economy?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Well this is hardly a matter in which we can either make an enquiry or take any useful action.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** In granting licences and permits, is sufficient regard being paid to the interests of Indian industries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should think so.

#### DISCUSSIONS AT COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON

\*993. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which he attended in London in October, 1948, there was any discussion regarding the formation of a Western bloc in Europe as well as about the Commonwealth Defence; and

(b) whether the discussions were held *in camera*?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) As I have already stated in my reply to a previous question to the honourable member, the discussions at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference were confidential. Information in regard to various matters was supplied by the representatives of the United Kingdom Government. There was no question of any commitment.

(b) Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there a tendency on the part of the U. K. Government to regard the Commonwealth as one unit for defence purposes?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Surely, I do not quite understand this question. How am I to answer what is the tendency in the mind of the U. K. Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is more or less a question of opinion.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to the statement made in the House of Commons the other day by the Defence Minister there, Mr. Alexander, to the effect that "the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London last October afforded an opportunity for a discussion of the present arrangements for consultation between the countries of the Commonwealth on defence matters"?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have not seen that statement, but it is a perfectly true statement nevertheless, that is to say, that consultation took place. Statements were made about the position and we listened to them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has his attention been drawn to a statement made by Sir Stafford Cripps in December last some time after the Conference was over that the Commonwealth countries including India had pledged their full co-operation with the U. K. in their plans, economic or otherwise?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir. I have not seen that statement. I will be very much surprised if Sir Stafford has made that statement.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I shall show it to the Prime Minister later, if he needs it.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** At these Prime Ministers' Conferences, is there not an agreed communique issued covering the view points that were discussed so as to obviate the necessity of independent statements on the part of each country represented at the Conference?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** In the course of the Conference, daily communiques were issued—brief ones—and at the end a longer communique was issued. The point is, as I have said in answer to a previous question, there is no question of any commitments. They were all frank, informal discussions of various situations existing in the world and some countries stated what their position was without in any sense committing any other country. In regard to many matters there was community of outlook. In regard to some matters, different view points were expressed. All these things were noted and that was the Conference.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is it a fact that a large number of Asian countries regard this formation of Western bloc as an attempt on the part of the European countries to dominate Asia for ever?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** This is the first time I have heard of this.

#### DAMS CONSTRUCTED BY DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

\*994. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many dams have been constructed by the Damodar Valley Corporation, and how many more are expected to be built;

(b) how much land has been acquired from cultivators, and at what rate of compensation; and

(c) how many tenants have been thereby evicted and what steps have been taken for their rehabilitation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The project comprises eight dams, none of which has yet been constructed. Preliminary Engineering work is in progress.

(b) Only forty five acres of land have so far been acquired from the cultivators. The rate of compensation has yet to be settled, but a provisional compensation at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre of occupied land for one crop has been paid pending final acquisition;

(c) No tenant has yet been evicted. Arrangements are being made to rehabilitate those who will be evicted when the actual dam construction begins.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In the case of one of the dams, the Tilaiya Dam, is it a fact that the original estimate of the cost of the dam was Rs. 46 lakhs and tender was invited upto 86 lakhs?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that, in connection with this dam, the Project Officer Mr. Baxter, while inviting tenders for 86 lakhs, added an amount of 36 lakhs being the cost of 18,000 acres of land which was to be sub-merged, to the total cost of the dam?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** These are details and I naturally require notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** This is a serious matter, Sir. In this Tilaiya Dam construction, has there been an encroachment on land in a village called Kanti, the area involved being 180 acres, without any notice to the tenants and without any compensation fixed for the tenants?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** If the honourable member wants information regarding any particular village, I would require notice. But, the general policy is wherever any tenant has been ejected, compensation for the standing crop has been paid.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the first Director of Rehabilitation resigned within six months time?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I want notice for that. As far as I remember, no Director has resigned.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Mr. Girdhari Kripalani was the Director of Rehabilitation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** He was not a Director.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member need not go into the details; he may have a discussion with the Honourable Minister.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** He has no information even about the resignation of the Director of Rehabilitation.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** He was not the Director of Rehabilitation.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Government enquire into the correctness or otherwise of the points that have been placed before the House by my honourable friend Mr. Kamath?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Most certainly.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** The Honourable Minister says that about forty acres of land have been acquired. May I know whether the acquisition has been made according to the law or by force by the officials there?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No; when I say acquisition, it is under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act prevalent in Bihar Province.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [9TH MARCH 1949]

## GREATER DELHI SCHEME

\*937. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the blue print of the Greater Delhi scheme would be made available to the members of the House?

(b) What are the top priorities in the scheme?

(c) When is the work on these constructions expected to start?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The plan for Greater Delhi has not yet been finalised. A copy of the tentative plan is, however, placed on the table of the House.

(b) Top priority has been given to the development of areas set apart for the rehabilitation of the refugees and the Diplomatic Enclave.

(c) Work on the areas earmarked for housing refugees has already started and about 2,000 houses have been completed in New Delhi Northern Extension. The development of other parts such as Shadipur and Nizamuddin are in hand.

The scheme for the Diplomatic Enclave has been just sanctioned and development work on the site will soon start.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What priority, if any, does Government propose to give to relieve the congestion among Government servants in regard to quarters?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** So far as construction of quarters for Government servants is concerned, there is a definite scheme which has been sanctioned and work is proceeding along the same lines. I may assure the honourable member that before July this year about 3,200 quarters will be available for all the four classes of Officers.

**Seth Govind Das:** In view of the fact that there is a proposal to remove the Capital from Delhi, why all this work is being undertaken?

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** How many Government servants are in the waiting list for giving accommodation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** About 13,000.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** When do Government hope to finalise the scheme for Greater Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As soon as possible. But to give some indication I may say that the Coordination Committee which is commissioned with this task of finalizing has appointed four sub-committees, one for water-works, one for sewage, one for transport and one for additional supply of electricity.

As soon as their reports are scrutinized and finalised, the final plan of Greater Delhi will be available.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Does Government intend pulling down the hostels and other temporary structures?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** In suitable cases, they will be pulled down.

## EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN EMBASSIES

\*\*998. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in the offices of the Indian Embassies abroad;

† Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy placed in the Library of the House.—  
Ed. of D.

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

- (b) what amount is being spent in respect of these offices;  
(c) whether there is any scheme to minimise the expenditure;  
(d) if so, what it is; and  
(e) if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) to (e). Economy in expenditure on our Foreign Missions is constantly kept in view and expenditure sanctions are carefully scrutinized before issue. A local inspection will be conducted in due course to ensure that our missions function efficiently.

## STATEMENT

| Name of Mission                       | Total<br>number<br>of persons<br>employed<br>(all grades) | Approximate annual expenditure<br>(Based on budget for 1949-50) |                         |       |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1                                     | 2                                                         | Embassy<br>estimates                                            | Information<br>services | Total |
| (in thousands of rupees)              |                                                           |                                                                 |                         |       |
| <i>Embassy of India in—</i>           |                                                           |                                                                 |                         |       |
| (1) The U. S. A., Washington          | 111                                                       | 12.24                                                           | 4.20                    | 16.44 |
| (2) China, Nanking                    | 40                                                        | 5.14                                                            | 71                      | 5.85  |
| (3) The U.S.S.R. Moscow               | 27                                                        | 0.86                                                            | 92                      | 7.78  |
| (4) Iran, Tehran                      | 37                                                        | 3.70                                                            | 85                      | 4.55  |
| (5) Belgium, Brussels                 | 21                                                        | 2.70                                                            | 6                       | 2.76  |
| (6) Brazil, Rio de Janeiro            | 19                                                        | 3.30                                                            | 78                      | 4.68  |
| (7) France, Paris                     | 23                                                        | 2.60                                                            | 61                      | 3.21  |
| (8) Egypt, Cairo                      | 36                                                        | 2.99                                                            | 78                      | 3.77  |
| (9) Nepal, Kathmandu                  | 53                                                        | 1.94                                                            | ..                      | 1.94  |
| (10) Afghanistan, Kabul               | 34                                                        | 2.59                                                            | 50                      | 3.09  |
| (11) Turkey, Ankara                   | 25                                                        | 3.63                                                            | 77                      | 4.40  |
| (12) Czechoslovakia, Prague           | 22                                                        | 2.35                                                            | 71                      | 3.06  |
| (13) Italy, Rome                      | 13                                                        | 2.50                                                            | ..                      | 2.50  |
| (14) Burma, Rangoon                   | 85                                                        | 3.50                                                            | 79                      | 4.29  |
|                                       | 546                                                       | 56.04                                                           | 11.68                   | 67.72 |
| <i>Indian Legation in—</i>            |                                                           |                                                                 |                         |       |
| (1) Switzerland, Berne                | 20                                                        | 3.87                                                            | 66                      | 4.53  |
| (2) Sweden, Stockholm                 | 12                                                        | 1.95                                                            | ..                      | 1.95  |
| (3) Siam, Bangkok                     | 26                                                        | 1.62                                                            | 48                      | 2.10  |
|                                       | 58                                                        | 7.44                                                            | 1.14                    | 8.08  |
| <i>Consulate-General of India at—</i> |                                                           |                                                                 |                         |       |
| (1) New York (U.S.A.)                 | 14                                                        | 2.87                                                            | ..                      | 2.87  |
| (2) San Francisco (U.S.A.)            | 9                                                         | 2.02                                                            | ..                      | 2.02  |
| (3) Shanghai (China)                  | 17                                                        | 1.66                                                            | 32                      | 1.97  |
| (4) Kashgar (Sinkiang)                | 6                                                         | 96                                                              | ..                      | 96    |
| (5) Batavia (Indonesia)               | 19                                                        | 2.36                                                            | 52                      | 2.88  |
| (6) Pondicherry (French India)        | 11                                                        | 58                                                              | ..                      | 58    |
|                                       | 76                                                        | 10.45                                                           | 83                      | 11.28 |



**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** On what principles has the compensation, paid to the tenants been determined? Has it been determined by the officials of the Government of India or on the advice of the Bengal Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** In this matter, the Damodar Valley Corporation had taken the help of the Bihar Government and officers of the Bihar Government have been appointed and they are working according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act prevalent there.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** While answering a supplementary question on the same subject a few days ago, the Honourable Minister promised to enquire into the illegal activities of the officials there. May I know whether the enquiry has begun?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes, Sir.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have the Government laid down any policy to be followed by the Damodar Valley Corporation, or has the Corporation itself laid down any policy in regard to the rehabilitation of the tenants who are to be evicted when these dams are constructed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The Damodar Valley Corporation will proceed on well known principles that as far as possible wherever land is available, land should be given to those who will be expropriated and where land is not available or where the persons concerned do not want land, adequate compensation will be paid.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Government direct the Corporation to rehabilitate the tenants before they are evicted?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As far as possible, this will be borne in mind.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Do the Government think that the sum of Rs. 10 per acre which has been given as compensation is sufficient according to the market value?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The compensation is for the standing crop and not for the whole land.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** So far as I am aware, there has been an understanding between the Government of Bihar and the Central Government that these tenants who are to be evicted from the lands to be submerged, have got to be paid for building their homes before they are evicted, before they are asked to leave their homes and hearths.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Whatever understanding was arrived between the Government of Bihar and the Damodar Valley Corporation will certainly be honoured.

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

**Mr. Speaker:** I propose to go to the next question.

#### MILITARY TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE, JORHAT

\*995. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Military Technical Training Centre for ex-servicemen and civilians at Jorhat is going to be combined with the Technical College there?

(b) What is the number of ex-servicemen and civilians undergoing training in the Institution?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) The Military Technical Training Centre referred to by the honourable member is the combined Training Centre, Jorhat, which was established by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour. It is not the intention that this Centre should be combined with the Provincial Technical Institute at Jorhat at present.

(b) 146 ex-Servicemen were under training on 31st December 1948. The proposal to throw open the Centre to adult civilians of the Province is under the consideration of the Government of Assam and the Government of India.

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS OF LABOURERS IN ASSAM TEA ESTATES

\*996. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what are the housing conditions of labourers in tea plantations in Assam?

(b) Do Government propose to subsidise the tea estates for building hutments for labourers and if so, have Government prepared any scheme for such subsidy to be repaid according to the financial conditions of different estates?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) I visited the tea gardens in Assam in the third week of October 1948. Except in very big centres the housing conditions in the plantations can only be described as deplorable. The usual defects are: (i) the accommodation provided is grossly inadequate for a family; (ii) the rooms are dark and look like dungeons; (iii) absence of any plinth in many houses; (iv) slopping roof reaching within 4 feet (and in some cases even lower) of the ground with the result that entry into the house can only be effected by doubling up the body; (v) most houses are kutcha and in bad state of repairs; and (vi) verandas, where provided, are so narrow that they cannot be of much use to the tenant.

Attention is also invited to page 57 of the Labour Investigation Committee Report on 'an enquiry into conditions of Labour in Plantations in India' which gives details and conditions of houses in Plantations. A copy of the report is available in the Library of the House.

(b) In the second session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations a proposal was approved to set up Housing Boards whose functions would be to acquire and develop suitable areas for construction of workers' houses, raise funds, administer the housing estates, organise research in house construction and availability of materials and prescribe the extent and the nature of the employer's liability for the provision of workers houses. The question of granting subsidies will be considered along with the General Industrial Housing Scheme.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is there any proposal to impose a special cess, as has been done in the case of mines, in order to raise sufficient funds for providing pucca housing conditions for these tea estate workers?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The analogy of the coal fields does not apply here, because, mining is a central subject whereas tea plantation is entirely a provincial subject.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that so far as the tea estates are concerned, there is an All India legislation known as the Tea Cess Act and there is an All India Tea Cess Committee which was established by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** That has nothing to do with labour.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Are medical facilities in the Tea Estates the same as housing conditions?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I will refer the honourable lady member to the report of the Plantation Investigation Committee.

| 1                                                    | 2  | 3    |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|------|------|
| <i>Consulate of India at—</i>                        |    |      |      |
| (1) Saigon (Indo China)                              | 16 | 1,57 | 86   |
| (2) Songkhla (South Siam)                            | 7  | 48   | ..   |
| (3) Jedda (Saudi Arabia)                             | 12 | 84   | 55   |
| (4) Nova Goa (Portuguese India)                      | 7  | 39   | ..   |
|                                                      | 42 | 3,28 | 1,41 |
|                                                      |    |      | 4,69 |
| <i>Vice Consulate of India at—</i>                   |    |      |      |
| (1) Zahidan (Iran)                                   | 10 | 86   | ..   |
| (2) Medan (Sumatra)                                  | 7  | 41   | ..   |
|                                                      | 17 | 1,27 | ..   |
|                                                      |    |      | 1,27 |
| Indian Delegation to the United Nations,<br>New York | 24 | 3,53 | ..   |
| Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo                        | 19 | 2,46 | 64   |
| Indian Military Mission, Berlin (a)                  | 5  | ..   | ..   |
|                                                      | 48 | 5,99 | 64   |
|                                                      |    |      | 6,63 |

(a) Chargeable to 57-Misc. Expenditure connected with German Reparation. Figures not available

*Indian High Commissioner in—*

|                                             |                                    |       |      |       |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| (1) The United Kingdom, London              | 462<br>(Central<br>Depts.<br>only) | 39,55 | 2,47 | 42,02 |
| (2) South Africa, Johannesburg              | 7                                  | 1,45  | ..   | 1,45  |
| (3) The Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra | 14                                 | 1,45  | 38   | 1,83  |
| (4) Canada, Ottawa                          | 17                                 | 2,23  | 1,34 | 3,57  |
| (5) Pakistan, Karachi                       | 79                                 | 3,21  | 27   | 3,48  |
| (6) Ceylon, Colombo                         | 29                                 | 1,72  | 45   | 2,17  |
|                                             | 608                                | 49,61 | 4,91 | 54,52 |

*Deputy High Commissioner for India in—*

|                                                        |     |      |      |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|------|------|
| (1) Pakistan, Lahore                                   | 47  | 94   | 26   | 1,20 |
| (2) Pakistan, Dacca                                    | 21  | 1,23 | 29   | 1,52 |
| Representative of the Government of India<br>in Malaya | 34  | 2,02 | 78   | 2,80 |
| Agent of the Government of India in Malaya             | 15  | 79   | ..   | 79   |
| Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon             | 13  | 57   | ..   | 57   |
|                                                        | 130 | 5,55 | 1,33 | 6,88 |

*Commissioner for the Government of India in—*

|                 |       |         |       |         |
|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| (1) Mauritius   | 9     | 79      | ..    | 79      |
| (2) Fiji        | 8     | 82      | ..    | 82      |
| (3) East Africa | 18    | 1,48    | 54    | 2,02    |
| (4) West Indies | 15    | 1,35    | ..    | 1,35    |
|                 | 50    | 4,44    | 54    | 4,98    |
| GRAND TOTAL     | 1,575 | 1,44,07 | 22,48 | 1,66,55 |

IMPORT, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM

\*999. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what was the amount of petroleum consumed in undivided India in the year 1938-39 and approximately the quantity of petroleum consumed during the same year by the parts of the country now included in the Indian Union?

(b) What was the quantity of petroleum consumed in the Indian Union during the year 1948?

(c) What were the quantities of petroleum produced in India in the year 1938-39 and in the year 1948?

(d) What are the countries from which petroleum was being imported in the year 1938-39 and the countries from which it was imported in the year 1948?

(e) Have the Government of India explored the possibilities of increasing the production of petroleum in India?

(f) If so, are there any prospects of making the country self-sufficient in the same and if so, by which time and in what manner?

(g) Have Government taken any steps to find out any substitute for petroleum and if so, with what results?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) to (c). Statements giving the information asked for are laid on the table.

(d) During 1938-39 from (i) Iran, (ii) Bahrein, (iii) East Indies, (iv) Burma and (v) U.S.A.

During 1948, from the same countries excepting Burma, and also from Saudi Arabia.

(e) Yes. Location of additional sources of petroleum has always formed an important part of the investigations of the Geological Survey of India. Government is also considering the possibility of manufacturing synthetic oil from low-grade coal.

(f) There is no likelihood of India becoming self-sufficient in petroleum unless big oil fields are discovered.

(g) Yes; Power Alcohol has already been brought into use for admixture with petroleum. The synthetic oil proposed to be manufactured from low-grade coal will also serve as a substitute for natural petroleum.

STATEMENT I

*Consumption of major petroleum products excluding bunker deliveries to ships.*

|                       | 1939<br>(undivided<br>India) | 1939<br>(Indian<br>Union<br>territory<br>Approx) | 1948<br>(Indian<br>Union Jan./<br>Aug. 1948) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| (Figures in tons)     |                              |                                                  |                                              |
| Aviation Spirit       | 7,014                        | 5,115                                            | 32,783                                       |
| Motor Spirit          | 341,780                      | 300,766                                          | 319,677                                      |
| Kerosene              | 883,409                      | 724,395                                          | 341,200                                      |
| Diesel Oil            | 274,297                      | 223,388                                          | 177,201                                      |
| High Speed Diesel Oil | 9,387                        | 7,228                                            | 37,416                                       |
| Furnace Oil           | 236,902                      | 189,522                                          | 315,017                                      |
| Jute Batching Oil     | 77,361                       | 77,361                                           | 38,218                                       |

Notes.— (1) Figures for 1938-39 are not available.

(2) Figures for September to December 1948 are not yet available

## STATEMENT II

## Production of major petroleum Products

|                                 | 1939<br>(undivided<br>India) | 1939<br>(Indian<br>Union<br>territory) | 1948<br>(Indian<br>Union<br>January to<br>November<br>1948) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                 | (Figures in tons)            |                                        |                                                             |
| Aviation Spirit . . . . .       | 300                          | 300                                    | ..                                                          |
| Motor Spirit . . . . .          | 59,600                       | 35,000                                 | 42,845                                                      |
| Kerosene . . . . .              | 110,100                      | 95,000                                 | 38,759                                                      |
| High Speed Diesel Oil . . . . . | 1,000                        | 100                                    | 21,850                                                      |
| Diesel Oil . . . . .            | 34,400                       | 10,000                                 | 19,863                                                      |
| Furnace Oil . . . . .           | 2,100                        | 1,000                                  | 646                                                         |
| Jute Batching Oil . . . . .     | 3,000                        | 3,000                                  | 25                                                          |

Notes.— (1) Figures for 1938-39 are not available.

(2) Figures for December 1948 are not yet available.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** As a result of the activities of the Geological Survey of India, have they been able to strike any new wells of petroleum in the country?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** This year's programme, as was stated in one of my replies, includes survey in Assam, East Punjab, Cutch and Kathiawar. As soon as those surveys are completed, I will be in a position to tell the honourable member how the position stands.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How many parties are there prospecting for petroleum in different places?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As far as I know, no party has asked for any prospecting license in the course of last twelve months.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** I meant the Geological Survey parties.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There are four parties prospecting in these four areas.

**Shri O. V. Alagesan:** What is the quantity of petroleum expected to be produced from low-grade coal?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is too premature for me to reply.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a publication in the newspaper that a certain variety of vegetable oil has been found in Darjeeling and sent to Cawnpore Laboratories which can be used very safely as motor spirit?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I have no knowledge of it.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is a proportion of the imported petrol stored by Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The normal position is that supply of 2½ months is kept at the ports and supply for one month in upcountry. Altogether there is a supply of 3½ months stored.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Does Government envisage at any time lifting of the present rationing of petrol?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The question of petrol supply is constantly under consideration but the main difficulty is not so much for the total supply as in the transport carrying petrol from the ports to upcountry.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What was India's share of the World's total production of petrol in 1938 and in 1948? Has it increased or decreased?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I can only say that in 1939 it was one per cent of the total supply.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether there is sufficient storage tanks at the ports? If so, is it not a fact that last month some ship brought oil to Bombay and for want of room it was diverted to Calcutta?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** My friend is aware of the fact that there was cyclone in Bombay which necessitated the divergence of the particular ship from Bombay to Calcutta.

## DENIAL OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS TO INDIANS IN CEYLON

**\*1000. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that no rights of citizenship have been conceded to the Indians residing in Ceylon by the Ceylonese Government in the recent legislation passed by it?

(b) If so, what steps have the Government of India taken or intend to take to redress the legitimate grievances of the Indians there?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) and (b). The correspondence exchanged between the Governments of India and Ceylon regarding the grant of rights of citizenship to Indians resident in Ceylon has already been distributed to members of this House. This correspondence explains the attitude which the Government of India have taken up in this matter. The Government of India are not satisfied with the steps taken by the Government of Ceylon. They do not think that any further step would serve any useful purpose at present.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Has the Government adopted any reciprocal measure or propose to adopt in the future?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No.

## TEA CESS REALISED FROM ASSAM FOR TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

**\*1001. Srijit Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the amount of tea-cess realised from the Province of Assam for the Tea Market Expansion Board?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House, when available.

## MERGER OF SIKKIM

**\*1002. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the people of Sikkim have approached the Government of India with a proposal to merge their State with India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): One of the political parties in Sikkim viz. the Sikkim Rajya Praja Sammelan, has sent to the Government of India a copy of a Resolution passed in January 1949 suggesting the merger of Sikkim with India and its Government as a Centrally Administered Area.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** How many political parties there are in Sikkim?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There are three parties in Sikkim.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** How do Sikkim and Bhutan stand in relation to India at the present moment?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Sikkim and Bhutan, both are standing in different footing. We cannot put them together. The external relations of Bhutan are controlled through India but in other matters it is an independent State.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Certainly, they will be placed before the Delimitation Commission.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Will Government rely on these reports and proceed? I want to know the policy of the Government in this matter.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** If the Delimitation Commission is appointed, then naturally these proposals will be placed before that Commission.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** When are they going to have this Delimitation of Constituencies Committee?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have said that the whole thing is under consideration of the Government.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

**\*1004. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India are going to recognise the State of Israel?

(b) Are Government aware that the Governments of Australia and South Africa, both members of the Commonwealth, have already recognised the State?

(c) What are the reasons that prevented the recognition of the State by the Government of India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) and (c). The Government of India are closely studying the situation and are keeping in touch with the latest developments. The United Nations are at present dealing with this matter. The Government of India will take appropriate decisions as soon as they consider the time is ripe for it.

(b) Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Israel is an established State and has come to stay?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is undoubtedly a State which is functioning as such; and the honourable member's opinion about its having come to stay may be correct.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** In reference to (b), India being in the Commonwealth, did Australia and South Africa consult India before they granted recognition to Israel?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is not considered necessary for each Government to consult other governments when they take any action that they may take.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is it not a fact that the British Prime Minister asserted that whatever is done in the Commonwealth is done after consultation with the members of the Commonwealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I might inform the House that the Government of the United Kingdom informed us of the steps that they were taking.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** What is the reason for the Government of India not recognising the State of Israel?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Because the time was not ripe to consider that question in that way.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable the Prime Minister recollect the statement he made on the floor of the House on 20th August last on this subject—I am reading from the official report—to the effect that we must know

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

exactly what the international position is. Is his attitude the same to-day, as it was on 20th August? Is he still studying the international position?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Exactly the same, except for the fact that some months have elapsed since then, and for the things that have occurred during the period that has elapsed.

#### ASSISTANCE TO INDONESIA

**\*1005. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what assistance India proposes to render to Indonesia in resisting the Dutch aggression?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As the honourable member is aware, the Government of India held a Conference of interested nations in Delhi to consider the situation in Indonesia and to suggest a solution within the frame-work of the United Nations. The Conference has passed a Resolution urging certain steps to be taken with regard to the Indonesian Conflict and promised the whole-hearted co-operation of the member states in implementing any measures that the Security Council might decide to take. The report of the United Nations Commission to the Security Council has not yet been considered by that body and further action on our part will depend upon the course of the discussions in the Security Council which will shortly take place.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Isn't it a fact that the Security Council resolution on this subject falls short of the resolution adopted at the Asian Conference on Indonesia?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, to some extent it does.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does Government propose therefore to make a *de atche* on this subject at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We will consider what steps we shall take at the time of the next session of the United Nations.

**Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** Is our assistance formal or substantial?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Our assistance has already proved to be very substantial and important.

#### HARIJAN SECTION OF MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

**\*1006. Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the work done by the Harijan Section of his Ministry during the year 1948?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** A report is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Note on evacuation, Relief and Rehabilitation Problem of Harijan refugees. Work done and future programme*

Harijans are the most poor and backward class of our Society. They need special attention. In order, therefore, that the interests of Harijans in the matter of evacuation, Relief and Rehabilitation should receive prompt and adequate attention, a separate Section was deemed necessary for them. To all intents and purposes Harijan Section started functioning from first March, 1948 when its field workers were posted to various zones of work.

*Evacuation.*—The position in regard to evacuation stands as under:

|                                                       |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| ...                                                   | 3,50,000 |
| (1) Harijans evacuated from West Punjab               | ...      |
| (2) Harijans evacuated from Sind                      | ...      |
| (3) Harijans evacuated from Bhawalpur and N. W. F. P. | ...      |
|                                                       | 30,000   |

With regard to Sikkim, in many matters it is controlled by the Government of India but in many matters it stands independently, not exactly as a State within India. It is something between a State in India and an Independent State.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Is it a fact that Sikkim and Bhutan have claimed certain parts of Indian territory? If so, what action the Government proposes to take?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Various claims have been put forward from time to time. Government of India have not considered those claims in the past as valid claims. But recently we have been considering a fresh treaty with Bhutan and we are agreeable to conceding a very small area—I think it is about 45 square miles—which has some sentimental value to them. We are prepared to consider cession of that area to Bhutan.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Has Government information that consequent on agitation for accession to India, there had been some arrests and commotion in the State?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** We have received report that certain parties started agitation and some persons were arrested but they have now been released.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Has the Indian Representative stationed at Gangtok taken any steps in the matter?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Our Agent there has taken note of the situation and is in consultation with the State.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What is the total population of Sikkim State?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have not got it here.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** I have not understood the position about Sikkim. Is it the position that Sikkim has not acceded to the Indian Union?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sikkim has not acceded. The question in that shape has not arisen. All these matters are pending and under consideration. The present position is that the old relations of Sikkim and Bhutan with the Government of India continue. What exactly the future relation will be is a matter for consideration between Sikkim, Bhutan and the Government of India.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** May I know whether the foreign relations of Sikkim are controlled by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sikkim has no foreign affairs.

#### GENERAL ELECTIONS

**\*1003. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state:

- the steps so far taken to hold the general elections;
- whether Government have begun the delimitation of constituencies in different provinces; and
- if so, the manner in which the same has been undertaken?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) The Secretariat of the Constituent Assembly of India has addressed the Governments of the Provinces and States asking them to prepare preliminary electoral rolls. Every person who is not less than 21 years of age on the 1st January, 1949, and has a permanent place of residence in the area to which the electoral roll relates or has resided in that area for not less than 180 days in the year ending 31st March, 1948, is being included in these rolls. The progress of the work of preparation is satisfactory. In Madras, East Punjab and Assam the preparation of the preliminary rolls has already been completed and they

are now being printed. The printed rolls will be published in due course, and claims and objections invited. They will then be revised. The printed rolls, with any necessary omissions together with a supplementary list of any necessary additions will form the final rolls. It is not intended that the final rolls should be reprinted.

(b) and (c). No, but Provinces and States have been requested to conduct a preliminary examination and submit provisional proposals in regard to the delimitation of constituencies for the House of the People.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has Government's attention been drawn to a statement made by the C. P. Government the other day in the Provincial Assembly that though the Constituent Assembly has adopted a resolution to the effect that elections should be held in 1950, it is doubtful if elections could be held even in 1951?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** None that I know of.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Have Government considered the difficulties involved in the preparation of electoral rolls before actual delimitation of constituencies?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I do not think there will be any difficulty in their preparation.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Are there enough printing presses in the country to print the electoral rolls within a period of two years?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes, there are.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it the intention of Government to set up a delimitation commission on an all-India basis as was done in the year 1935?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** This matter was discussed informally, and it is under consideration.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Has the Government seen the difficulties of members of this House who will not be able to stay in their constituencies for 180 days?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are going into unnecessary details. This is a subject on which a number of suggestions can be made in the form of questions. The honourable members should ask for information and not suggest arguments.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I do not suggest argument, Sir. Mine is a definite question requiring a definite answer. I want to know if Government has considered this difficulty of.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I think these difficulties may be placed before Government outside this House.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of the fact that a large number of refugees are still unsettled, has Government issued any special instructions to the different provinces in regard to the enrolment of refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice of that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhya:** May I know whether the Honourable the Law Member himself made a statement to the Press last month that in view of the difficulties, although the Constituent Assembly had passed such a resolution, it is not possible to hold the elections in 1950?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It may be his personal opinion, and the Honourable the Law Member is, unfortunately not present here.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to (b), the Honourable Minister said that the Provinces and States have been requested to conduct a preliminary examination and submit a report about the delimitation of constituencies. May I know whether these reports will be placed before the Delimitation Commission?

*Future Programme.*—1. Evacuation and rehabilitation of about 2 lac Harijan refugees from Sind, 50,000 from West Punjab and about 10,000 from Bahawalpur States and Frontier.

2. Resettlement of at least 10,000 agriculturist refugees in Matsya Union.
3. Resettlement of 10,000 agriculturists in C. P.
4. Agricultural scheme for absorbing 1,500 Harijans agriculturists families on Radhanpur lands (Bombay Province).
5. *Madhya Bharat.*—An agricultural scheme has been received through the agency of Prof. N. R. Malkani, Regional Director, C. P. and U. P. The scheme is being examined.
6. Construction of 500 more houses at Ahmedabad for which 10 acres of land have been sanctioned. The scheme is being finalized.
7. Construction of about 5,000 houses for giving shelter to Harijan refugees staying in Rajputana Region.
8. A proposal to construct about 1,000 more houses for Harijan refugees in Delhi is under consideration.
9. Leather works for Harijan refugees to be organized on Co-operative basis at Delhi.
10. Resettlement of 10,000 agriculturists on Jaipur lands.
11. Resettlement of 10,000 agriculturists on Udaipur lands.
12. Settlement of Harijan refugees labourers on Development of major port of Kandla, two proposed new Railway lines and construction work of Gandhi Dham, a town for Sindhi refugees.
13. Resettlement of 50,000 agriculturists refugees of East Punjab.
14. A programme for constructing 5,000 houses for Harijans and organizing their Co-operative Industrial Societies.

SHEWAKRAM KARAMCHAND.

Director,  
Harijan Section.

#### Cash RELIEF

|                          | Rs.   |
|--------------------------|-------|
| (1) Delhi . . . . .      | 2,085 |
| (2) Saurashtra . . . . . | 1,000 |
| (3) Rajputana . . . . .  | 415   |

#### Blankets and Razais.—

|                                         |                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Marwar and Pali . . . . .           | 6000 Numbers                                                       |
| (2) Cutch . . . . .                     | 2250 Numbers                                                       |
| (3) Delhi . . . . .                     | 700 Numbers                                                        |
| (4) Saurashtra . . . . .                | i. 1200 (800 by Saurashtra Govt.)<br>(400 by Central Relief Comt.) |
| (5) Ajmer and Beawar . . . . .          | ii. Worth Rs. 3,000 by Central Relief Comt.                        |
| (6) Bhavnagar . . . . .                 | 100 Nos.                                                           |
| (7) Ganga Nagar (Bikaner St.) . . . . . | i. 425 Nos.                                                        |
| (8) Gujrat . . . . .                    | ii. Worth Rs. 500                                                  |
| (9) Matsya Union . . . . .              | 1000 Nos.                                                          |
|                                         | Worth Rs. 3,000 by Central Relief Comt.                            |
|                                         | 100 Nos.                                                           |

#### Warm Clothes.—

|                                         |                      |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Marwar and Pali . . . . .           | 12000 jerseys        |
| (2) Delhi . . . . .                     | 100 warm sweaters    |
| (3) South Devlali Camp . . . . .        | 500 warm sweaters    |
| (4) Bhavnagar . . . . .                 | 300 warm sweaters    |
| (5) Ganga Nagar (Bikaner St.) . . . . . | 9 Bales of Garments. |
| (6) Matsya Union . . . . .              | 100 Jerseys          |

#### Cotton clothes and Cloth.—

|                                          |                                      |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Cutch . . . . .                      | 12500 yards                          |
| (2) Rajputana . . . . .                  | 5000 yards                           |
| (3) Jodhpur . . . . .                    | Rs. 1,000 worth                      |
| (4) Delhi . . . . .                      | To 929 persons                       |
| (5) South Devlali (Nusik) . . . . .      | 5000 yards                           |
| (6) Ajmer and Beawar (Merwara) . . . . . | 85 persons (by Central Relief Comt.) |

#### Temporary Relief Camps at Delhi.—

| Place                              | Period                                      | No. of persons given free ration |        |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
|                                    |                                             | Adults                           | Minors |
| (1) Regarpura Karol Bagh . . . . . | from 24-8-48 to 24-9-48 (5 weeks)           | 516                              | 116    |
| (2) Bhangi Colony . . . . .        | from 16-12-48 to still running 500 persons. |                                  |        |

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the total number of Harijans that have come over to India from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I can give you the information province-wise:

3,50,000 Harijans have been evacuated from West Punjab, 1,50,000 Harijans have been evacuated from Sind. 30,000 Harijans have been evacuated from Bhawalpur and N.W.F.P.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know how many of these Harijans have been rehabilitated up till now?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I could not give the exact numbers, but from the report which I have laid on the table it will appear that we have built 500 quarters for Harijans in Delhi, while some of them have also been settled on land.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Is the Government aware that Harijans are prevented from coming away from Pakistan? If so what steps are being taken to look into this?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have already stated on a previous occasion that the Harijans are not prevented from coming away. But they wanted to bring away their cattle and the cattle were not allowed to be removed from Pakistan under an order issued by the Government there.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What is the number of Harijans still remaining in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There are still about 50,000 Harijans in West Punjab and about 2,00,000 in Sind and a few thousands left in Bhawalpur and Frontier.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I know the reasons that prompted the Government to create a separate section for the Harijans?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It was felt that the rehabilitation of Harijans would require special consideration and it was considered necessary that there should be some department to look after their rehabilitation. As a matter of fact they are not able to take care of themselves as displaced persons belonging to other communities.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any reports have been received by the Government that Harijans are compelled to convert themselves to Islam?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There may have been cases of forcible conversions, but the Government has not received any reports.

**Seth Govind Das:** What effort is being made by the Government for bringing those Harijans from West Pakistan who wish to come over to India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** We have got a camp at Lahore and one in Karachi and those Harijans and others who want to come to India, are first brought to these camps and then to India.



There are still about 50,000 Harijans in West Punjab about 2,00,000 in Sind and a few thousands left in Bhawalpur and Frontier.

**Rehabilitation.**—Rehabilitation connotes two things—providing shelter and work to refugees. Keeping these two aspects in view, the field-workers of this Section are working everywhere through the agency of local Government for the resettlement of Harijan refugees.

*The achievements made are broadly stated here-under :*

**Delhi.**—1. 500 quarters are under construction in Sat Nagar, a very decent and sanitary locality of Karol Bagh. Out of the number 268 houses are complete. The Colony has been fitted with 45 flush latrines, and a number of sanitary urinals. A commodious common hall, two big school rooms, a well equipped dispensary, small bazar comprising of six shops of ration, cloth, sundries, general-stores, restaurant and hair-cutting saloon are main features of this refugee colony. A multi-purpose Co-operative Society of Harijan refugees has been organised for various activities of the Society. The society proposes to raise its members educationally, economically, and socially. It has set definite programme of work to move forward in these directions. A school has started functioning. Majority of the members are good and efficient *chaplis* makers. But as they are disorganized, they have not been making a decent earning. In order, therefore, to get them adequate work, a scheme to secure order for supply of 50,000 Chaplies from the Industry and Supply Department is being pursued. Otherwise even leather workers are being organized on co-operative basis, under the auspices of the Society.

2. In the Province of Delhi not less than 1,000 persons have been employed in Municipalities. Notified Areas and on construction works, through the efforts of field-workers of this Section. Besides about 500 others with the aid and guidance of the workers have resettled themselves.

3. Illiterate and poor people as Harijan refugees are, they did not avail of the benefit of free ration. A heavy price of cereals which they paid reduced them to a pitiable plight. The workers of this Section helped and guided them and today there is hardly a Harijan refugee who is without a ration-card.

**Rajputana Region.**—There are about 65,000 Harijan refugees spread widely in this region.

(a) **Bikaner State.**—15,000 farmer Harijan refugees have been resettled on agricultural lands in the fertile tract of Gang-Colony. The new settlers have been awarded Taccavi loan to the extent of about Rs. 5,00,000. Free ration is allowed to them till they are able to raise first crop. 7,000 more are anxiously awaiting for being put on lands. 2,000 others in the State are doing labour work in a haphazard way.

(b) **Jodhpur.**—Jodhpur State alone has 20,000 Harijan-refugees, out of them about 6,000 are in Marwar and Marwar Pali Transit Camps. 6,000 others are earning their livelihood by doing shoe-repairing, bidi-making work at Jodhpur city. Similarly, about 3,000 and 1,000 are doing the same work at Barmer and Balotra respectively. About 1,000 have been employed as labourers. About 3,000 are absolutely idle and awaiting agricultural settlement in Matsya Union. Leather work and shoe-making business has been dull during last few months on account of closing of Jodhpur Railway line and export restrictions to Pakistan. Efforts are being made to get them adequate work from Industries on co-operative lines. 3,000 to 4,000 Harijans are lying shelterless in Jodhpur State.

(c) **Udaipur.**—200 families of contractors, masons, carpenters and labourers are all employed on building works.

(d) **Jaipur.**—There are about 800 Harijan refugees in this State. They are masons and building labourers. They are mostly employed.

(e) **Jaisalmer.**—There are about 1,000 Harijan living in Jaisalmer. They are in a bad predicament. Their condition is bad on account of no rains during last year.

**Ajmer and Beawar :**

(a) **Ajmer.**—About 300 families have been settled in Ajmer. They are doing leather tanning and *Chaplis* making work. Some are employed as artisans, and some are working in Railway. A few families have taken to black-smiths work and the rest are employed as labourers.

(b) **Beawar.**—About 320 families are engaged in wool-pressing, cloth printing and *sirki* making, gunny bag stitching and the rest are employed as unskilled labourers. The cloth printing workers have been affected on account of rationing of cloth. Some have moved on and the rest are being shifted to Ahmedabad, where there is sufficient scope for their absorption in cloth printing work.

**Matsya Union.**—About 1,000 Harijan refugees have already obtained lands here. 2,000 Labana Sikh-backward class refugees are doing rope and Van-making work. But as they are disorganized they are just eking out their existence.

**Gujrat.**—1. The housing Colony of 260 houses has been constructed at Vadaj in Ahmedabad by Bombay Government. The new Colony is named as Gandhi Nagar. 40 flush latrines with two septic tanks have been installed in the Nagar. Roads and bye-lanes have been constructed and street lights are provided in the Colony.

2. Co-operative provision store run by Harijans has been started for the residents of this Basti.

3. A weaving centre is organized in the Colony for the benefits of the weaver refugees.

4. Number of Harijan refugees in Gujrat is about 22,000 out of them 6,000 persons are in camps. 16,000 living outside camp have taken to one or the other kind of work. They are masons, tanners, leather workers, mochies, weavers, artisans and labourers. But some of them are struggling as they have not been able to consolidate their economic position. Attempts are being made to employ them in local mills. The Mill-owners Association was persuaded to pass a resolution by which they have undertaken to absorb about 1,000 to 1,100 persons in the local mills. Hundreds have been employed on construction works. In order to consolidate rehabilitation of leather workers they have been organized on co-operative lines. Refugee leather workers Co-operative Society has been formed.

5. One thousand families of agriculturists lying in camps are thirsting for land. Arrangements are being made to move them to Matsya Union lands where 10,000 refugee-Harijans are going to be settled. In this Zone (Gujrat) the Central Relief Committee has been mainly functioning with the active co-operation and through the agency of Officer of Harijan Section incharge of Gujrat.

**Saurashtra.**—1. 230 houses have been built at Jam Nagar and Beri-Bunder by Saurashtra Government. Most of the Harijan refugees were able to get work in the start, but on account of famine conditions prevailing in Kathiawar they were thrown out of jobs. However, a long duration public works are to be started by the new Saurashtra Government, which would go a long way to reabsorb them. Weaving scheme for engaging refugee weavers is being pursued.

2. 3,000 acres of land have been obtained from Junagadh Administration for agriculturist refugees, and 150 to 200 families are put on these lands. The administration is being urged to allot 3,000 more acres of land to refugee-agriculturists.

**Cutch.**—1. 25,000 Harijan refugees flocked to this territory in the wake of migration, on account of their old linguistic and cultural ties with local people. But as Cutch affords slender scope for rehabilitation majority of them left for Kathiawar and Gujrat and some even went back to Pakistan. There are at present about 8,000 Harijans refugees in Cutch, 4,000 of them were resettled on land, but on account of draught year as there was scanty rain-fall last year, their condition is far from satisfactory.

2. There are three immediate prospects of employing Harijan refugees in this territory. Cutch is now centrally administered area. Kandla is going to be developed as one of the major ports by our Government. Two railway lines connecting the territory with India are also sanctioned. Besides Gandhi Dham, a town for Sindhi refugees is being built by the Sindhi Resettlement Corporation Ltd., Bombay, with the aid of Central Government. These three schemes afford immediate scope for the absorption of starting Harijan refugees.

3. Efforts were made during the last year to employ Harijan refugees as labourers on public works. Hundreds of them have obtained employment from time to time.

**Bombay.**—1. Most of Harijan refugees are living in Kalyan, Akbar, South Devlali, Lake Beale, Pawai camps. Their number including backward class refugees is about 15,000.

2. 1,100 labour class refugees obtained work on docks especially with the efforts of Central Relief Committee. Some artisan Harijans of Pawai Camp have resettled themselves by getting employment in various Industrial concerns and in Railways.

3. Weaving Co-operative Society has been organized in South Devlali Camp. About 25 Weaver-families are settled.

**East Punjab.**—1. Most of the Punjab Harijan refugees are agriculturists. 50,000 agriculturist families comprising of 2,50,000 persons are thirsting for land. But they do not want to remain merely as tenants-at-will. They are claiming full occupancy rights. They have, therefore, not been able to get land. Only a small number, a couple of hundreds, have been resettled on evacuee land. A small fraction was employed on Bakhra Dam and other construction works. Some of the Harijan refugees have engaged themselves in sports industry, but the majority of them are still unsettled and roaming from pillar to post as they are not able to obtain agricultural land. Schemes to train and absorb them as artisans and technicians are being considered by the East Punjab Government.

2. 6,000 Sind Harijan refugees were employed on Ferozepur Embankment works for a period of 3 months from June to August 1948. These refugees were moved from Rajputana Camps to Ferozepur. These refugees were doing cultivation work in Sind, they are at present in Marwar and are awaiting agricultural resettlement.

**Central Provinces.**—2,200 Harijans are staying in Camps. They are agriculturists and are awaiting agricultural resettlement.



## STATEMENT

1408 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [9TH MARCH 1949]

## STATEMENT

*Imports of foreign cloth into India during April—October 1948.*

|                                                          | Quantity in yards | Value in Rupees | Countries of origin                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Cotton—</b>                                           |                   |                 |                                                 |
| Piecegoods . . . . .                                     | 18,446,298        | 3,57,25,245     | United Kingdom, Switzerland/and other countries |
| Fents of cotton not exceeding 4 yds. in length . . . . . | 5,480,004         | 36,56,733       | N. A.                                           |
| TOTAL . . . . .                                          | 23,926,302        | 3,93,81,978     |                                                 |
| <b>Silk—</b>                                             |                   |                 |                                                 |
| Piecegoods . . . . .                                     | 33,749            | 1,33,364        | N. A.                                           |
| Goods of silk mixed with other materials . . . . .       | 1,460,527         | 37,16,550       | U. K. and Other countries                       |
| Artificial silk . . . . .                                | 7,189             | 24,411          | Do.                                             |
| TOTAL . . . . .                                          | 1,501,465         | 38,74,325       |                                                 |
| <b>Wool—</b>                                             |                   |                 |                                                 |
| Woolen and worsted piecegoods . . . . .                  | 1,912,258         | 1,71,28,085     | U. K. and other countries                       |
| Goods of wool mixed with other materials . . . . .       | 909,123           | 48,36,498       | N. A.                                           |
| TOTAL . . . . .                                          | 2,821,381         | 2,19,64,583     |                                                 |
| GRAND TOTAL . . . . .                                    | 28,249,148        | 6,52,20,886     |                                                 |

N. A.—Not available.

N. B.—(1) Figures are for Indian Dominion only.

(2) Post October 1948 figures are not available.

## HOUSES REQUISITIONED IN DELHI

85. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses that have been requisitioned by Government in Delhi for Governmental purposes till 31st December, 1948;

(b) in how many cases alternative accommodation was provided to the residents;

(c) the number of houses requisitioned by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi for the requirements of the local Government and its servants during the same period; and

(d) the number of appeals filed by the landlords or residents of the requisitioned houses and the result of the same?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

| By whom requisitioned                    | Act or Ordinance under which requisitioned                     | Total number of houses requisitioned till 31st December, 1948 | No. of cases in which alternative accommodation was provided to the residents | No. of appeals filed | Result of appeals                                       |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>(A) By Central Government</b>         |                                                                |                                                               |                                                                               |                      |                                                         |
|                                          | (i) Defence of India Act, 1939                                 | 206, including 27 houses with Embassies etc.                  | 8                                                                             | ..                   | ..                                                      |
|                                          | (ii) Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Ordinance, 1947 | 25, including 14 houses with Embassies etc.                   | 9                                                                             | 11                   | 9 rejected<br>2 pending                                 |
|                                          | (iii) Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Act, 1947      | 20, including 5 houses with Embassies etc.                    | 6                                                                             | 7                    | 2 rejected<br>5 pending                                 |
| <b>(B) By Deputy Commissioner, Delhi</b> |                                                                |                                                               |                                                                               |                      |                                                         |
|                                          | (i) Defence of India Act, 1939                                 | 99                                                            | ..                                                                            | ..                   | ..                                                      |
|                                          | (ii) Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Ordinance, 1947 | ..                                                            | ..                                                                            | ..                   | ..                                                      |
|                                          | (iii) Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Act, 1947      | 98                                                            | ..                                                                            | 59                   | 8 accepted<br>28 rejected<br>8 Struck off<br>15 pending |

## RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

86. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the major river valley projects of which plans and estimates are ready province-wise?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** A statement giving the required information is placed on the table. This is based on information readily available in the Secretariat.

## STATEMENT

List of major river valley projects for which plans and estimates are more or less in an advanced state of preparation.

|                                          |                        |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Damodar Valley Project . . . . .     | West Bengal and Bihar. |
| (2) Mor Project . . . . .                | West Bengal.           |
| (3) Hirakud Dam Project . . . . .        | Orissa.                |
| (4) Tungabhadra Project . . . . .        | Madras.                |
| (5) Bhakra and Nangal Projects . . . . . | East Punjab.           |
| (6) Ramapadasagar Project . . . . .      | Madras.                |
| (7) Riband Project . . . . .             | U. P.                  |
| (8) Kosi Project . . . . .               | Bihar and Nepal.       |

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know what is the number of Harijans who are employed in this Harijan section of Relief and Rehabilitation?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I would require notice of that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated a fortnight ago in this House that there were some difficulties with regard to the Harijans from Sind and they could not be evacuated. May I know whether since then any effort has been made and what are the difficulties which impede their evacuation, although they are anxious to leave Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** If the honourable member will recollect, I stated on that occasion that these Harijans want to come back but they do not want to leave their cattle behind: and if it is left to their choice to leave without their cattle, they would rather remain there. Since there is water shortage, they could not even come by land. Besides, at present there is no railway communication by the Jodhpur Railway. Therefore, there is no question of their coming out just now.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Is it a fact that the quarters built for the refugee Harijans by the Central Government lie distinct, and at a distance from the quarters built for others?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact it is not correct to say that Harijans are not being allotted quarters in the colony built for others. But this colony has been specially built for the accommodation of Harijans and therefore they are being allotted houses there.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know what are the reasons for this segregation?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact there is no question of segregation. There was a large number of Harijans in Delhi, and because this section considered that their housing should be taken up at an earlier date, while the construction of the other houses was likely to be delayed, this colony was built. But in addition to this, Harijans are allotted quarters in the other colony.

#### PROMOTIONS TO POSTS OF SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS IN C.P.W.D.

**\*1007. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Central Public Works Department the posts of Sub-Divisional Officers are filled by (i) recruitment of technical graduates; and (ii) promotion of non-graduates who have rendered approved service and merit such promotion?

(b) Is there any proportion fixed for the two categories for promotion?

(c) How many non-graduates have been promoted as Sub-Divisional Officers and how many graduates have been directly recruited during the last eighteen months?

(d) Are the fresh graduates recruited through the Federal Public Service Commission?

(e) If the answer to part (b) be in the negative, is the Government considering the desirability of fixing some ratio so that the deserving approved service subordinates may have a chance?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) promotion on the basis of selection by merit of those non-graduates only who are permanent Section Officers in the Department.

(b) No

(c) No non-graduates have been promoted as Sub-Divisional Officers and the number of graduates directly recruited on a temporary basis is 59.

(d) In future all direct recruitment to these services is to be made through the Federal Public Service Commission.

(e) Yes, it is proposed to do so shortly.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Ministry makes its own appointments first in the vacancies and then notifies the Federal Public Services Commission to invite applications to fill these posts?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Where the appointment is absolutely necessary in the interests of efficiency, a temporary appointment is made and the post is then notified through the Federal Public Services Commission.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether the new applicant has any chance to secure the job for himself, because a temporary incumbent comes in in order to gain the advantage of his having secured considerable experience?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That is not so. The Federal Public Services Commission is free to recommend anybody and their recommendations are invariably accepted.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are such appointments the exception or the general rule?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As I have already stated where it is absolutely necessary in the interests of efficiency, a temporary appointment is made.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will Government supply this House with information in regard to the practice followed during last year: in how many cases they have made these appointments as temporary to start with: and how many of them have later come to be accepted by the Federal Public Services Commission?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The honourable member can put a question and it will be answered.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** That is why I have put this question and I want the Honourable Member to place the information on the table of the House.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is not possible to reply to this question offhand.

**Mr. Speaker:** What he means is that he will be satisfied if a promise is given that a statement will be placed on the table of the House.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Most certainly.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IMPORT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

**84. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how many yards of foreign cloth have been imported into this country during the year 1948?

(b) What is the total cost of this imported cloth?

(c) From what foreign countries has it been imported?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

As soon as I saw the issue I thought I had made a mistake and immediately wrote to Shri Sidhva on March 4th regretting the mistake and promising to enquire how it occurred. The honourable member, however, desired that as the reply was given in the House the mistake should be admitted there.

I have now inquired into the matter. The city edition of the 'National Herald' dated January 5th, 1948 was numbered "Volume VII, No. 5". The city edition dated January 7th was numbered "Volume VII, No. 6". It was therefore inferred that there was no city edition on Tuesday, January 6th. There, however, appears to have been a morning edition on the 6th which is also numbered as "Volume VII, No. 6". I am sorry that this confusion should have arisen at all.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 10th March, 1949

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

CENSUS FOR 1951

\*1008. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the 1951 Census work has been taken in hand?

(b) Will the fresh census report show particulars of profession, business and service of every adult as also his income?

(c) Will it also give statistics of unemployed persons?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) No information will be extracted about income but the other matters will be covered.

(c) No; Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether this census will be on the model of 1941 or 1931 census? In the 1941 census certain heads were omitted. May I know whether this census will be a complete census under all the heads as the 1931 census?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** We will try to make it as complete as possible. I cannot say at present exactly whether it will be according to the 1931 or the 1941 census.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the general elections have to await the returns of this census?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot say that. I am concerned with the census, not with the general elections.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister's attention been drawn to a statement made by the C. P. Government in the Provincial Assembly last week that though the Constituent Assembly has resolved to hold general elections next year, in 1950, it is doubtful if the elections could be held even in 1951?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If it is feasible the elections will be held in 1951; if it is not feasible they will be held later. Nobody can say.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I point out that there is really an important omission in the 1941 census as compared to the 1931 census, that is to say with regard to the table of occupations.

REFUSAL BY RESERVE BANK TO RECOGNISE TRANSFER OF SHARES  
AFTER 30TH NOVEMBER, 1948

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India, after it was nationalised, issued a general notice that its share register would be closed on the 30th November, 1948 and that all applications for transfer of its shares must be made on or before that date;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of *bona-fide* transferees of shares of the Bank, holding them under blank transfers, did not get any notice and applied for registration after the said date; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India is refusing to recognise these transfers and is paying compensation to registered share-holders in spite of these transfers?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The Government of India issued a Press Note as early as the 19th October 1948 that the Reserve Bank would close the share registers from the 1st December 1948.

(b) The Bank cannot obviously have knowledge of the transferee until and unless he has lodged a duly completed transfer deed with the Bank. The question of notice in such cases does not therefore arise. The notice of closure, which was published in both English and Indian language news papers by all offices of the Reserve Bank was however given sufficiently early to enable any person who had acquired shares and had not registered them in his own name to correct his position.

(c) The Reserve Bank have necessarily to act within the provisions of the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948, and the rules framed thereunder, in terms of which compensation may be paid only to a person who was registered as a share-holder of the Reserve Bank on the 31st December 1948 or his legal representative. The registered holder does not however get payment unless he can produce the share certificate so that if he had sold the shares and cannot produce the share certificate, he cannot obtain compensation. In cases of genuine inconvenience, the Reserve Bank try to assist the transferee to obtain compensation though some delay is inevitable. In some such cases which were brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank, Government understand that on the initiative of the Bank, the transferers and transferees were brought together and compensation was paid to the proper parties by mutual arrangements.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Is it a fact that only general notice was given and no individual notice was given to each of the shareholders?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Sufficient notice was given to all the share-holders through the public notice that we issued. The position is that the Act passed by the Legislature was published in the Gazette as early as the 23rd September. Then the Government of India issued a press note on the 19th October that the Reserve Bank would close the share registers from the 1st December 1948. It was impossible for the Reserve Bank to have done anything else in the circumstances, because compensation was payable on the 1st January and every thing possible therefore was done.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** I am not blaming the Reserve Bank. Is it a fact that there are a very large number of share-holders who hold under blank transfers but who did not actually receive notice and when they applied compensations were not being paid although transfer deeds and original scrips were submitted, yet in spite of these the Reserve Bank is not paying the compensation money to the transferee? I am not complaining against the Reserve Bank. I want to know whether a large number of shareholders were affected by the absence of any personal notice.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Since I received the honourable member's question I got into touch with the Reserve Bank on this matter and I am informed by the Reserve Bank that there has been no serious complaint of inconvenience or hardship. If there is any genuine case of inconvenience or hardship the Reserve Bank will do its best to place its offices informally at the disposal of the parties concerned so that a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be made.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Is it a fact that some applications for compensation money supported by the application of the registered holder and transfer deed and scrip have been ignored? Has there been any such case?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** If the honourable member is aware of any such cases and he will give me details of them I will have them brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know if such blank transfers as have been referred to by Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad were done for the purpose of speculation by capitalists after the Reserve Bank Act was amended?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the question? What is the information which the honourable member wants to know?

**Shri B. Das:** I wanted to know if the transfers were done with a view to speculate after the Reserve Bank Act was amended. However, there is a second question which I would like to ask regarding the alleged complaint of hardship to some transferees. Are there a very large number of such cases or only a few?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As far as my information goes, few.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF STATE FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANSWER TO SHRI R. K. SIDHVA'S STARRED QUESTION NO. 483 OF 18TH FEBRUARY, 1949 RE THE PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN NEWS IN THE NATIONAL HERALD OF THE 6TH JANUARY, 1948.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Sir, on the 18th February, 1949 my honourable friend Shri R. K. Sidhva asked question No. 483, part (b) of which was as follows:

"Has the attention of Government been drawn to a news which appeared in the 'National Herald' dated 6th January 1948 stating that the Divisional Railway Authorities refused to cooperate with the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun in his drive against corruption?"

I gave the following reply:

"Government are informed that there was no issue of the 'National Herald' on the 6th January 1948."

On March 4th Shri Sidhva produced a copy of the 'National Herald' dated January 6th, 1948, and wrote to the Honourable the Deputy Speaker that an apology was due to him and to the House for the wrong statement made.

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# THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

## Official Report

Volume I, 1949

(1st February to 17th February, 1949)

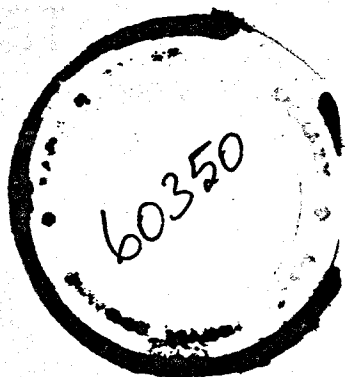
Fourth Session

OF THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA  
(LEGISLATIVE)

1949





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DOMINION LEGISLATURE  
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

*The Speaker*

The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar.

*The Deputy Speaker*

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M. C. A.

*Panel of Chairmen*

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, M. C. A.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, M. C. A.

Shrimati G. Durgabai, M. C. A.

Mr. Frank Anthony, M. C. A.

*Secretary*

Mr. M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law.

*Assistants of the Secretary*

Mr. A. J. M. Atkinson.

Mr. N. C. Nandi.

Mr. C. V. Narayana Rao.

*Committee on Petitions*

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, M. C. A.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, M. C. A.

Shri R. K. Sidhva, M. C. A.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan, M. C. A.

Shri B. Das, M. C. A.



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MEMBERS OF THE CABINET**

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru—Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.  
The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel—Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and the States.  
The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad—Minister of Education.  
The Honourable Dr. John Matthai—Minister of Finance.  
The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh—Minister of Defence.  
The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram—Minister of Labour.  
The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai—Minister of Communications.  
The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur—Minister of Health.  
The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar—Minister of Law.  
The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee—Minister of Industry and Supply.  
The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil—Minister of Works, Mines and Power.  
The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy—Minister of Commerce.  
The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar—Minister of Railways and Transport.  
The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram—Minister of Food and Agriculture.

**MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET**

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena—Minister of State for Relief and Rehabilitation.  
The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam—Minister of State for Railways and Transport.  
The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar—Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.  
The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha—Minister of State.

**DEPUTY MINISTERS**

Shri Khurshed Lal—Deputy Minister of Communications.  
Dr. B. V. Keskar—Deputy Minister of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

THE  
**CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA**  
**(LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES**  
**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONSTITUENT**  
**ASSEMBLY (LEGISLATIVE)**

Volume I—1949

**CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)**  
**DEBATES**

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Tuesday, 1st February, 1949*

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at New Delhi, at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, being the First day of the Fourth Session of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative), pursuant to subsection (2) (a) of Section 19 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Orders, 1947. Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) was in the Chair.

**STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

REPORT OF ECONOMY COMMITTEE

\*1. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have received the report of the Economy Committee and if so, what are their recommendations and whether Government have examined them?

(b) When do Government intend to announce their decision?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Interim reports on some of the Ministries have been received and are under examination, pending receipt of the final reports. Generally, these interim reports recommend reduction of staff in varying degrees in different Ministries.

(b) As early as possible after receipt of the final report.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, whether the report suggests the abolition of Assistant Secretaries in some of the Ministries?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The proposal, Sir, covers a wide variety of matters and I am not in a position to give a definite answer straightaway.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Has any suggestion been made about the subordinate staff?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: When Government have completed the examination of these reports, the House will have a full opportunity to examine these matters in the light of the final report.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will not Government immediately examine each Ministry's suggestions, which have been sent in, instead of waiting for reports from all the Ministries? What is the intention?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I propose to do as much as possible in that direction, but the honourable member will realize that in a matter of this kind, it is necessary for Government to get a complete picture of the situation.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Will the House have an opportunity to discuss this report before final action is taken?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

**Prof N. G. Ranga:** How soon will it be when the report will be circulated among the members of this House?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I propose to have the examination of the Ministries concerned completed: then I wish to place the whole matter before the House in the light of the views of the Ministries concerned and the action proposed by the Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will it be placed before the House in this session?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It all depends on when the final report will be received and I am not in a position to say that.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Are any retrenchments being made in nation-building departments?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The honourable member must wait till she sees my budget proposals.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How much has the Economy Committee itself cost the national exchequer by way of salaries and allowances to members of the Committee?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I must have notice of that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many meetings have there been of the Committee?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I must have notice of that also.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the honourable Minister in a position to assure the House that the recommendations of the Committee will be carried out by the Government unreservedly and expeditiously?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is a matter which is under examination.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will that examination take place in the light of the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee of which the Chairman is the Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is so.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire if this report is being investigated by the Cabinet as a whole or a sub-Committee of the Cabinet especially appointed for the purpose, or is the Ministry of Finance only examining it?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The procedure that we are following is that these proposals are examined by the Ministries concerned and when they have come to provisional decisions they will be placed before a Committee of the Cabinet, and later on Government as a whole will examine them.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Has the process of circularization to Ministries started?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Very much so.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** When is this circulation business to be finished.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The proposals concerning each Ministry have been sent to the Ministry concerned and they are actively examining them.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Has any final date been fixed for the submission of the report?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No final date has been fixed.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know from the Honourable Minister if this report will be placed before the Standing Finance Committee of this House for consideration?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is a matter that I will consider.

#### PENSIONS DRAWN BY M. C. A.'S FROM HYDERABAD STATE TREASURY

**\*2. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to refer to the reply to a supplementary question raised on starred question No. 509 asked on the 26th August, 1948 and state whether any enquiry has been made as to whether any member of the Constituent Assembly drew any pension from the Hyderabad State treasury or from the personal funds of the Nizam?

(b) If so, what is the result of the said enquiry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) No member of the Constituent Assembly of India drew or now draws pension from the Hyderabad State treasury. No information is available regarding disbursements from the personal funds of the Nizam.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has any member from this House drawn a pension in the past?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot say. A member or members may have drawn pensions in the past from the Hyderabad State Government for services rendered. I have no information of the past. At present no person is drawing pension from the Hyderabad State Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was any pension drawn before police action took place?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not in a position to say that. If the honourable member wants such information, I will make enquiries provided a question is put down to that effect.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the Honourable Minister satisfied that no member of this House has drawn any pension?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### MERGER OF BHOPAL WITH MADHYABHARAT AND REPRESENTATION IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

**\*3. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Bhopal State has been asked to return Members to the Constituent Assembly and if so, with what result?

(b) Is it a fact that Bhopal intends to join Madhyabharat and if so, what is the latest position regarding such merger?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). I place on the table of the House two communiques issued by the States Ministry in regard to Bhopal State. The honourable member will see from the communique issued yesterday that the whole question of the future of Bhopal State is at present under discussion between the States Ministry and His Highness the Nawab, and I would request the House to await the result.

## Communique

Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser, Ministry of States, visited Bhopal and had a satisfactory talk with His Highness who was, as usual, most friendly and cordial. There is every reason to hope that all outstanding matters will be amicably and satisfactorily settled by discussion and negotiation. The Government of India desire that there should be no more agitation or a repetition of the incidents in the State. Both the States Ministry and His Highness are fully seized of the situation and may be trusted to reach an arrangement fully in accord with the requirements and interests of the people of Bhopal State and the country.

Ministry of States,  
27th January, 1949.

## Communique

It has been announced that the Ministry in Bhopal has resigned and that His Highness has taken over the administration. It is the intention of the States Ministry that the question of the future of Bhopal State should be settled by discussion and negotiation with His Highness. This should be done in a calm atmosphere and therefore the Government of India hope that all will cooperate to this end and that all forms of agitation, all attempts to cause breaches of the peace and efforts to defy the law will be discontinued.

Ministry of States,  
31st January, 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the communique states that the administration will now rest with the Ruler of Bhopal? And if so, how long is this going to continue?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. What the communique says is a matter of reference to it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The communique was published in the papers.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, no question need be put as regards the contents.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what are the contents?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My questions 4, 5 and 6 were sent to your office as one combined question but the office has split it into three questions. May I be allowed to put all the three as one subject, so that the House may have an opportunity to put supplementaries?

**Mr. Speaker:** As the honourable member knows, the sub-division takes place under the orders of the Speaker. As various subjects were put together in one question, it was necessary to separate them, so that the answers could be clear and unambiguous.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The question in point relates to Razakars in the Hyderabad State and I will be deprived of one question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am very sorry but there is no help for it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** All right, Sir, question No. 4.

## ARMS RECOVERED FROM HYDERABAD

\*4. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the quantities of various kinds of arms recovered from Hyderabad during the Police action?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** A statement showing the arms recovered during the Police Action is placed on the table of the House.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS  
ARMS RECOVERED DURING POLICE ACTION.

| Serial No. | Description                                    | Quantity |
|------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1          | Guns PI AT                                     | 55       |
| 2          | Guns ML Bazooka                                | 404      |
| 3          | Guns Mach. 50 Browning                         | 2        |
| 4          | Guns U. B.                                     | 11       |
| 5          | Guns ML other types                            | 24929    |
| 6          | Guns BL other types                            | 395      |
| 7          | Guns small Calibre                             | 5        |
| 8          | Guns Air                                       | 2        |
| 9          | Guns D. V. L.                                  | 38       |
| 10         | L. M. Gs.                                      | 74       |
| 11         | L. M. G. Tripods                               | 2        |
| 12         | L. M. G. Barrel                                | 18       |
| 13         | Thompson Mach. Guns                            | 471      |
| 14         | Tommy Guns                                     | 26       |
| 15         | Bairatta Mach. Carbine and Sten Guns all Types | 1434     |
| 16         | 2" Mortar Complete                             | 51       |
| 17         | 3" Mortar Tripod                               | 3        |
| 18         | 3" Mortar Mounting                             | 41       |
| 19         | 3" Mortar Base Plate                           | 40       |
| 20         | 3" Mortar Barrel                               | 39       |
| 21         | Rifles A/Tk Boyce                              | 7        |
| 22         | Rifles A/Tk ML Country Make                    | 496      |
| 23         | Rifles No. 1 Mk-III                            | 218      |
| 24         | Rifles No. 1 Mk-IV                             | 558      |
| 25         | Rifles No. 1 Mk-V                              | 618      |
| 26         | Rifles 410 Martin & other types                | 666      |
| 27         | Rifles 303                                     | 4048     |
| 28         | Rifles 202                                     | 2        |
| 29         | Rifles 22                                      | 54       |
| 30         | Rifles Other types BL                          | 2954     |
| 31         | Rifles Other types ML                          | 52212    |
| 32         | Rifles various types un-identified             | 750      |
| 33         | Pistols & Revolvers BL                         | 274      |
| 34         | Pistols & Revolvers ML                         | 5385     |
| 35         | Pistols & Revolvers various types              | 81       |
| 36         | Bayonets                                       | 4929     |
| 37         | Swords all types                               | 135377   |
| 38         | Axes different types                           | 59       |
| 39         | Spears, Spear Heads etc.                       | 21569    |
| 40         | Daggers, Knives etc.                           | 22853    |
| 41         | 25 Pounders                                    | 10       |
| 42         | 6 Pounders                                     | 4        |
| 43         | Orlikan                                        | 1        |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether a lot of arms were purchased from foreign countries?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot say how many arms came from foreign countries, but it is possible that a large number came from outside.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the total number of arms that have been recovered?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is stated in the statement.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What arrangements are there going to be made for these arms that have been recovered?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** They are being stored at a particular place in safe custody.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Were most of the arms recovered in Hyderabad out-moded or were they of the latest design and manufacture?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** They were of both types.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has any evidence come to light of foreigners having smuggled arms into Hyderabad?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Oh, yes. It is well known that a gentleman, named Cotton, imported a large number of arms by air.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know if still a search for arms is going on, though the police action has ceased?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The search for arms is practically over.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know if any foreigners besides Sidney Cotton smuggled arms into Hyderabad?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not known.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what amount has been paid from the treasury of the Hyderabad State to Mr. Cotton for the purchase of these arms?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot say that.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that many of the Razakars had given away their arms or sold them to the Communists and whether any effort is being made to recover those arms?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Oh, yes. Many of the Razakars passed on their arms to the Communists who are using them to good purpose but the matter is now being pursued.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know whether any bombers were recovered from Hyderabad, about which there was much boosting in the press before the Police action began?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No, Sir, no bombers have been recovered.

#### ACTION AGAINST RAZAKARS IN HYDERABAD

\*5. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how many Razakars have been detained, prosecuted and deported from Hyderabad?

(b) Where are they detained and when is action against them likely to be taken?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). About 7,500 Razakars have been arrested and detained in Jails within the State and about 2,800 have been transferred to jails in the Bombay Province. Their cases are under investigation. Where sufficient evidence against any of them is not forthcoming, he is being released under orders of the Civil Administrator of the district concerned. The cases against the rest will be put in court as and when they are ready. No Razakar has been deported.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When will the case against Mr. Kazim Razvi the leader of the Razakars brought before the Court?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The case is under investigation.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any leader of the Razakars has escaped from jail?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No Razakar has escaped from jail.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that one leader of the Razakars escaped from the Osmania Hospital where he had been sent for treatment?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Quite possible the patient may have run away but I have no information about it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many Pathans and Arab forces have been repatriated from the Hyderabad State?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** How does it arise from the main question?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is any action contemplated against the members of the Laik Ali Cabinet who aided and abetted the Razakars with money and materials?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The case against the Ministry is still under investigation.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** In view of the fact that Kazim Razvi was very anxious to come to the Red Fort in Delhi do Government propose to hold his trial in the Red Fort?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Government is not inclined to accede to the desire of the prisoner.

#### MISAPPROPRIATION OF HYDERABAD STATE MONEY BY LAIK ALI MINISTRY

†6. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether investigations about the allegations of misappropriation of state money by the Laik Ali Ministry have been completed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No.

#### BUDGET DEFICITS IN ORISSA STATES

†\* **Shri Biswanath Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Province of Orissa has contributed a sum of rupees fifty lakhs this year to wipe off the budget deficit of the Orissa States that have come under the administration of Orissa?

(b) Are the Government of India contributing anything towards this deficit?

(c) If so, what is the amount?

(d) Is any programme of aid to develop these states under consideration?

(e) What is the reserve fund if any, kept either in the Reserve Bank of India or in the Imperial Bank or any scheduled bank by the previous administration before 15th November, 1947, either in the name of a state or in the name of its ruler?

(f) Is it a fact that most of the rulers of the states drew or disbursed large sums of money before handing over the administration of the States to Orissa Government on the 1st January, 1948?

(g) Did the Advisory Councils in all the states and the States Assembly in Orissa claim recovery of all such money?

(h) What are the decisions taken in this regard?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are considering the request.

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

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

(d) to (h). The Provincial Government has been addressed in the matter and a statement of the position will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

#### REPAIRING OF CHOWDWAR AERODROME IN ORISSA

**\*8. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the aerodrome at Chowdwar near Cuttack (Orissa) is in a proper state of repair?

(b) If not, do Government propose to keep it in condition for landing purposes for civil and military aeroplanes?

(c) Are Government aware that this aerodrome was used as a base for guarding the Orissa coast?

**The Honourable Shri H. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) The question does not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

(c) Yes.

#### REVENUES FROM AND PROHIBITION OF POPPY CULTIVATION

**\*9. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government are going to adopt the policy of prohibition of poppy cultivation in the Provinces and in States which have acceded to India?

(b) What is the revenue derived from sale of opium in the Provinces and the revenue derived by the States from poppy cultivation?

(c) Have the Government of Assam represented their difficulty in carrying out the policy of total prohibition of opium in the Province owing to the manufacture of opium by the Government of India and the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium in the States?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes, so far as the Provinces and the Centrally Administered Areas are concerned. Government have already made a declaration to this effect (see reply to starred question No. 602 in this House on 4th March 1948). As regards the States, a recommendation has been made to them to fall in line with this policy.

(b) The revenue derived from sale of opium by the Provinces during the year 1947 was Rs. 4,24,81,970. Figures relating to revenue derived by the States from poppy cultivation as such are not available. The total revenue derived from opium by opium producing States during the year 1947 was Rs. 32,33,455.

(c) Yes.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Do I take it that the sale of opium even for medicinal purposes is prohibited?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The policy of the Government as stated to the House last March is to prohibit the production of opium except for medicinal and scientific purposes compatible with effectiveness, that is to say from the administration point of view.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Do I take it that this means that the Government of India is not also exporting opium to foreign countries?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Government of India are at present exporting opium to foreign countries but that is a matter which would have to be considered now in connection with the policy which has been outlined.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** With reference to part (c) of the question, may I know what action has Government taken with regard to the representation by the Government of Assam in this matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I received a deputation from Assam on this subject and I said in reply to their representations that I would call a conference of the provinces and states concerned as soon as possible to discuss the question of implementing the Government's policy.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** In view of the fact that this country is badly in need of foreign exchange in hard and soft currency areas, will the Honourable Minister consider the desirability of having the question of the export of opium on a large scale to foreign countries thoroughly examined?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I will have that looked into.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that Assam has become a very big centre for illicit trade in opium?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Not to my knowledge.

#### IMPORT OF FOREIGN LIQUOR AND PROHIBITION IN PROVINCES

**\*10. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the quantity of foreign liquor imported into India during the year 1947-48?

(b) What was the total excise revenue derived year by year for the last ten years, province-wise, upto 1947-48?

(c) Which are the Provinces which have introduced prohibition?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The quantity of foreign liquor imported into India during the year 1947-48 was 1,792,865 Imperial gallons.

(b) I lay on the table of the House a statement giving the required information.

(c) Prohibition has been introduced wholly or partially in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, East Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar and Orissa.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to answer that question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that even such restrictions as are observed in Bombay, for instance of observing one or two days as dry days every week and that of not allowing government officials to drink publicly, are not imposed in Delhi? And have Government considered the desirability of doing so?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** These are matters which must be looked into in connection with the general problem.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** May I know whether Government is under any obligation to import foreign liquor?

#### LOW EMOLUMENTS OF MALE NURSES IN HOSPITALS

**\*11. Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the reasons why a male nurse in hospitals is paid less as his basic pay and for the corresponding duties than the female nurse?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The pay scales of nurses, both male and female, are fixed by Provincial Governments. In some Provinces, as for example in Madras, the scales of pay are identical but in others there is disparity. The reasons for the disparity are:

(a) The demand for male nurses is comparatively less and they are more easily obtainable.

(b) The standards of training and examination for male nurses in some Provinces are understood to be comparatively lower than those enforced in the case of women nurses.

(c) Male nurses are employed only in male wards or dispensaries whereas women nurses are employed in all types of wards including maternity and obstetric wards also.

The matter of prescribing a uniform standard for training as well as pay for both male and female nurses has already been taken up by the Ministry of Health and the Indian Nursing Council, as soon as it begins to function, will be asked to prescribe uniform standards.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** May I know if it is a fact that there is no such thing as male nurses in any civilized country in the world; and if the answer is in the affirmative, why not have only female nurses in India?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let him not anticipate the answer.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that a comparatively larger salary has to be paid to female nurses because they have to spend a fairly good sum of money on their toilet?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is not the existing difference in pay in some Provinces kept with a view to deterring men from taking to the nursing profession so as to make it a close preserve of women?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No.

#### RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

**\*12. Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the reasons why a responsible Government has not been installed so far in the place of the Caretaker Government in Patiala and East Punjab States Union?

(b) How long will the present Caretaker Government continue to function?

(c) What steps have been taken to hold elections to the Constituent Assembly or Legislature in the Union?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The formation of an interim popular Ministry for the Patiala and East Punjab States Union has been announced and the Ministry has been functioning since January 20, 1949.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Patiala and East Punjab States Union authorities are now preparing the electoral rolls for elections to the Constituent Assembly in the Union to be held shortly.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** May I know what parties are represented in the Ministry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** All the three parties are represented.

**Sardar Shoinder Singh Man:** May I know the names of those parties whose co-operation was sought and which are now represented in the Ministry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, the Praja Parishad, the Akali Party and the Lok Sabha.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Has the attention of the States Ministry been drawn to the fact that the Provincial Congress of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union has disowned any responsibility for this Ministry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes, the Committee is divided.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the personnel of the Interim Ministry been approved by the States Ministry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Is it a fact that the only persons who dissented in the meeting of the Working Committee of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Congress were the Ministers themselves?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have no knowledge of that.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do Government consider the Akali Party as a communal organisation?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is a matter for opinion.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Who are the Ministers who actually represent the Akali Party in the Ministry? As the Honourable Minister has stated that the Akali Party, the Congress and the Lok Sabha have been represented in the Ministry, may I know the names of the Akali Ministers represented in the Ministry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not in a position to say as to who represents the Akali Party; but all the three parties are represented and they have come with the consent of the leaders of those parties.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** In the communique mention was clearly made of four Ministers belonging to the Congress, two Independents and one was a non-party man, and the Akali Party had been completely ignored. But now we are told that it is represented.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Akali Party as such is not recognized by Government because it is a communal organisation. But the members are taken who fairly represent the view of the Akali Party.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** After they were taken into the Ministry, did these former members of the Akali Party dissociate themselves from the Akali movement and the Akali Party?

| (1) | (2)                                      | (3)                                                                                                                | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | (5)                                                                                                                                                                                              | (6)                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7   | Ministry of Food                         | *Mr. T. M. Gurbuxani                                                                                               | Deputy to Iraq for a period of three weeks to ascertain the possibilities of purchase of foodgrains in that country.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Rs. 1,150 P. M.                                                                                                                                                                                  | *Holds the post of Director of Inspection in the Ministry of Agriculture and continues to draw the same pay and allowances applicable to that post during his tenure as officer on Special Duty in the Ministry of food. |
| 8   | Ministry of Home Affairs                 | (1) Mr. I. M. Lal, I.C.S.<br>(2) Mr. S. B. Bapat, I.C.S.                                                           | Engaged on the task of setting up of machinery for negotiating and settling disputes regarding conditions of service between Government servants and the Government.<br>Entrusted with the work of setting up a Subordinate Services Commission. Holds the posts of E. O. to the Government of India and Principal, I.A.S. Training School, and performs the duties of officer on Special Duty in addition.                                                                                                                                                                                     | Rs. 2,250 P. M.<br>S. P. 400 Over-seas pay 300.<br>Rs. 3,000 P. M.<br>He is getting his pay as Principal I.A.S. Training School; thus no extra expenditure is being incurred.<br>Rs. 1,750 P. M. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 9   | Ministry of Industry and Supply          | (1) Mr. K. Rama Pai, O.S. D. (Patents)<br>(2) Mr. S. K. Chowdhury, O. S. D. (Silk Board)                           | Member-Secretary of the Patents Enquiry Committee, whose terms of reference are, among others, to survey and report on the working of the Patent System in India.<br>He is Development Officer (Silk) in the D. G. of I. & S. and has been appointed temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as O.S.D. of the Silk Board, which is charged with devising ways and means for improving the production and marketing of silk and collection of statistics, etc.                                                                                                                               | Rs. 1,420 P. M.<br>in the scale of Rs. 1,300—60<br>1,600                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10  | Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | Mr. K. N. Barnai                                                                                                   | Scrutiny of literature on Kashmir produced in Pakistan, scrutiny of various services issued by the units of this Ministry to see how far they are working on similar lines, scrutiny of manuscripts for Pamphlets and scripts for films etc., liaison with various units of this Ministry to settle questions of production, printing, distributing etc., detailed work in connection with the selection of subjects for various media, scrutiny of information intended to be used, correspondence with various authorities including the Ministries and the Jammu and Kashmir Government etc. | Rs. 850 P. M.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 11  | Ministry of Labour                       | Mr. P. S. Dhamane                                                                                                  | To prepare a report indicating what further legislation is required to eradicate the evil of forced labour from the country and which of the existing defects can be cured by administrative action etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Rs. 500 P. M.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 12  | Ministry of Law                          | Mr. D. N. Majumdar                                                                                                 | To assist the Secretary to the Government Chief Whip in connection with the arrangement of business etc., in the Constituent Assembly of India (Leg.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Rs. 1,000 in the scale of Rs. 1,000—50—1,250.                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 13  | Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)     | (1) Mr. Ranjit Singh<br>(2) Mr. R. Krishnaswami<br>(3) Mr. B. B. Varma<br>(4) Mr. B. Sandilya<br>(5) Mr. P. L. Roy | These officers are visiting "difficult" sections on Indian Railways with a view to improving or overhauling operational methods to secure more efficient transportation in the light of their experience in foreign countries, where they had been on a study tour.<br>To examine and progress action on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947.<br>To progress implementation of the Grain-shop Enquiry Committee report etc.<br>Work in connection with the raising of the "Railway Territorial Units" on railways.                                                | 1. 2,150 plus Rs. 200 S. P.<br>2. Rs. 1,025 plus 200 S. P.<br>3. 500 P. M.<br>1,420 plus Rs. 200 S. P.<br>Rs. 2,500 P. M.                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |



**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not know that, but the Ministers fairly represent the view point of those who claim to be the Akali Party.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** In the answer that was given on the 3rd September, 1948 it was stated that the Caretaker Government that had been formed was with a view to bring about agreement between the three Parties; if they failed then elections would be held as soon as possible and whoever has the majority will form the Government. Has that agreement been reached?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The arrangement that has been made has been accepted by all except a few.

#### EXPENDITURE AND CASUALTIES IN POLICE ACTION IN HYDERABAD

†\*13. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure;

(b) the time spent; and

(c) the casualties among (i) Indian Army Soldiers, (ii) Soldiers of the Nizam's State Army, and (iii) Razakars in the course of the Police Action taken against the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) An estimate of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Police Action is being compiled.

(b) The actual operations took four and a half days, i.e. from 0400 hours on 13th September to 1700 hours on 17th September 1948.

| (c)   | Killed | Wounded | Missing | Captured |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| (i)   | 42     | 97      | 24      | ..       |
| (ii)  | 490    | 122     | ..      | ..       |
| (iii) | 2727   | 102     | ..      | 3364     |

#### REHABILITATION OF HINDUS FROM HYDERABAD

†\*14. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what was the approximate number of Hindus who had left the Hyderabad State owing to Razkar atrocities during the Laik Ali regime in Hyderabad?

(b) Has the Military Administration restored confidence among the public and have the refugees returned? If so, to what extent?

(c) Have any facilities been extended by the Military Administration for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the returned refugees?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The number is 4,33,000 approximately.

(b) and (c). Yes; most of the refugees have since returned. The Military Administration is doing everything possible to rehabilitate them.

#### RECOVERY AND RESTORATION OF LOOTED PROPERTY IN HYDERABAD

†\*15. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what was the extent of the looted property recovered by the Military authorities and restored to the original owners in Hyderabad State?

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

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** According to reports received from the Military Administration in Hyderabad, a large proportion of the looted property has been recovered by the Military and restored to their original owners. I regret further details are not available.

#### ARREST OF RAZAKARS AND OVERHAUL OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN HYDERABAD

†\*16. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what changes, if any, have been effected in the Civil Administration of Hyderabad State by the Military administration?

(b) How many Ministers of the late Laik Ali Cabinet are under arrest and when is it contemplated to institute proceedings against them?

(c) How many Razakars and other anti-propagandists have been arrested in Hyderabad State after the establishment of the Military Administration, and have any cases been instituted against them or have they been merely detained?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The Military Administration is engaged in restoring law and order throughout the State and setting up in the Districts the administrative machinery which had completely collapsed before the Police Action. Except in regard to certain personnel which has been lent by Central and Provincial Governments and a reorganisation of the Police Force which is in hand, no major changes have been introduced.

(b) Nine members of the Laik Ali Cabinet are now under detention. Investigations are still in progress. Action can be taken only after enquiries are completed.

(c) About 12800 Razakars and their sympathisers were taken into custody. After enquiries about 2,400 persons have been released. About 7,500 persons are awaiting trial in the State. Enquiries are being made into the cases of others.

#### ARMY CLASHES WITH COMMUNISTS IN HYDERABAD

†\*17. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Communists organised in some parts of Hyderabad territory stout opposition against the Indian forces and also came in clash with them? If so, in how many places and with what result?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The activities of Communists are confined mainly to the Districts of Warrangal and Nalgonda. They have never openly come into clash with Indian Armed Forces but cases have occurred where they have fired at long range on our troops or our troops have surprised gangs of Communists and a large number of arrests has been made.

#### FORMATION OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN HYDERABAD

†\*18. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how long the existing Military Administration in Hyderabad State will continue and what has been decided about the future administrative set up in Hyderabad in consultation with the Nizam and the Hyderabad State Congress?

(b) Has any other agreement been substituted in place of the expired Standstill Agreement, and has the question of accession of Hyderabad to the Indian Union been finally decided? If not, by what time and in what manner is the said question expected to be finally decided?

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

(c) Are Government aware of the pressing demand from the people of Hyderabad State for setting up a popular administration there, and if so, what steps have been taken or are being taken towards the establishment of such a Government there?

(d) Have any proposals for the formation of a Constituent Assembly of the people of Hyderabad been announced?

(e) Will such an Assembly be elected on adult franchise and if so, by what time is it likely to come into existence?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (c). It is incorrect to call the present administration a military administration; the Military Governor is assisted by civil administrators and the whole Government is in the nature of a caretaker Government which will be replaced by a popular Government when proper conditions for the smooth and efficient functioning of such Government are created.

(b) It has been made clear that it would be for the Constituent Assembly of Hyderabad which is being set up to decide the question of accession. Meanwhile, His Exalted Highness the Nizam in a letter to the Government of India has stated that he had no external relations whether before or after the 15th August 1947 and that this subject should continue to be treated as the concern of the Government of India. In the same letter he also stated that the two subjects of Defence and Communications should continue to be controlled by the Government of India.

(d) Yes. Simultaneously with the Nizam's *Firman* issued in December last, dissolving the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, a regulation called "Hyderabad Constituent Assembly preparation of Electoral Rolls Regulation of 1948" was promulgated empowering the Election Commissioner to take such measures and make such rules as he deemed fit for the preparation of electoral rolls.

(e) Yes; but it is not possible, at the present stage, to indicate the time by which an elected Assembly will come into existence.

#### HOUSE-RENT AND COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

**\*19. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission regarding the grant of house rent and compensatory allowances to the employees of the Government of India on the basis of the present population figures?

(b) whether Government have taken steps to obtain postwar figures of population and reports of other conditions governing the grant from different places where the employees have asked for the said grants; and

(c) when Government propose to make the grants?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (c). Government have implemented the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission regarding the grant of house rent and compensatory allowances to Central Government employees. This has been done on the basis of population figures according to the 1941 census, which were the only authentic figures available at that time. Government are now reviewing the concessions in the light of the possible growth of population in certain towns since 1941 and hope to come to a decision shortly.

#### DOLLAR EXCHANGE FACILITIES FOR INDIA

**\*20. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much of Dollar exchange has been placed at our disposal by the World Bank for this year?

(b) How much of it has been utilised by us up till now for purchase of (i) capital machinery; (ii) consumers' goods; and (iii) luxury goods?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In view of the fact that a large number of questions on this subject have been put down for the session, I am going to ask your permission, Sir, to make a statement on this subject after Question Hour.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, that is on the agenda.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** That is all right, Sir.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** On a point of information in regard to this question, does the statement cover part (b) of the question here with regard to consumer goods and machinery?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

#### ASIATIC AID PROGRAMME BY UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**\*21. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been made by the Government of India for the formulation by the United States of America of an Asiatic Aid Programme on the lines of the Marshall Plan; and

(b) if not, whether Government are likely to make any such proposal in the near future in order to develop the economic resources of India and other Asiatic countries?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of the development of the economic resources of Asiatic countries has been the subject of special study by the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (a regional organisation of the United Nations) of which India is a member. Meetings of this Commission have been held in India and more recently in Australia, and India has taken part in the discussions on both occasions. The means by which the economies of these countries can be developed are under continual examination in this regional organisation and the honourable member may rest assured that, in so far as India is concerned, the Government are examining all possible means.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government preparing any proposals at all to be submitted before this E.C.A.F.E. for the consideration of that Commission and later on by America and other concerned Governments?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That matter has not yet been considered by the Government of India.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that this E.C.A.F.E. came into existence two years ago and in view of the special and pressing needs of India as well as other Asian countries it would be in the interests of India as well as other countries that Government of India should not lose much time in preparing these proposals?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As I indicated in the reply, proposals in this regard have been made by the E.C.A.F.E. and at present the idea of the Government of India is to act as far as possible in consonance with the proposals of the Commission.

18 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [1ST FEB. 1949]

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do Government propose to derive the fullest benefit from the development of Japan's industrial potential.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is a matter, I believe, which has been under consideration by the E.C.A.F.E. but whether the tentative proposals that have been made have been definitely accepted or not is more than I can tell.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** But have Government satisfied themselves that before they proceed to obtain help from Japan or America there are no economic or political or military strings attached to such aid to India.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** If that matter becomes a live issue, the question suggested by the honourable member will certainly come under examination.

CASES REFERRED TO AND DISPOSED OF BY INCOME-TAX INVESTIGATION COMMISSION

\*22. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases which have been referred to the Income-tax Investigation Commission;

(b) the number of cases which have been disposed of and with what results; and

(c) whether the Commission has made any estimate of the time it might take to complete the investigation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) 1,305 which fall into groups of connected cases.

(b) Four cases. The revenue involved is substantial but the exact amount of tax has not been determined.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask whether the Honourable Minister is in a position to say whether the Commission is at present doing any useful work; whether the Chairman himself feels that he can go on with the work and bring out something material to the knowledge of the Government and the people in regard to tax evasion?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As far as I can tell, I think they are doing useful work.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** In view of the very slow progress made so far by this Commission, are Government considering any more expeditious and more convenient method by which these cases can be disposed of and some revenue can be derived by Government and also the people who are involved are free from this eternal anxiety of these Commissions and investigations and ultimate results?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As far as the first part of the honourable member's question is concerned, I do not admit that the progress is slow, if you take into account the very difficult and complicated nature of the problems before the Commission. As far as the second part of the honourable member's question is concerned, provision has been made by the enactment of an Ordinance for settlement of these matters on a voluntary basis.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any progress being made in that direction?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Endeavours are being made but whether any actual results have been obtained or not, I am not in a position to say at the present moment.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister whether, excepting for a vague sense of satisfaction that he derives from the fact that the Commission is doing its work, he is aware that the Commission gets no support from the Ministry concerned, the Departmental officers are not producing any

figures or facts before the Commission, nor is the Commission in a position to get the requisite information from banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Government has endowed them with the requisite powers for that purpose, but to all the questions put by the honourable member my answer is in the negative.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire with regard to part (b) of the Honourable Minister's answer in which he said that only four cases have so far been disposed of and those four cases involve huge sums of money—he was not in a position even to indicate the amounts involved—may I enquire whether, from the disposal of these four cases, Government is satisfied that there had been enormous amount of tax-dodging by these people and that all manner of steps should be taken to expedite the work of the Commission and to make it as much effective as possible

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That certainly is the intention of Government.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** It is not merely a question of intention. I want to know from the Government what definite steps they are going to take to see that this Commission can do really useful work and get back huge sums of money which have been dodged by the industrialists and tax-dodgers.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** If the intention behind the honourable member's question is whether the Government is in a position to deduce from the report already received the extent of the revenue that may be collected through the agency of this Commission, I am not in a position to give any answer at present, but it is Government's intention and it is the intention of the Commission itself to speed up its work in every possible way.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if any cases have been withdrawn from the Commission by the Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** None.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What has happened to the four cases which were already withdrawn with respect to which Government has sent a recommendation that they may be withdrawn?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The withdrawal was withdrawn, as far as I know.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know whether, out of the four cases that have been disposed of, there is any one of the four cases that were originally recommended to be withdrawn?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not think it is in the public interest to answer that question.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Have any parties been approached for compromise according to the Ordinance?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am expecting to get reports from time to time on this subject from the Commission, but so far I have not received any report.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know the names of those four persons or firms whose cases have been disposed of by this Commission?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not in the public interest to answer that question.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it not in the public interest to expose those persons who dodge taxes, so that others may be afraid and pay off and come to some terms?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri B. Das:** Is the Honourable Minister satisfied that the Ordinance will serve the purpose? If the Ordinance is only a half-way house, is the Honourable Minister examining the question of amending the Act so that the Tribunal will take speedy decisions and avoid the interminable process of lawyer's arguments?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We are watching developments in this regard, but it is a little too soon to review the processes at present.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire if the Government have got any *ad hoc* machinery by which compromise or arbitration can be resorted to by these people against whom the enquiry is pending?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is the purpose of the Ordinance which was recently issued.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** I am asking whether it has actually been set up and whether it is functioning.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Ordinance has been brought into force and therefore the Commission has authority to go into this type of question.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Which province contributes the largest number of cases for this investigation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to answer that question.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In view of the fact that the House is every much interested in this matter, may I ask the Honourable Minister to call for an interim report with regard to the work done by the Commission and the work proposed to be done?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not think that I should put any pressure on the Chairman of the Commission in this matter, because the Chairman is as anxious as the Government are and as this House is to bring this matter to a speedy conclusion.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In view of the fact that the House is very much anxious to divulge his programme to this House? If he is anxious he will take the House into confidence.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to say what exactly the opinion of the Chairman on that particular matter is. But that is a matter on which a decision has to be arrived at by the Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am calling the next question.

#### REPORT ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

**\*23. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Report on the Indigenous systems of medicine, otherwise known as 'The Chopra Committee Report', has been submitted to Government?

(b) Has the Report been published? If so, when?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is hoped that it will be possible to publish the Report this month.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the main recommendations of the Chopra Committee?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The honourable member may refer to the report when it is published.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the Government propose to encourage research in Ayurveda?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government will encourage research in any science which is of benefit to the country?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the Ayurveda University of Chalya applied for a grant for research in Ayurveda?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not know how that question arises from this.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will this report be placed before the Standing Committee on Health before decisions are taken by the Government?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It will be placed.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** May I know from the Honourable Minister what the attitude of this Government is towards the Ayurvedic System of Medicine?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it need be answered.

#### POSTPONEMENT OF REPAYMENT OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX

**\*24. Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the repayment of the Excess Profits Tax has been postponed? If so, why and to what date?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes; as an anti-inflationary measure. By a period of three years from the date on which the refund would otherwise have fallen due.

#### RESTORATION TO HYDERABAD OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES TRANSFERRED TO PAKISTAN

**\*25. Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Government of India have taken any steps to restore to Hyderabad the Government of India Securities transferred to Pakistan by the Laik Ali Cabinet and if so, what steps and when were they taken? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The honourable member's attention is invited to the Press Note which was issued on the 1st January 1949 and a copy of which I lay on the table of the House.

#### Press Communiqué

#### ORDINANCE FOR ISSUE OF DUPLICATE SECURITIES TO HYDERABAD

An Ordinance has been issued today authorising the Reserve Bank to issue duplicate securities to the Hyderabad Government in lieu of the securities of the value of Rs. 20 crores purported to have been transferred by the officers of the Hyderabad State in favour of the Pakistan Government last year.

It will be recalled that this transaction came to the notice of the Government of India in December, 1947, and ever since they have repeatedly made it clear that the transaction was in clear breach of the Standstill Agreement inasmuch as it was tantamount to entering into relationship with a foreign Government which the Hyderabad Government was not competent to do. The Pakistan Government were not unaware of the position and the Government of India's stand in the matter. By entering into this invalid transaction, the Pakistan Government have not acted in a manner conducive to the promotion of friendly relations between the two Governments. Nevertheless, the Government of India had hitherto refrained from taking any action beyond restraining the transfer of securities held by the Hyderabad Government.

H. E. H. the Nizam recently declared that the transaction was unauthorised and beyond the competence of the Hyderabad Government and therefore invalid and of no effect. The Hyderabad Government accordingly addressed the Pakistan Government through the Government of India and requested them to return the securities to the Hyderabad Government.

but the Pakistan Government have refused to comply with the request. The Government of India have therefore been constrained to take action to vest these securities in the Hyderabad Government and to direct the issue of duplicate securities to the Hyderabad Government.

Ministry of States,

New Delhi, December 31, 1948.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR COLLEGE OF NURSING, DELHI

**26. \*Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not enough accommodation for the students of the College for Nursing (Delhi);

(b) whether the classes are held in the open air even in rainy season due to lack of accommodation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it may not be possible to conduct classes for the final year students due to shortage of accommodation?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) I am trying my best that this shall not be so. But in the unlikely event of additional accommodation required not becoming available, the number of admissions to the new first year class may have to be limited to the barest minimum and the courses for certificated Nurses discontinued.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why not Government consider the advisability of having this college in some place other than Delhi where there will be much less difficulty of accommodation? Why concentrate all these in Delhi only?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The college was started in Delhi and it is affiliated to the Delhi University and therefore it is difficult to shift it. I personally do not see why accommodation should not be available in Delhi itself as soon as the the refugee problem becomes less acute.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** For how many students accommodation has yet to be found?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I should have notice of the question.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I know the total number of students in the College of Nursing?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I think it is over 80. But I should like to have notice.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it confined to female nurses only?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES SCHOLARSHIPS

**\*27. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether scholarships to Scheduled Castes students are given in a lump sum at the end of the academic year?

(b) If so, are Government aware that such distribution of the scholarships causes hardship to the students especially at the beginning of the academic year?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of giving the scholarships in three or four instalments a year?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) نہیں جس تھلگ پر کام ہو رہا ہے وہ یہ ہے - ہر اکیڈمک برس کے اندر اسکالرشپ کی رقم لپ سم انسٹی ٹیوشن کے پرنسپل کے پاس رکھ دی جاتی ہے - اور یہ ہدایت دی جاتی ہے کہ وڈیارتھی کو ہر مہینے اسکالرشپ کا روپیہ دیدیا جائے - یا جیسی کچھ ضرورت ہو اس کے مطابق کیا جائے -

(b) عام طور پر ہر برس ستمبر کے مہینے میں اسکالرشپ کا اعلان کیا جاتا ہے اور جو وڈیارتھی چنا جاتا ہے اس سے کہا جاتا ہے کہ اپنے خرچ کا اسٹیٹمنٹ بنا کر بھیج دے - پھر اسکالرشپ کی رقم بڑھائی جاتی ہے اور جس انسٹی ٹیوشن سے اس کا تعلق ہوتا ہے اس کے پرنسپل کو بینک ڈرافٹ کے ذریعے لپ سم روپیہ بھیج دیا جاتا ہے - وہاں سے وڈیارتھی کو ہر مہینے اسکالرشپ کی رقم مل جاتی ہے -

(c) جو کچھ (اے) میں کہا گیا ہے اس کے بعد کسی نئے انتظام کی ضرورت پیدا نہیں ہوتی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) No. The scholarship amounts in lump sum are placed at the disposal of the head of the institutions during the academic year with instructions to disburse the same to the students concerned in equal monthly instalments or according to their needs.

(b) The scholarships are generally announced in the month of September every year, and the selected students are asked to submit their statements of expenditure. On receipt of the requisite information, the scholarship amount is fixed and transmitted to the head of the institution concerned by means of a bank draft for disbursement to the student concerned.

(c) In view of what is stated under (a) above, this does not seem necessary.

(The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha read out the English translation of the Hindustani answer.)

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know how many students are being given scholarships now?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: چھ سو اکیس -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** 621.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know the total amount spent per year?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I must have a notice of that question.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Are the Government aware of the fact that in almost all places where scholarships are given, it is given in a lump sum even now?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: یہ بات ابھی میں جواب میں بیان کر چکا ہوں - کہ ہر اسکالرشپ کی جتنی رقم ہوتی ہے وہ سال بھر کی اس کے پرنسپل کے پاس بھیج دی جاتی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I have just stated in the reply that the annual lump sum amount sanctioned to a scholar is remitted to his Principal.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Government be pleased to advise the heads of institutions to give the scholarships in monthly instalments?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: انکو ہدایت کی جانی ہے کہ مذتہلی اسکالرشپ دیا جاوے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Instructions are issued to them to disburse monthly scholarships.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Are there any instances where scholarships are given to students in lump sums?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: نہیں - نہیں - ہر استوڈنٹ کو ملتہلی رقم ملتی ہے لیکن برس بھر کی رقم ہر انسٹی ٹیوشن کے پرنسپل کے پاس جمع کر لی جاتی ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No, no. Every student gets monthly payment. But the annual lump sum amount is placed at the disposal of the Principal of the institution concerned.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** My information is different. Will Government consider the desirability of asking the Principal to give the scholarships in monthly instalments in all institutions?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is being done at present. The honourable member must accept the Education Minister's statement on that.

شری دیپش بلدھو کہتا: کیا میں دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ ان چھ سو اکیس میں دہلی کا بھی کوئی استوڈنٹ (Student) ہے۔

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know if the figure of 621 includes any student from Delhi also?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I must have notice for that question.

#### PAY OF CANTONMENT BOARD EMPLOYEES

**\*28. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what is the total number of employees in all the Cantonment Boards in India?

(b) On what date were instructions issued by Government that the pay of Cantonment Board employees should be on the same level as that of the employees of Municipal Committees of the place?

(c) Have the said instructions been complied with by the various Cantonment Boards?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) 11,161.

(b) Government cannot issue instructions to Cantonment Boards in this matter. They however, suggested to the Boards on the 19th July 1948 that in view of the various representations that had been received from Cantonment Fund Employees regarding the inadequacy of the scales of pay admissible to them, the question of revision of their pay scales and other conditions of service should be carefully examined and that as far as possible the scales of pay and conditions of service recommended by the Provincial Governments concerned in respect of employees of neighbouring Municipalities should be adopted.

(c) Some of the Cantonment Boards have already accepted the suggestion while the matter is still under consideration in others. Some have given interim relief.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the functions of the Cantonment Board employees are identical with the functions of employees of local bodies in civil areas and whether the Government therefore desire that all the Cantonment Board Authorities should fix the salaries of the employees on a par with the salaries of the employees of the local bodies in civil areas?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That may be the opinion of the Government, but the matter ultimately rests with the Cantonment Board Authorities.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the Cantonments are governed by the Government of India and therefore cannot the Government issue instructions?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Cantonments Boards are, I understand, statutory bodies.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** They are still governed by the Government of India Act.

#### EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL WORKS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES TO KASHMIR

**\*29. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what expenditure has been incurred in respect of supplies and services to the Jammu and Kashmir State apart from the expenses on military operations?

(b) Has any expenditure been incurred on capital works in Jammu and Kashmir and if so, what are those capital works and what is the amount of expenditure incurred so far?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The expenditure incurred in aid to Kashmir in respect of supplies and services (excluding expenditure on Capital Works but including expenditure on the restoration of the Mohara Power House) is estimated at Rs. 16,09,000 of which Rs. 4,51,000 was spent in 1947-48 and Rs. 11,58,000 in 1948-49.

(b) The Capital Work on which expenditure has been incurred is the Jammu-Pathankot Road (within the Kashmir territory). The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,59,82,000 (Rs. 13,10,000 during 1947-48 and Rs. 1,46,72,000 during 1948-49).

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, whether certain armed forces in Kashmir are controlled exclusively by the Maharajah of Kashmir and the Kashmir Government has nothing to do with it? If so, what amount is spent exclusively by the Maharajah towards these armed forces?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question does not arise.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** May I ask if these loans were given by the Government of India and if so, what is the security, Sir.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The uncovered balance is against the reserves of the State.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I ask if the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have asked for any financial assistance from the Central Government for the relief and rehabilitation of returning refugees to the State?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question does not arise.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know whether the maintenance charges of the Jammu-Kashmir road are being borne by the Government of India; apart from the capital expenditure, whether the maintenance charges are borne by us?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The road is now handed over to the State and, therefore, it is the responsibility of the State. I have not enquired into the matter, but if you desire it, I will enquire into that.



## ABOLITION OF POSTS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES IN CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

\*30. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the new scheme to be shortly introduced in the Central Secretariat, it has been decided to abolish the posts of Assistant Secretaries and to create the posts of Under Secretaries instead; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents, who are not Graduates and whose age is over 45 years will not be considered for promotion to posts of Under Secretaries and other higher posts?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) No; the restrictions regarding age and educational qualifications apply only to those, who do not hold a lien on Class I or Class II appointments. They will not, therefore, apply to Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents who are confirmed at least as Secretariat Assistants.

## CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR FOREIGN STUDIES IN 1948

\*31. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates selected for foreign study in 1948; and

(b) the number of women candidates among them?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** (a) اورسیز اسٹالرشپ اسکیم پچھلے برس ملتوی کر دی گئی تھی اس لئے ۱۹۴۸ میں کوئی چناؤ نہیں ہوا۔ صرف ایک امیدوار سیکرٹری اسٹیت اسٹالرشپ کے ماتحت چنا گیا تھا۔  
(b) کوئی نہیں۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) There was no selection in 1948 under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme. One candidate was, however, selected for foreign study under the Central States Scholarships Scheme.

(b) Nil.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask if any women candidates were selected actually during 1948 with reference to answer to part (b)?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** لیکن اسکیم ملتوی رہی اس برس۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** But the scheme was suspended during this year.

**श्री एच०वी० कामत:** जो स्कालर १९४८ में चुना गया वह किस मुल्क में भेजा गया।

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know the name of the country to which the one scholar selected in 1948 was sent?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** یونائیٹڈ اسٹیٹس۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** United States of America.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire whether the reason for not making any selection in the year 1948 was mainly for the preservation of foreign exchange? Was there any other reason for not making selection in the year?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ معاملہ اتلی مرتبہ ہاؤس کے سامنے آچکا ہے کہ آنریبل ممبر کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ اورسیز اسٹالرشپ اسکیم

۱۹۴۷ میں ملتوی کر دی گئی تھی اور دائے کمیٹی بتھا دی گئی تھی کہ نئے سرے سے پوری اسکیم پر غور و فکر کرے اور اپنی سفارش پیش کرے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** In view of the fact that this question has been very frequently discussed in the House, I think the honourable member must be aware that the Overseas Scholarship Scheme was suspended in the year 1947, and Roy Committee was set up to consider the entire scheme *de novo* and make its recommendations.

**श्री एच०वी० कामत:** वह एक स्कालर कौनसी तालीम पाने के लिये अमरीका भेजा गया है।

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the subject of the study for which the one scholar was sent to America?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I must have notice of that question.

## LOANS FLOATED IN 1948

\*32. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any new loans have been floated during the year 1948 for the Centre and the Provinces?

(b) What is the total amount of buyings of various loans in 1948?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The Central Government floated two loans and the Government of C. P. and Berar one loan.

(b) The total subscriptions to the Central loans amounted to Rs. 55,01,96,500 and to the Provincial loan to Rs. 2,03,28,000.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask what proportion of this loan, Sir, was under-written by the Reserve Bank of India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to answer that question.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Have, these loans been popular and subscribed, or is it necessary to reverse the cheap money policy started by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That raises a big issue on which I am not in a position to say anything, but as advised at present, we do not propose to alter our money policy.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are these loans fully subscribed?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** They are.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it a fact that the loan floated on behalf of the Central Provinces was not at all subscribed or subscribed very scantily?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Not to my knowledge, Sir.

## MEASURES TO CONTROL INFLATION

\*33. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what steps are being taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Economists and the Congress party regarding inflation?



(b) What measures have been taken to put down and control inflation and with what success?

(c) What is the trend of prices after these measures were put into operation?

(d) What are the present price indices of cloth and foodgrain in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the Press Communiques issued by Government from time to time since 4th October 1948, copies of which have been placed in the library of the House. It is too early to gauge the success of the measures announced.

(c) The rising trend of prices has been checked; and there are indications that a downward movement is in sight.

(d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement showing retail prices indices of Clothing and Food grains at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.*

| Commodity                         | Madras (Base: Year ending June 1936-100) |                |              |               |               |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                   | August 1948                              | September 1948 | October 1948 | November 1948 | December 1948 |
| 1. Foodgrains . . . . .           | 325                                      | 325            | 325          | 324           |               |
| 2. Clothing . . . . .             | 379                                      | 379            | 379          | 379           | 379           |
| Commodity                         | Bombay (Base: Year ending June 1934-100) |                |              |               |               |
|                                   | August 1948                              | September 1948 | October 1948 | November 1948 | December 1948 |
| 1. Foodgrains (cereals) . . . . . | 367                                      | 390            | 369          | 351           |               |
| 2. Clothing . . . . .             | 443                                      | 446            | 407          | 423           |               |
| Commodity                         | Calcutta (Base: August 1939-100)         |                |              |               |               |
|                                   | August 1948                              | September 1948 | October 1948 | November 1948 | December 1948 |
| 1. Rice . . . . .                 | 398                                      | 398            | 398          | 398           | 398           |
| 2. Atta . . . . .                 | 429                                      | 429            | 429          | 429           | 429           |
| 3. Clothing . . . . .             | 606                                      | 619            | 525          | 590           |               |
| Commodity                         | Delhi (Base: 1944-100)                   |                |              |               |               |
|                                   | August 1948                              | September 1948 | October 1948 | November 1948 | December 1948 |
| 1. Rice . . . . .                 | 102.5                                    | 102.5          | 102.5        | 102.5         | 102.5         |
| 2. Wheat . . . . .                | 97.2                                     | 97.2           | 97.2         | 97.2          | 97.2          |
| 3. Mash dal . . . . .             | 114.8                                    | 109.3          | 109.3        | 110.2         | 103.7         |
| 4. Masur dal . . . . .            | 155.6                                    | 154.2          | 158.3        | 156.9         | 152.8         |
| 5. Moong dal . . . . .            | 151.8                                    | 150.6          | 145.8        | 148.2         | 147.0         |
| 6. Arhar dal . . . . .            | 149.5                                    | 140.6          | 130.7        | 119.8         | 116.8         |
| 7. Clothing . . . . .             | 134.2                                    | 119.5          | 119.5        | 116.7         | 115.7         |

NOTE.—Figures maintained by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government aware of the fact, Sir, that with reference to part (b) that there are huge stocks of cloth remaining with most of the cloth dealers and that they are finding it very difficult to dispose of them, because there is not market enough.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Sir, I understand the position is better now and is rapidly improving.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact, Sir, that controlled cloth is selling in the open market at a cheaper rate than in the licenced shops?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** May I ask the honourable member to put down a question for the Minister of Industries and Supply on this matter?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Minister enlighten the House what exactly are his views in regard to stabilization of prices and in what level etc. because we had conflicting reports of the Honourable Minister making a statement and which was interpreted by other people.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am glad, Sir, the honourable member has raised this question. I do not think there is any difference at all between what I said and what His Excellency the Governor-General said. All that happened was that His Excellency as a master of clear and simple prose was able to make my meaning clearer than I did myself.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With a view to combat inflation have Government prescribed austerity measures for the people of India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not necessary for Government in this country to impose austerity measures, because circumstances have imposed on this country austerity measures.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the austerity measures laid down by Government or prescribed by Government apply as much to the Ministers as to the people?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Such austerity measures as we have laid down apply to the Ministers also.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have the Provincial Governments asked the Central Government to take delivery of the cloth which was allotted to them and have some mills given notice to Government that they would close down if the cloth is not removed?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The honourable member should put down a question for the Minister of Industries and Supplies.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should put down a separate question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Over and above the statement of policy and the proposals of the Government with regard to checking inflation, I am anxious to know whether the Government have taken some effective actual step or any action to stop it, and if so, what actions have the Government taken?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Sir, really the most important aspect of this question is the cost of living and the measures of control that Government have re-introduced are the most effective measures that you can adopt in this regard.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What are they?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Of which I think a very full account has been given to the country from time to time during the past few months.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### CURRENCY NOTES IN CIRCULATION IN DECEMBER, 1948

\*34. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of currency notes in circulation in December 1948?

(b) How many more were put into circulation during the second half of 1948 and why?

(c) What is the progress made in the campaign of compulsory saving?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) About 1200 crores of rupees.

(b) There was no expansion of currency during the period; on the other hand, there was a net contraction of currency to the extent of about 100 crores of rupees, including about Rs. 41 crores retired from Pakistan.

(c) Government have not introduced any compulsory saving scheme.

#### NATIONALISATION OF IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

\*35. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to nationalize the Imperial Bank of India?

(b) Do Government propose introducing legislation for this purpose during the current session of the Legislature?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by my predecessor to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's short notice question on the 4th February 1948. In the light of the examination of the technical questions referred to and in view also of possible repercussions on the investment market and of the existing unsettled economic conditions in the country, Government consider that it is not feasible to proceed at present with the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India.

#### FIRING BY SOLDIERS ON POLICEMEN ON DUTY IN DELHI

\*36. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a party of five Soldiers opened fire on policemen on duty in Delhi on the night of Tuesday the 11th January, 1949, as a result of which five persons including two policemen were seriously injured and if so, what is their present condition?

(b) Have the Soldiers concerned been arrested and if so, what action is being taken to prosecute them and to compensate the injured persons?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes. Some Sepoys of Madras I.E.M.F. fired at a police party on the G. B. Road on the night of the 10th-11th January 1949, as a result of which six persons, including three Constables were injured. Two of them, including one Constable have since succumbed to their injuries. Except one Constable who is making progress in the Hospital, the rest have been discharged from Hospital.

(b) The Soldiers concerned have been arrested and the case against them is being investigated. The question of compensating the injured persons and the families of the deceased is being taken up.

#### MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF OPIUM BY GOVERNMENT

\*37. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the total quantity of opium manufactured by the Government of India in the year 1948, how it was distributed, and what is the total profit made by Government out of their opium trade inside and outside India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The total quantity of opium manufactured by the Government of India was 5,322 Mds. in the year 1948. It was distributed as follows:

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Provinces and States.....              | 4,271 Mds. |
| Exported to other countries (Pakistan) | 769 Mds.   |
| Converted into alkaloids               | 289 Mds.   |

The Central Government make no profit on sales in India, as sales to the Provinces and States are made at cost price. The profit made on sales outside India was Rs. 4,95,000. The profit on quantity issued for the manufacture of alkaloids cannot be calculated till all alkaloids are fully manufactured and sold out.

## STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS DURING THE PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)—LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE TODAY]

*The Honourable Mr. E. Müller's Short Notice Question (Put by the Honourable Mr. J. B. Glass), No. 146 (b) of 28th August, 1934 in Council of State.*

AMOUNT RECEIVED EACH YEAR BY CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT FROM THE PETROL TAX.

#### STATEMENT I

*Showing the objects on which expenditure was incurred during the year 1946-47 from the Aviation Share of Petrol Tax Fund.*

| Objects                                                                                                        | Expenditure.    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                                                                                                | Rs.             |
| <b>Clubs.</b>                                                                                                  |                 |
| Financial assistance to the Indian Gliding Association                                                         | 3,000/-         |
| Payments to the Delhi Flying Club in respect of refresher flying done by officers of Civil Aviation Department | 1,500/-         |
| Subsidy to Flying Clubs and Aero Club of Karachi                                                               | 11,238/-        |
| <b>Training.</b>                                                                                               |                 |
| Training of Pilot Instructors and Pilots in Transport flying                                                   | 7,239/-         |
| Honorarium to Warrant Officer Chubb for inspection of Link Trainers                                            | 700/-           |
| <b>Research and Developments.</b>                                                                              |                 |
| Operations and maintenance of the Wind Tunnel, etc., at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore             | 10,056/-        |
|                                                                                                                | <u>33,733/-</u> |

#### STATEMENT II

*Showing the objects on which expenditure was incurred during the period from 1st April, 1947 to 14th August, 1947.*

| Objects                                                                                            | Expenditure.      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
|                                                                                                    | Rs.               |
| <b>Clubs.</b>                                                                                      |                   |
| Financial assistance to the Indian Gliding Association                                             | 1,862/14/-        |
| <b>Research and Developments.</b>                                                                  |                   |
| Operations and maintenance of the Wind Tunnel, etc., at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore | 4,043/15/-        |
|                                                                                                    | <u>5,906/13/-</u> |

#### STATEMENT III

*Showing the objects on which expenditure was incurred during the period from 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948.*

| Objects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Expenditure.      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Rs.               |
| <b>Clubs.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                   |
| Financial assistance to the Indian Gliding Association                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1,137/2/-         |
| <b>Research and Developments.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                   |
| Operations and maintenance of the Wind Tunnel, etc., at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore                                                                                                                                                                                      | 22,033/10/-       |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                   |
| Charter of a Dakota aircraft from Indian National Airways by Director General of Civil Aviation in India for carrying out an inspection of the important internal air routes with a view to ensure the satisfactory working of the air navigation and air safety organisation in India. | 24,160/8/-        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <u>47,331/4/-</u> |

*Shri M. Ananthasayagam Ayyangar's Starred Question No. 320 (a) and (d) of 14th February 1947*  
RETENTION OF SUPERANNUATED EUROPEANS AND INDIANS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

| 1                                        | 2                                                 | 3                          | 4                                                           | 5                                                                    | 6                                                                                                                                                      | 7                                                                                                                       | 8                                                                                                                       | 9                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S. No and Name of the Government Servant | Department or Administration under which employed | Whether Indian or European | Date when he reached the age of superannuation              | Post held and pay drawn on date in column No. 4                      | Whether granted an extension or re-employed and from what date                                                                                         | Post held at present and pay drawn                                                                                      | Period for which extension or re-employment has been permitted                                                          | Reasons for which grants of extension or re-employment was considered necessary                                                                                                                            | REMARKS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1. D. B. K. Ghegappa, C. I. E.           | Chief Commissioner, Coorg.                        | Indian                     | 17-5-1935                                                   | Offg. Commissioner Pay Rs. 1275.                                     | Re-employed from 26-4-1943.                                                                                                                            | Chief Commissioner Rs. 1200                                                                                             | Till February, 1948.                                                                                                    | Due to paucity of officers of the I. C. S. and other administrative services.                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 2. K. B. Syed Ahmed Shah.                | D. I. B.                                          | Do.                        | 3-11-1942                                                   | S. P., C. I. D. S. B. Rs. 850 S. P. Rs. 150.                         | Re-employed since 1-3-1946.                                                                                                                            | Assistant Director Rs. 920/13.                                                                                          | Till 31-10-1947                                                                                                         | Due to continued dearth of serving Police Officers.                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 3. R. B. Natesa Ayyar.                   | Do.                                               | Do.                        | 18-3-1946                                                   | D. C. I. O. Rs. 450 S. P. Rs. 100.                                   | Re-employed since 18-3-1946                                                                                                                            | C. I. O. Madras Rs. 800 (less pension) plus S. P. Rs. 200.                                                              | Till 17-3-1948.                                                                                                         | Due to continued dearth of Serving Police Officers.                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 4. R. B. G. J. Rege.                     | Do.                                               | Do.                        | 20-8-1946                                                   | D. C. I. O. Rs. 800 plus S. P. Rs. 100.                              | Re-employed since 7-9-46.                                                                                                                              | C. I. O. Bombay Rs. 1000 plus S. P. Rs. 200.                                                                            | For six months                                                                                                          | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 5. Mr. F. Goodwin                        | External Affairs                                  | Indian (Anglo Indian)      | 8-3-1946                                                    | Provisional Permanent Superintendent Rs. 720.                        | Extension from 8-3-46.                                                                                                                                 | Superintendent Rs. 760.                                                                                                 | One year and 24 days.                                                                                                   | In the interests of Public service.                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 6. R. S. Rajaram.                        | Do.                                               | Indian                     | 10-3-1946                                                   | Superintendent Rs. 800.                                              | Extension from 16-3-46.                                                                                                                                | Superintendent Rs. 800.                                                                                                 | One year                                                                                                                | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 7. Mr. Tara Chand.                       | I. & B. Deptt. (Dte. General A. I. R.).           | Do.                        | 21-1-1946                                                   | Dy. D. G. Rs. 1250                                                   | Extension from 21-1-1946.                                                                                                                              | Dy. D. G. Rs. 1250.                                                                                                     | Till 18-5-1947.                                                                                                         | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | The appointment is a responsible one and in the nature of a selection post for which an officer possessing administrative experience is needed. An officer is to be selected with great care. As such no question of overlooking the claims of junior men is involved. |
| 8. W. D.                                 | Deptt. of I. & B. (D. G., A. I. R.)               | Domiciled European.        | 13-12-1946                                                  | Assistant Station Engineer A. I. R., Calcutta Rs. 365.               | Extension from 13-12-1946.                                                                                                                             | Assistant Station Engineer A. I. R. Calcutta Rs. 365.                                                                   | One year                                                                                                                | Due to dearth of suitable technical staff. Steps have been taken to train up technical staff in All India Radio.                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 9. K. R. Syed Siddiq Hassan.             | Deptt. of I. & B. (D. G., A. I. R.)               | Indian                     | 5-5-1942<br>invalided by Medical Board re-tired on 11-6-37. | H. M.'s Consul, Kandhar Afghan-istan pay Rs. 800 plus L. A. Rs. 250. | Re-employed from 9-3-1942                                                                                                                              | Arabic Adviser C. N. O. A. I. R. pay Rs. 500.                                                                           | ....                                                                                                                    | Due to absence of any other suitable candidate.                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10. Captain R. 3 mith                    | Publication Div., I. & B.                         | European                   | 7-9-1944                                                    | Dy. Publicity Officer (Foreign) Pay Rs. 1150.                        | Was an Emergency Commissioned Officer when appointed on 1-7-1943. As all posts in this office are temporary, the question of extension does not arise. | Special Officer (Russian) on Rs. 1550 p.m. and are extended from year to year. The present sanction is up to 29-2-1948. | All the posts in this office are temporary and are extended from year to year. The present sanction is up to 29-2-1948. | In view of the exceptional knowledge of Russian language, culture and civilization and of the difficulty of finding any Indian to hold this post Major A. S. Shah has been allowed to continue to hold it. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 11. Major A. S. Shah                     | Publications Division, I. & B.                    | Indian                     | Not known from Army in 1937 Date of birth 21-8-1932.        | ....                                                                 | ....                                                                                                                                                   | Adviser on Middle Eastern Affairs Rs. 450.                                                                              | Temporary                                                                                                               | In view of his exceptional knowledge of the Middle East Countries and of their languages and difficulty of finding any Indian to hold this post Major A. S. Shah has been allowed to continue to hold it.  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 12. Miss. J. E. Copeland.                | Publications Division, I. & B.                    | European                   | 17-11-1943                                                  | ....                                                                 | Employed on 7-5-1945.                                                                                                                                  | Reference Officer Rs. 525.                                                                                              | Temporary                                                                                                               | Exceptional knowledge of matters relating to Women and Children. She was in charge of the Section Producing Publicity material for Women and Children.                                                     | She has been permitted to resign her post with effect from 15-4-1947.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

## STATEMENT

Officers on special duty appointed in the various Ministries of the Government of India as on the 1st March 1949.

| S. No. | Name of the Ministry                | Name of the officer on Special Duty       | Duties and functions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Salary                                                                    | Remarks |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (1)    | (2)                                 | (3)                                       | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | (5)                                                                       | (6)     |
| 1      | Ministry of Agriculture             | (1) Prof. G. S. Priolkar                  | To work out in consultation with the Provinces and States and insurance experts a detailed pilot scheme for the introduction of crop and cattle insurance in a representative selected area so as to provide reliable data on the basis of which more comprehensive scheme can be drawn up.                                                                                                      | Rupees 1,000 in the scale of Rs. 800-40-1,000-50-1,300                    |         |
|        |                                     | (2) Dr. A. T. Sen                         | These officers were trained in U.S.A. in soil conservation science.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Rs. 1,250 P. M.                                                           |         |
|        |                                     | (3) Mr. D. J. Gandhi                      | Their duties are—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | "                                                                         |         |
|        |                                     | (4) Mr. D. C. Kailash                     | (i) to advise the Government of India and the local or State Governments on all problems connected with soil conservation ;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | "                                                                         |         |
|        |                                     | (5) Dr. R. J. Kalamkar                    | (ii) to prepare and execute projects of soil conservation as and when the Central Government may desire; and                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | "                                                                         |         |
|        |                                     | (6) Dr. S. P. Raychaudhari                | (iii) to train people in soil conservation methods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | "                                                                         |         |
| 2      | Ministry of Commerce                | (1) Mr. K. S. Sankaranarayanan            | Codification and revision of the law relating to merchant shipping.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Rs. 1,300 P. M.                                                           |         |
|        |                                     | (2) Mr. S. Ramaswamy Ayyangar             | Work connected with the setting up of Government sponsored shipping corporations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Rs. 800 P. M.                                                             |         |
|        |                                     | (3) Mr. V. S. Ramaswamy                   | Revision and Rationalisation of Trade and Tariff classification of goods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Rs. 950 P. M.                                                             |         |
|        |                                     | (4) N. C. Choudhary                       | Revision and Rationalisation of Trade and Tariff classification of goods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Rs. 550 P. M.                                                             |         |
|        |                                     | (5) Mr. N. K. Mojumdar                    | Examination of the proposals regarding amendment of the Indian Companies Act.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Rs. 1,600 P. M.                                                           |         |
|        |                                     | (6) Mr. Lachhmi Narain Jorath             | Examination of the present system of control of contingent and other expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Rs. 680 P. M. plus S.P. Rs. 75                                            |         |
|        |                                     | (7) Captain H. L. Davis, R. I. N. (Retd.) | Member of the Merchant Navy Officers Training Committee which has been set up to enquire into the existing facilities for the training of Mercantile Marine Officers in India and to make recommendations for their expansion. He also advises the Ministry of Commerce on problems arising in the course of implementation of the recommendations made by the Merchant Navy Training Committee. | Rs. 2,750 P. M. (inclusive of R.I.N. pension).                            |         |
|        |                                     | (8) Mr. H. N. Vibhakar                    | To give training to officers selected for the Trade side of the Indian Foreign Service before sending them abroad.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | (8) Not fixed. Under consideration in consultation with Finance Ministry. |         |
|        |                                     | (9) Mr. M. A. Vellodi                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | (9) Rs. 600— in the scale of Rs. 540-30-690                               |         |
|        |                                     | (10) Mr. J. Coebie                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | E.B.—30-870 —40-950.                                                      |         |
|        |                                     |                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | (10) Rs. 540 in the scale of Rs. 540-30-690 E.B.—30-870 —40-950           |         |
| 3      | Ministry of Communications          | Mr. T. R. Maunton                         | Work connected with Overseas Communications Service and opening of a Telephone Factory in India.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Rs. 650 P. M.                                                             |         |
| 4      | Ministry of E.A. & C.R.             | (1) Miss Leilamani Naidu                  | Those of an Under Secretary to the Government of India.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Rs. 1,000 P. M.                                                           |         |
|        |                                     | (2) Mr. Hari Kishen Shargha               | Special work in the Central Cypher Bureau                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Rs. 590 P. M.                                                             |         |
| 5      | Ministry of Finance                 | Mr. P. V. R. Rao, I.C.S.                  | To assist the Economy Committee in their work.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3,000 P. M.                                                               |         |
| 6      | Ministry of Finance (Rev. Division) | Mr. S. A. L. Narayana Row                 | Work connected with technical matters relating to taxation and Estate Duty Bill.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Rs. 1,600 P. M.                                                           |         |

| 1                                                                                                                            | 2                       | 3                                                                                                        | 4                                                                                                       | 5                                                                                                                                                  | 6    | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|---|---|----|
| 13. Lt. Gen. Sir, Food Dept. European<br>Clarence A. Bird. (Sectt.)                                                          | 31-7-1944               | M. G. O. in India<br>Rs. 4000 p.m.                                                                       | Re-employed on<br>15-9-1944.                                                                            | R. F. C. N. W.<br>Region and<br>then Special<br>Commissioner<br>in the main<br>Secretariat on<br>12-11-1945.<br>(R.. 4000 in-<br>cluding pension). | Nil. |   |   |   |    |
| 14. Rai Sahib C. D. Do.<br>Mathur.                                                                                           | 1-10-1943               | Asstt. Accounts<br>Officer D. A. G. P. T.<br>Rs. 700 plus Rs. 50<br>as special pay.                      | Re-employed<br>22-9-1944.<br>Budret and<br>Acct. Officer<br>Rs. 810 (in-<br>cluding pension).           | Extended up to<br>30-4-1947 for<br>the present.                                                                                                    |      |   |   |   |    |
| 15. R. B. Jugal Do.<br>Kishore Khan.                                                                                         | 16-3-1942               | Dist. Traffic Super-<br>intendent. Rs. 950.                                                              | Re-employed on<br>1-8-1945.                                                                             | Deputy Director, Extended up to<br>Movement Rs. 30-4-1947.<br>1200 (no pen-<br>sion admissi-<br>ble to him).                                       |      |   |   |   |    |
| 16. Maj. General A. C. Do.<br>Arnold. (Provincial<br>Organisation).                                                          | 16-3-1946               | Military Attache,<br>Pakara, Turkey.<br>Pay not known.<br>(Military Pension<br>£ 1,100 per<br>annum).    | Re-employed on<br>19-11-45.<br>Rs. 2,500 (less<br>Military Pension<br>£ 1,100 P. A.,<br>£ 1,400 P. A.). | Extended up to<br>30-4-1947.<br>Rs. 2,500 (less<br>Military Pension<br>£ 1,100 P. A.,<br>£ 1,400 P. A.).                                           |      |   |   |   |    |
| 17. R. B. K. Sankiva Do.<br>Rao. Department of Indian<br>Labour (D. G. of Resettle-<br>ment and Employment).                 | 3-12-1942               | Textile Expert to<br>Government of<br>Bihar Rs. 1200.                                                    | Re-employed to<br>9-1-1946.                                                                             | Director Voca-<br>tional Training<br>Rs. 1,750.                                                                                                    |      |   |   |   |    |
| 18. Honourable S. K. Do.<br>Sinha, I. C. S. Food Dept. Do.<br>(Provincial Organisation).                                     | --                      | Private. In employ-<br>ment.                                                                             | Re-employed.<br>1-7-1944.                                                                               | R. F. C. Eastern<br>Region, Calcutta<br>Rs. 2,750.                                                                                                 |      |   |   |   |    |
| 19. K. S. Mohd. Do.<br>Ziauddin. Dept. of Labour<br>(D. G. of Resettle-<br>ment & Employment).                               | 30-11-1945              | Principal Madras<br>T. Centre,<br>Anantapur on<br>Rs. 1200 p. m.<br>(fixed).                             | Re-employed on<br>same pay same<br>Post & Admi-<br>nistrative Con-<br>stant. C. P.<br>R. Anantapur.     | Principal<br>Madras T. T.<br>Centre is re-<br>mained by the<br>F. P. S. C.<br>Rs. 1200 (fixed).                                                    |      |   |   |   |    |
| 20. Maj. F. J. Do.<br>Cuerton. European<br>Principal Govt.<br>Engineering School<br>Nagpur, Rs. 1,000.                       | Not known.              | Principal Govt.<br>Engineering School<br>Nagpur, Rs. 1,000.                                              | Re-employed<br>1-3-1948.                                                                                | Principal Almer<br>T. T. Centre<br>Almer. Rs. 600<br>plus F. P. S. C.<br>Military pension.                                                         |      |   |   |   |    |
| 21. K. B. Zafar Do.<br>Hussain Khan. Indian                                                                                  | 16-5-1946               | Pay Rs. 730 p.m.<br>P. E. S. (I. P.) on<br>deputation as Prov.<br>Publicity Recruiting<br>Officer, U. P. | Re-employed<br>from 16-5-1946.                                                                          | Pay Rs. 730 in-<br>clusive of pen-<br>sion. Re-<br>Public Re-<br>lations Officer,<br>U. P.                                                         |      |   |   |   |    |
| 22. R. B. Bishundeva Do. (Coal<br>Narayan Singh, Mines Welfare<br>B. A., O.B.E. Commissioner's<br>Organisation,<br>Dhanbad). | 16-3-44                 | Secretary Board of<br>Revenue, Bihar<br>Govt. on Rs. 20,000<br>per mensem.                               | Re-employed<br>from March<br>1946.                                                                      | Coal Mines Wel-<br>fare Commis-<br>sioner, Dhanbad.                                                                                                |      |   |   |   |    |
| 23. R. S. O. C. Do.<br>Nambiar. Commonwealth<br>Relations De-<br>partment.                                                   | 30-12-1945              | Superintendent Pay<br>Rs. 680.                                                                           | The question is<br>under consid-<br>eration.                                                            | Superintendent<br>Pay Rs. 720.                                                                                                                     |      |   |   |   |    |
| 24. R. S. K. S. Do.<br>Venkatarao. Do.                                                                                       | 7-3-1947                | Stenographer, pay<br>Rs. 600 special pay<br>Rs. 100 p.m.                                                 | Extension from<br>8-3-1947.                                                                             | P. S. to the Sec-<br>retary C. W. R.<br>Dept. Pay 25 days.<br>Rs. 600 provi-<br>sionally.                                                          |      |   |   |   |    |
| 25. Mr. C. P. Singer, Do. Asiatic<br>M. B. E. C. R. Deptt.                                                                   | 23rd Janu-<br>ary 1948. | Assistant Secretary<br>to the High Com-<br>missioner for India<br>in the Union of<br>South Africa.       | Re-employed<br>with effect from<br>24th January<br>1948.                                                | Second Assis-<br>tant Secretary<br>to the H. C. for<br>India in the<br>Union of S.<br>Africa<br>£ 600 P. A.<br>plus Pension<br>Rs. 400 p.m.        |      |   |   |   |    |

later from 31st  
May 1945 he  
has been ap-  
pointed as  
Principal Almer  
Centre.

The appointment  
was made pending  
selection of a  
suitable officer.  
F. P. S. C. He  
was already in the  
Dept. and was  
allowed to continue  
as no suitable  
candidate was  
available.

An I. C. S. Officer  
with 10-15 years  
service and ex-  
perience of coal  
mines was most  
suitable. But as  
such a person was  
not available a  
senior P. C. S. Offi-  
cer like Rai Bahadur  
B. N. Singh was  
the next choice.

The matter is  
under consid-  
eration. Public service.

Extension for  
one month and  
25 days.

Pressure of work in  
the office of the  
H. C. and non-  
availability of a  
suitable person to  
replace Mr. Singer.

| 1                                                  | 2                                                        | 3            | 4          | 5                                                      | 6                                                   | 7                                                              | 8                                         | 9                                  | 10                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 26. Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.).   | Education Dept. of the Imperial Archives Govt. of India. | Dept. Indian | 29-7-1945  | Director of Archives, Calcutta pay Rs. 1420.           | Contract extended for 5 years from 11-6-1944.       | Same Post pay Rs. 1460.                                        | 5 years Contract.                         | In the interest of public service. | Government to terminate the contract if owing to infirmity Dr. Sen is found unable to discharge his duties efficiently.                              |
| 27. K. B. K. M. Asadullah, B. A., F. L. A.         | Education Dept. Imperial Library, Calcutta.              | Do.          | 5-8-1946   | Librarian, Imp. Lib., Calcutta pay Rs. 1250 p.m.       | 2 Extensions from 6-8-1945 to 5-8-1946 to 5-8-1947. | Same                                                           | 2 years                                   | Do.                                | K.B. Asadullah was the only experienced Officer and he was needed for the purpose of shifting and re-settling the Library from one place to another. |
| 28. Mr. M. R. Coburn, C. S. I., C. I. E., O. B. E. | Military Finance Dept.                                   | European     | 9-3-1946   | Adtl. P. A. M. F. pay Rs. 3,000 plus £ 13-6-8          | Extension from 9-3-1940.                            | Same.                                                          | 7 years, 8 months and 27 days.            | Do.                                | Proceeded on leave preparatory retirement from 1-6-1947.                                                                                             |
| 29. Mr. P. N. Hardcastle, M. B. E.                 | Do.                                                      | Anglo-Indian | 27-10-1943 | A. F. A., M. F., pay Rs. 1250 p.m.                     | Re-employed on 1-10-1943.                           | Adtl. D. F. A., M. F. pay Rs. 966-11 plus Rs. 583-5 pension.   | THH 31-3-1943.                            | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 30. Mr. K. A. Joseph, M.A., M.B.E.                 | Military Finance Dept.                                   | Indian       | 21-3-46    | Adtl. D. F. A., M. F., pay Rs. 1550.                   | Extension from 11-2-46.                             | D. F. A., M. F., Rs. 1650.                                     | 2 years                                   | Do.                                | Mr. Joseph was to retire from 11-2-48 extension given from that date.                                                                                |
| 31. R. B. K. Nath                                  | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 2-2-47     | U. S., M.F.D. pay Rs. 1300.                            | Extension from 2-2-47.                              | Same.                                                          | 3 months                                  | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 32. R. S. M. N. Saha                               | Chief Controller of Supply Accounts.                     | Do.          | 16-12-1941 | D.A.C.S.A., pay Rs. 640; New Delhi.                    | Re-employed from 17-3-41.                           | Same.                                                          | Upto 31-3-1947                            | Do.                                | Retired on 17-3-1941.                                                                                                                                |
| 33. R. B. J. L. Sinha                              | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 1-7-1945   | D.S.C.S.A. Calcutta pay Rs. 850 p.m.                   | Re-employed from 5-8-1945.                          | Same.                                                          | 30-6-47                                   | Do.                                | Retired 6-6-1945.                                                                                                                                    |
| 34. Mr. F. W. Grindal, O.B.E.                      | M. F. D.                                                 | Do.          | 18-1-41    | Comptroller (Information regarding pay not available). | Re-employed from 18-1-41.                           | On deputation to M.F.D. 1650 + P. 683/15.                      | For so long as services required.         | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 35. R. B. Narayan-swami Ayyer.                     | Military Accounts Dept.                                  | Do.          | 15-1-41    | Dy. C. M. A. pay Rs. 1000 p.m.                         | Re-employed from 22-9-41.                           | D. F. C. M. A. O. & G/H pay Rs. 1000 plus Rs. 465/9 (Pension). | For so long as his services are required. | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 36. Mr. C. G. Mudaliar.                            | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 4-8-46     | Dy. C. N. A. pay Rs. 1050.                             | Re-employed from 4-8-46.                            | Same post pay Rs. 650 plus Rs. 400 (Pension).                  | Do.                                       | Do.                                | Served with 3 months Notice from 1-6-1947.                                                                                                           |
| 37. Mr. B. A. Inglet                               | Do.                                                      | European     | 4-5-42     | Chief Accountant Karachi Port Trust pay Rs. 1,800.     | Re-employed from 7-5-42.                            | Dy. C. N. A. pay Rs. 1075. P.m.                                | Do.                                       | Do.                                | Served with 3 months Notice from 23-2-47.                                                                                                            |
| 38. Mr. A. R. Rebello, O.B.E.                      | Military Accounts Department.                            | Indian       | 1-9-41     | Auditor of Accounts, Madras State Rs. 1800.            | Re-employed from 13-2-43.                           | Dy. F. C. M. A. Rs. 1150 + P. Rs. 716/10/8.                    | For so long as services are required.     | Public Interest                    | Served with 3 months Notice from 1-6-1947.                                                                                                           |
| 39. Mr. N. V. Gokley                               | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 24-5-45    | Dy. F. C. M. A. Rs. 760.                               | Extension up to 24-5-46 Re-employed.                | Same post Rs. 653 + P. Rs. 347.                                | So long as his services are required.     | In public Interest.                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 40. Mr. Chakravarti Vats.                          | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 3-2-41     | D. A. C. M. A. Rs. 730.                                | Re-employed 9-2-42.                                 | D. C. A. A. F. Rs. 6205/- + P. Rs. 53411/-.                    | Do.                                       | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 41. R. B. C. Kuppaswami Mudaliar.                  | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 1-7-43     | Dy. M. A. G. Rs. 1200 + Rs. 250.                       | Re-employed. 1-7-43.                                | D. M. A. G. (Addl.) + Rs. 1080 + Rs. 583/5/4 (P.).             | Do.                                       | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 42. Sardar Datar Singh.                            | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 16-3-45    | D. F. C. M. A. Rs. 760.                                | One year Extension Re-employed 16-3-46.             | Same post Rs. 472/7 + Rs. 377/9 (P.).                          | Do.                                       | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 43. R. S. R. V. Satche.                            | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 10-7-46    | D. F. C. M. A. Rs. 800.                                | Re-employed 10-7-46.                                | Same post Rs. 493 + Rs. 357 (P.).                              | Do.                                       | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 44. Raj Sahib J. C. Mukherjee.                     | Do.                                                      | Do.          | 15-2-43    | D. A. M. A. G. Rs. 950.                                | Re-employed. 20-2-43.                               | A.M.A.G. (Addl) 655/3 + 469/13 (P.).                           | Do.                                       | Do.                                |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 45. R. E. M. Bhasyam                               | Do.                                                      | Anglo Indian | 15-12-42   | D. A. C. M. A. Rs. 850.                                | Re-employed 23-6-43.                                | D. C. F. A. 650 + 425 (P.).                                    | Do.                                       | Do.                                | On leave pending termination his services with effect from 20-6-47 (Forenoon).                                                                       |

| 1                                             | 2                                                       | 3            | 4          | 5                                                                                               | 6                                         | 7                                                                                    | 8                                                                                                         | 9                                                                                                                                           | 10                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 46. Mr. G. F. Hearne                          | Military Accounts Deptt.                                | Anglo Indian | 13-3-42    | P. C. S. (Punjab) Rs. 850.                                                                      | Re-employed 28-12-43.                     | D. C. M. A. (Punjab) 585 + P. 425.                                                   | So long as his services are required.                                                                     | In public interest.                                                                                                                         | Served with 3 months' notice from 1-5-1947.                                                          |
| 47. Mr. A. G. Jacob, M.B.E.                   | Do.                                                     | Indian       | 4-9-42     | Dy. C. M. A. Rs. 1100.                                                                          | Extension 4-9-42 Re-employed from 4-1-44. | Same post in (Punjab) 800 + 583/6 (P).                                               | Do.                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                         | Ditto.                                                                                               |
| 48. S. D. Asron, M.B.E.                       | Military Accounts Department.                           | Jew          | 6-11-1943  | Dy. C. M. A. Rs. 860.                                                                           | Extension till 25-10-44 then Re-employed. | D. F. C. M. A. (O. & CH) 531/8 + 318/8 (P).                                          | Do.                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                      |
| 49. Mr. M. G. N. Mudaliar.                    | Do.                                                     | Indian       | 1-6-44     | Assistant D. G. M. S.I.R. Rs. 800.                                                              | Re-employed 1-12-44.                      | D. C. N. A. S. C. 640 + 180.                                                         | Do.                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                         | Ditto.                                                                                               |
| 50. R. S. S. S. Purank.                       | Do.                                                     | Do.          | 9-9-40     | D. A. C. M. A. Rs. 850.                                                                         | Re-employed 15-12-41.                     | A. F. C. M. A. (O. & CH) 575 + 425 (P).                                              | So long their services required.                                                                          | Public Interest                                                                                                                             | Ditto.                                                                                               |
| 51. Mr. Jivan Singh                           | Do.                                                     | Do.          | 29-9-44    | D. A. C. M. A. Rs. 640                                                                          | Re-employed 29-9-44.                      | A. F. C. M. A. (O. & CH) 501/11 + 298/5 (P).                                         | Do.                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                      |
| 52. R. S. T. C. Datta                         | Do.                                                     | Do.          | 23-3-44    | Dy. C. M. A. Rs. 920.                                                                           | Extension till 1-3-45 then Re-employed.   | Same post 653/5 + 446/11/1 (P).                                                      | Do.                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                      |
| 53. Mr. B. J. Suri                            | Do.                                                     | Do.          | 1-3-45     | Dy. C. M. A.                                                                                    | Re-employed 1-3-45.                       | D. C. A. A. F. 596/15 + (P) 453/1.                                                   | For so long their services required.                                                                      | Do.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                      |
| 54. K. B. R. B. Dadinatha.                    | Do.                                                     | Do.          | 27-7-42    | D. A. C. M. A. Rs. 850.                                                                         | Re-employed 22-6-42.                      | D. C. M. A. S. C. 575 + 425 (P).                                                     | Do.                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                      |
| 55. Captain J. J. Dolan, M.B.E.               | Do.                                                     | European     | 4-41       | Administrative Officer R. B. S & M. Rs. 1205.                                                   | Re-employed 13-8-45.                      | D. F. C. M. A. (O. & CH) Rs. 1050.                                                   | For so long as his services are required.                                                                 | In public interest                                                                                                                          | Served with 3 months' notice from 1-7-1947.                                                          |
| 56. Mr. G. N. Raugathan.                      | Do.                                                     | Indian       | 23-8-45    | Controller of Stores, Mysore State Rlys. Rs. 600.                                               | Re-employed 8-2-46.                       | A. C. M. A. S. C. 300 + 300 (P).                                                     | Do.                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                         | Served with 3 months' notice from 1-5-1947.                                                          |
| 57. Mr. M. J. Malik                           | Do.                                                     | Do.          | 14-4-46    | Dy. F. C. M. A. Rs. 800.                                                                        | Extension till 13-4-47.                   | Dy. F. C. M. A. Rs. 850.                                                             | One year                                                                                                  | Do.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                      |
| 58. Mr. M. M. Azam. (M.A.D.)                  | Do.                                                     | Do.          | 15-1-47    | J.C.M.A. N.C. Rs. 1620.                                                                         | Do. 15-1-47                               | On leave pending transfer to the Pension Est. Rs. 1620.                              | 6 months                                                                                                  | Do.                                                                                                                                         | Granted leave after the date of superannuation as his services could not be spared before that date. |
| 59. R. S. A. P. Banerji.                      | Do.                                                     | Do.          | 19-1-47    | C. A. M. R. C. Rs. 950/-.                                                                       | Do. 19-1-47.                              | On leave pending retirement.                                                         | 5 months and 18 days.                                                                                     | Do.                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                      |
| 60. K. S. Nazir-ul-Hasan.                     | Department of Health.                                   | Do.          | 14-1-47    | Asstt. Secy. pay Rs. 1100/-.                                                                    | Extension from 15-1-47                    | Same                                                                                 | As soon as suitable officer is available, or for one year which-ever is earlier.                          | In the public interest.                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                      |
| 61. Dr. K. T. Junsawal.                       | Port Health Deptt. Bombay.                              | Indian       | 4-6-41     | Assistant Director of Public Health in Burma Pay Rs. 1150/- (Rs. 200/- as lecturing allowance.) | Re-employed                               | Dr. Port Health Officer is appointed through the F.P.S.C.                            | Till suitable Officer is appointed through the F.P.S.C.                                                   | The cadre was sanctioned with effect from 1-3-46 and steps have been taken through the F.P.S.C. to appoint suitable candidate to this post. |                                                                                                      |
| 62. B. Gopala Krishna Prabhu.                 | Port Health Department, Cochin.                         | Do.          | 7-11-46    | Port Health Officer, Cochin, pay Rs. 900/- p.m.                                                 | Re-employed                               | Same post same pay minus Pension.                                                    | Six months                                                                                                | A serving suitable Officer was not available.                                                                                               |                                                                                                      |
| 63. Capt. J. M. Richardson, M.B.E. (Retired). | Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service. | Anglo Indian | 13-3-41    | Civil Surgeon Ho-Fangshad (C.P.) Pay Rs. 1000 p.m.                                              | Do. from 22-1-42.                         | Dy-Asstt. D.G. I.M.S. pay Rs. 1000/- p. m. minus Pension.                            | Upto 31-8-47                                                                                              | Clearing up of I.M.D. cases and completion of the Indian Medical Review.                                                                    |                                                                                                      |
| 64. Mr. Dev Datt                              | Ministry of Communications (Rly. Inspectorate).         | Indian       | 3-9-46     | Chief Government Inspector of Rly. Pay Rs. 3000/- p. m.                                         | Extension from 3-9-46.                    | Same post                                                                            | One year with the concurrence of the F.P.S.C.                                                             | Lack of experienced Officers and inability of the Rly. Board to provide Senior Officer.                                                     | Recruitment to the Rly. Inspectorate vice, Class I has to be made from I.R.S.E.                      |
| 65. Mr. G. W. Scriven                         | Ministry of Communications.                             | Anglo Indian | 24-9-45    | Government Inspector of Rly. (Junior rank) Pay Rs. 1,950/- p. m.                                | Re-employed from 21-1-47.                 | Same Post Same pay.                                                                  | One year subject to termination with 3 months notice.                                                     | Inability of the Rly. Board to make available the services of a suitable Officer.                                                           | Pension with the period of Re-employment.                                                            |
| 66. Mr. J. N. Desai.                          | Indian P. & T. Department.                              | Do.          | 19-10-1943 | A. E. T. Incharge of a Div. Rs. 775 p. m.                                                       | One year Extension from 19-10-43.         | Temp. post in the T. E. & W. S. Class II Pay Rs. 360/- p. m. plus Rs. 310/- Pension. | Extension for one year Re-employed up to 28-2-47 & further period is under consideration (Up to 31-5-47). | Acute shortage of Eng. Officers and dearth of experienced hands to replace him.                                                             |                                                                                                      |





| 1                                      | 2                                                                   | 3             | 4                                    | 5                                                                                                       | 6                                                                                                                | 7                                                                                                                     | 8                                                                                                                         | 9                                                                                                                                                                      | 10                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 81. Mr. M. P. Bhar-<br>gava.           | Forest Research<br>Institute,<br>Dehra Dun.                         | Indian        | 18-12-1946                           | Officer in-charge<br>paper pulp Section,<br>Rs. 1350 plus Rs.<br>150 Spl. pay.                          | Granted an ex-<br>tension from<br>19-12-1946.                                                                    | As in col. 5 . . . 3 years.                                                                                           |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                         |
| 82. Mr. J. F. Dastur.                  | Indian Agricul-<br>tural Research<br>Institute<br>New Delhi.        | Do.           | 11-9-1941                            | Mycologist to the<br>Govt. of Central<br>Provinces and Berar.                                           | Re-employed<br>from 31-3-1945.                                                                                   | Class I official-<br>ing head of the<br>Mycology Divi-<br>sion Rs. 755<br>pay Rs. 150<br>Spl. pay plus<br>pension.    | Re-employment<br>has been<br>allowed upto<br>31st March<br>1947.                                                          | Difficulties in getting<br>a suitable Officer to<br>hold charge of the<br>Division of Mycolo-<br>gy on the existing<br>scale of pay.                                   |                                                                                                                                         |
| 83. Mr. A. C. Uki.                     | Do.                                                                 | Do.           | 2-6-1946                             | Second Assistant<br>Agricultural Bact-<br>eriologist (now de-<br>signated as Asstt.<br>Soil Physicist). | Extension grant-<br>ed from 3rd<br>June 1946.                                                                    | Class II Rs. 410<br>p.m. scale of<br>pay (Rs. 200—<br>650).                                                           | For one year up<br>to 2nd June,<br>1947.                                                                                  | Extension granted to<br>complete the analysis<br>of soils to tide<br>over the period till<br>a suitable per-<br>son with knowledge<br>of soil physics is<br>recruited. |                                                                                                                                         |
| 84. Mr. Waladi Ram                     | Central Ground<br>Water Orga-<br>nisation Deptt.<br>of Agriculture. | Do.           | 28-2-1946                            | Assistant Engineer,<br>U. P. P. W. D. (I. B.)<br>Rs. 305.                                               | Re-employed<br>from the 17-3-<br>1947.                                                                           | Assistant Engi-<br>neer Rs. 450<br>p.m. (including<br>pension).                                                       | Re-employed<br>temporarily<br>pending selec-<br>tion of suitable<br>persons by the<br>F. P. S. C.                         | Due to scarcity of<br>experienced Assis-<br>tant Engineers.                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                         |
| 85. Rao Bahadur<br>Ram Chandra<br>Rao. | Bureau of Plant<br>Protection and<br>Quarantines.                   | Do.           | Retired on<br>the 11th<br>March 1941 | Junior Research<br>Entomologist pay<br>drawn Rs. 1036<br>p.m.                                           | Re-employed<br>with effect<br>from the 19th<br>Aug. 1946.                                                        | Deputy Dir.<br>(Quarantines),<br>Pay Rs. 1,200<br>p.m.                                                                | Sanction for<br>the re-employ-<br>ment of Rao<br>Bahadur Ram-<br>chandra Rao<br>was given up<br>to the 28th<br>Feb. 1947. | Re-employed in the<br>interest of public<br>service.                                                                                                                   | Action has since<br>been taken for<br>appoint an offi-<br>cer in this post<br>through the<br>Federal Public<br>Service Com-<br>mission. |
| 86. Rao Bahadur<br>C. Verma, M.B.E.    | Survey of India                                                     | Do.           | 8-5-1941                             | Additional Asstt.<br>Surveyor General<br>in G.C.S. Class I<br>Rs. 1,050 plus S. P.<br>Rs. 200.          | Extension of<br>Service from<br>8-5-1941.                                                                        | Assistant Sur-<br>veyor General<br>(Organisation<br>and Establish-<br>ment) Rs. 1,250<br>plus S. P. Rs.<br>200.       | Six months ex-<br>tension of ser-<br>vice from<br>1-3-1947.                                                               | In the interest of<br>public service.                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                         |
| 87. Mr. F. J. Grice.                   | Do.                                                                 | Anglo-Indian  | 20-10-1942                           | Superintendent Sur-<br>vey of India, Class I<br>Service Rs. 1,230.                                      | Re-employed<br>from 19-2-1945.                                                                                   | Superintendent,<br>Survey of India<br>Class I Service<br>Rs. 709/10/- in<br>addition to<br>pension of Rs.<br>520/6/-. | Re-employment<br>sanctioned for<br>3 months from<br>1-3-1947.                                                             | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                         |
| 88. R. S. D. N.<br>Banerjee.           | Do.                                                                 | Indian        | 25-12-1943                           | Superintendent Sur-<br>vey of India, Class<br>I Service Rs. 1,130.                                      | Extension of ser-<br>vice for one<br>year from 25-<br>12-1943 and<br>re-employed<br>from 25-12-44.               | Superintendent,<br>Survey of India<br>Class I Service<br>Rs. 1,230 (pen-<br>sion in abey-<br>ance).                   | Re-employment<br>sanctioned for<br>a further period<br>of one year<br>from 1-3-1947                                       | In the interests of<br>public service.                                                                                                                                 | Re-employment<br>subject to ter-<br>mination of one<br>month's notice.                                                                  |
| 89. Mr. J. L. Sehgal                   | Do.                                                                 | Do.           | 19-2-1944                            | Superintendent Sur-<br>vey of India, Class<br>I, Rs. 1,130.                                             | Re-employed<br>from 1-3-1944.                                                                                    | Asstt. Surveyor<br>General (Admi-<br>nistration) Rs.<br>1,130 (Pension<br>in abeyance).                               | Re-employment<br>sanctioned for<br>a further peri-<br>od of one year<br>from 1-3-1947.                                    | Do.                                                                                                                                                                    | Do.                                                                                                                                     |
| 90. Mr. N. N. Chakr-<br>butty.         | Do.                                                                 | Do.           | 29-3-1944                            | Superintendent Sur-<br>vey of India, Class<br>I, Rs. 1,230.                                             | Extension of<br>service for 6<br>months from<br>29-3-1944 and<br>re-employed<br>from 29-3-1944.                  | Superintendent<br>Class I (Exec-<br>utive officer<br>Hathibarkala<br>Rs. 1,230 (pen-<br>sion in abey-<br>ance).       | Do.                                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                         |
| 91. Mr. D. C. Puri                     | Do.                                                                 | Do.           | 6-11-1945                            | Do. Rs. 1,230                                                                                           | Extension ser-<br>vice for 6<br>months from<br>6-11-1945 and<br>re-employed<br>from 6-5-1946.                    | Supdt. Survey<br>of India, Class<br>I, Rs. 1,280<br>(pension in<br>abeyance).                                         | Do.                                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                                                    | Do.                                                                                                                                     |
| 92. Mr. A. F. Murphy                   | Do.                                                                 | Anglo-Indian. | 25-10-1946                           | Supdt. Survey of<br>India, Class I, Rs.<br>1,280.                                                       | Re-employed<br>from 25-1-1946.                                                                                   | Superintendent,<br>Survey of<br>India Class I,<br>Rs. 1,280 (pen-<br>sion in abey-<br>ance).                          | Re-employment<br>sanctioned up<br>to 30th April<br>1943.                                                                  | Do.                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                         |
| 93. Mr. I. J. Mendes                   | Do.                                                                 | Do.           | 10-4-1946                            | Chief Map Curator<br>(G. C. S. Class I),<br>Rs. 750.                                                    | Extension of<br>service from<br>10-4-1946 to<br>31-3-1946 and<br>re-employed<br>from 1-9-1946.                   | Chief Map Cura-<br>tor (G. C. S.<br>Class I) Rs.<br>775 (pension<br>in abeyance).                                     | Re-employment<br>sanctioned for<br>a further per-<br>iod of one year<br>from 1-3-1947.                                    | Do.                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                         |
| 94. R. S. R. B.<br>Mathur.             | Do.                                                                 | Indian.       | 18-6-1933                            | Extra Asstt. Super-<br>intendent Survey<br>of India, Rs. 800.                                           | Extension of<br>service from<br>18-6-1933 to<br>30-9-1933 and<br>re-employed<br>from 30-8-1943<br>of Rs. 403/4-. | Research Assis-<br>tant (in G.C.S.<br>Class II) pay<br>Rs. 400 in addi-<br>tion to pension                            | Do.                                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                         |

| 1                                                        | 2                                                  | 3      | 4             | 5                                                                                                                     | 6                                                                                               | 7                                                                                                                | 8                                                                                                                   | 9                                                                                   | 10                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 95. Mr. R. N. Hastr                                      | Survey of India                                    | Indian | 21-4-1944     | Extra Asstt. Supdt. Survey of India, Rs. 470, S. P. Rs. 94.                                                           | Extension of service from 31-10-1944 to 31-10-1944 and re-employed from 1-11-1944               | Officer-in-charge Admin. in Class II service of the Survey of India, Rs. 480 plus Rs. 100 (pension in abeyance). | Re-employment sanctioned for a further period of one year from 1-3-1947.                                            | In the interests of public service.                                                 | Re-employment subject to termination at one month's notice. |
| 96. Mr. J. B. Lal                                        | Do.                                                | Do.    | 11-9-1944     | Extra Asstt. Supdt. Survey of India, Rs. 570.                                                                         | Extension of service from 11-9-1944 and re-employed from 11-3-1945                              | Map Curator (G. C. S. Class II) Rs. 700 (pension in abeyance).                                                   | Do.                                                                                                                 | Do.                                                                                 | Do.                                                         |
| 97. B. S. H. C. Dey                                      | Do.                                                | Do.    | 11-12-1945    | Sub-Asstt. Superintendent on selection of Rs. 400 officiating as Extra Asstt. Supdt. on Rs. 410 S. P. Rs. 50          | Extension of service from 11-12-1945 and re-employed from 11-6-1946                             | Tidal Asstt. Rs. 460.                                                                                            | Re-employment sanctioned up to 28-2-1947. Further conditions proposed for one year.                                 | Do.                                                                                 | Do.                                                         |
| 98. M. J. F. Dastur                                      | Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. | Do.    | 11-9-1941     | Mycologist to the Govt. of C. P. and Berar.                                                                           | Re-employed from 31-3-1945                                                                      | Class I Officialing Head of the Mycology Divn. Rs. 755 pay, Rs. 150 Spl. Pay plus pension.                       | For 6 months from 1-4-1947.                                                                                         | Pending recruitment of Imperial Mycologist through F. P. S. C.                      |                                                             |
| 99. Mr. M. S. Chakrabarty, I.S.D.                        | Almer-Merwara Admn.                                | Do.    | 4-10-42       | F.A. to the Resident for Rajputana & Chief Commissioner Almer-Merwara Rs. 550 Spl. Pay Rs. 125.                       | Re-employed from year effect from 1-1-43                                                        | Financial Asstt. to the Chief Commissioner Almer-Merwara, pay Rs. 500.                                           | 31-12-1947                                                                                                          | Non-availability of suitable officers.                                              |                                                             |
| 100. R. S. Munshi Ked & N. H.                            | Do.                                                | Do.    | 30-6-46       | Extra Asstt. Com. Beawar, pay Rs. 580                                                                                 | Extension from 1-7-46                                                                           | Extra Assistant Comm. Beawar pay Rs. 580.                                                                        | Extension from 1-7-46 to 14-6-47                                                                                    | Do.                                                                                 |                                                             |
| 101. Mr. M. A.                                           | Do.                                                | Do.    | 18-1-45       | Judge small cause Court, Almer, pay Rs. 640.                                                                          | Re-employed from 13-7-45                                                                        | City Mag. Almer, pay Rs. 370/-                                                                                   | Re-employment has been permitted in his present post of City Mag. for a period of 6 months with effect from 13-1-47 | Do.                                                                                 |                                                             |
| 102. Mr. F. A. M. M. Almer-Merwara Education Department. | Do.                                                | Do.    | 19-2-47       | Head Master Govt. School, Kekri : pay Rs. 280.                                                                        | Extension from 20-2-47                                                                          | Head Master Govt. School, Kekri, pay Rs. 280.                                                                    | Extension from 20-2-47 to 15-5-47                                                                                   | Extension granted pending arrangements for the appointment of a suitable successor. |                                                             |
| 103. E. B. N. C. Ray.                                    | Legislative Department Secretariat.                | Do.    | 1-3-46        | Permanent Distt. and Sessions Judge, Arrah and Offg. Addl. Dy. Secy. Legsl. Deptt. Govt. of India, pay Rs. 1,825 p.m. | Retained in the post of Addl. Deputy Secy. Legsl. Deptt. as a re-employed pensioner from 1-8-46 | Addl. Dy. Secy. Legsl. Deptt. pay Rs. 1,825.                                                                     | For the duration of the temporary post of A.D.S. which has at present been sanctioned upto end of Feb. 1948.        | In the interest of public service.                                                  |                                                             |
| 104. Mr. N. C. Das.                                      | First Special Tribunal, Calcutta                   | Do.    | 1-3-44        | Addl. Distt. Judge (offg), pay Rs. 1,700.                                                                             | Re-employed from 14-8-44                                                                        | Member 1st Special Tribunal Calcutta, pay Rs. 2,000 minus pension.                                               | From 14-8-44 till the termination of the Tribunal.                                                                  | Was considered most suitable for appointment                                        |                                                             |
| 105. R. B. D. D. Dhawan.                                 | First Special Tribunal, Lahore                     | Do.    | 14-10-43      | District & Sessions Judge in the Punjab, pay Rs. 3,000.                                                               | Re-employed from 15-10-1943                                                                     | President Fr. Spl. Trib. Lahore, pay Rs. 3,000 p.m. minus pension.                                               | From 31-10-194 till the termination of the Tribunal.                                                                | Do.                                                                                 |                                                             |
| 106. R. S. R. A. N. Mukerji                              | First Spl. Trib., Lahore                           | Do.    | 26-7-45       | District & Sessions Judge in the Punjab pay Rs. 1,600 p.m.                                                            | Re-employed from 31-10-1945                                                                     | Member First, Spl. Tribunal, Lahore, pay Rs. 2,000 minus pension of Rs. 703/5 p.m.                               | From 31-10-45 till the termination of the Tribunal.                                                                 | Do.                                                                                 |                                                             |
| 107. Mr. S. B. Dhayle. I. C. N. (Retd.)                  | Second Spl. Tribunal, Calcutta.                    | Do.    | October, 1942 | Judge, High Court, Patna, Rs. 4,000.                                                                                  | Re-employed from 16-7-45                                                                        | President Second Spl. Tribunal Calcutta, pay Rs. 4,000.                                                          | From 16-7-45 till the termination of the Tribunal.                                                                  | Do.                                                                                 |                                                             |
| 108. R. B. G. R. Dey.                                    | Second Special Tribunal, Calcutta.                 | Do.    | 15-3-36       | Distt. & Sessions Judge, C.P. & Berar: pay Rs. 1,600.                                                                 | Re-employed with effect from 22-10-46                                                           | Member Second Spl. Tribunal, Calcutta Pay Rs. 2,500 minus pension.                                               | From 22-10-1946 till the termination of the Tribunal.                                                               | Do.                                                                                 |                                                             |

| 1                                                     | 2                                        | 3         | 4         | 5                                                                                                                                                        | 6                                                                             | 7                                                                                                                         | 8                                                                                                             | 9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 10                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 109 R. B. Ganja Nath                                  | Central Appeal Tribunal                  | Indian    | 10-11-42  | Judge of the High Court at Allahabad, pay drawn Rs. 4,000, p.m.                                                                                          | Re-employed with effect from the 1st Feb. 46.                                 | President pensions Appeal Tribunal & Members Central Appeal Tribunal, New Delhi, pay Rs. 2,500 p.m. exclusive of pension. | For the duration of the Central Appeal Tribunal which is anticipated to continue for about a couple of years. | Appointment made in pursuance of the Pensions Appeal Tribunal Rules, 1945 published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the late War Department No. 1770 dt. 19-11-45 which lays down that the incumbent of the post will be a retired Judge of a High Court in India.                                                      |                                                                                                               |
| 110. Mr. P. Appu Nair C.I.E. O.B.E. Barrister-at-law. | Pensions Appeal Tribunal, Madras         | Do.       | 10-6-44   | Secretary to the Govt. of Madras, with effect from the 6th Dec. 1946.] drawn Rs. 1,800 p.m.                                                              | Re-employed with effect from the 6th Dec. 1946.]                              | Chairman, Pensions Appeal Tribunal at Madras pay Rs. 1,750/- p.m. inclusive of pension.                                   | For the duration of the Tribunal which is anticipated to continue for about a couple of years.                | Appointment governed by the Pensions Appeal Tribunal Rules, 1945 which require that the person appointed should be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court in India. Mr. Appu Nair was also re-employed as O.M.G. Addl. Secy. and Draftsman in this Department from April to October, 1946 and was considered most suitable. |                                                                                                               |
| 111. R. S. V.S. Mudaliyar.                            | Ministry of Industry and Supply (Sectt.) | Do.       | 15-3-1946 | Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India. Rs. 1,050.                                                                                                           | Granted extension from 15-3-46                                                | Officer on special duty Rs. 1,100/-                                                                                       | Extension from 15-3-46 to 30-4-1947                                                                           | As Rao Sahib has had the necessary knowledge of the M.P. Secretariat and the D.G. M.P. Organisation, it was considered essential to continue him in service for winding up these organisations.                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                               |
| 112. Mr. G.E.A. Robertson.                            | D.G.I. & S.                              | European  | 25-2-41   | He retired voluntarily at the age of 45 years).                                                                                                          | Re-employed May 1943.                                                         | Asstt. Dir. of Stores, D.G. M.P. Storage Organisation, Calcutta, Rs. 600/- fixed.                                         | Re-employed from May 1943 to 30-4-1947                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                               |
| 113. Mr. C. Aaron.                                    | Do.                                      | Indian.   | 16-9-47   | Was on leave preparatory to retirement at the time of his appointment in Feb. 1944.                                                                      | Stores Officers D.G.M.P. Storage Organisation, Rs. 500/-                      |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | The Officer has not yet reached the age of 55 yrs. Moreover his services are required in the public interest. |
| 114. Rao Bahadur K. S. Chidappa.                      | Do.                                      | Do.       | 10-10-45  | Drawing a pension of Rs. 444/- p.m.                                                                                                                      | Re-employed from 11-10-40.                                                    | Officer-in-charge Govt. Port Timber Depot Cochin Rs. 456/- excluding pension.                                             | From 11-10-40 to 28-2-47.                                                                                     | Services terminated from 1-3-47.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                               |
| 115. Mr. R.C. Arbery                                  | Do.                                      | European. | 31-5-46   | C.I. (Met) Tatanagar Rs. 1,950/-.                                                                                                                        | Granted extension from 31-5-46.                                               | C.I. (Met) Tatanagar Rs. 1,950/-.                                                                                         | Extension from 31-5-46 to 30-5-47.                                                                            | In view of the important development in the work of Metallurgical Engineering, which is of a highly technical nature, the retention of Mr. Arbery was considered absolutely necessary.                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                               |
| 116. Rai Bahadur A. N. Banerji.                       | Do.                                      | Indian.   | 2-11-41   | Assistant Director (Admn.) I. & S. Dept. Rs. 1,050/-.                                                                                                    | Re-employed with effect from 13-6-42                                          | Administrative Officer Headquarters of the D.G.I. & S. (Inspection) Rs. 650 plus fixed pension.                           | Re-employed from 13-6-42 to 30-4-47.                                                                          | In the interests of public service.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                               |
| 117. R. S. Brinkworth.                                | Do.                                      | European. | 22-3-46   | A.I.O. (P & M) Calcutta, Inspection Circle Rs. 500/- (was on deputation to this Deptt. B.N. Railway where he held a permanent post of progress officer.) | Re-employed on A.I.O. (P & M) from the B.N. Railway with effect from 23-3-46. | Administrative Officer Calcutta Inspection Circle Rs. 500/- fixed.                                                        | Re-employed from 23-3-46 upto 30-6-47.                                                                        | Mr. Brinkworth is a very valuable officer and the only A.I.O. in the Department who is really experienced in Steam-Engines and Boilers. There are some important                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                               |

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

orders already taken in hand by him which are half way through in manufacture and it was therefore necessary to retain him in service till the end of June, 1947.

118. Mr. A.C. Gupta. Iron & Steel Indian. Control, Calcutta. 4-12-39 A.G.C.R. 3,000/- Re-employed with Price and Accrs. Officer effect from 18-6-42. From pay Rs. 1,600/- Re-employment sanctioned from 28-2-47. It has not been possible to replace Mr. Gupta by a Senior officer with experience and qualifications similar to those possessed by him.

119. Mr. L. Henshaw. Do. European. 1-2-43 Superintending Engr. Re-employed with Regd. Dy. Iron & Steel Controller, Madras, Circle, pay Rs. 1,800/- Do.

120. Mr. E.W. Sackett. Iron and Steel Anglo-Indian. Control, Calcutta. 3-10-1945 Assistant Superintendent (Transportation), E. I. Rly. Rs. 740/- Re-employed with effect from 29-5-49. Assistant Dir. (Transport) pay Rs. 450/- Do.

121. Mr. J. R. Harrison. Office of the European. Coal Commissioner, Calcutta. 25-2-42 C.M.E. Rs. 3,000/- Extension ser- vice from 25-2-42 to 24-2-46. Re-employed from 25-2-46 upto 29-2-46. In the interest of public service.

122. Mr. S.N. Banerji. Office of the Indian. Coal Commissioner, Calcutta. 7-10-45 A.O. D.C.C. (P) Extension of service from 7-10-45 to 30-9-46. Re-employed from 1-10-46 to 31-3-47. Owing to death of experienced Officers.

work in connection with the Coal Board and I.S. C.C.C.

123. Mr. J.S. Rogers. Do. European. 10-7-38 Resident Elect. Engineer, Kargali Rs. 1,000/- Re-employed with effect from 28-1-45. Re-employed from 28-4-45. The services of Mr. Rogers were essentially required in connection with the setting up of a second power plant at Giridih. It is difficult to get a substitute of his standing and experience on the pay given to him.

124. Mr. Roshan Lal. Textile Com- Indian. bay. 8-6-1946 Deputy Assistant Director Rs. 350. Granted extension from 8-6-1946. Deputy Assistant Director Rs. 375. From 8-6-1946 to the 7-6-1947.

125. Eng. Capt. J.E. Money (C.I.E. R.I.N. (Retd.)) European. 24-8-1941 Engineer Captain R.I.N., Chief Surveyor to the Govt. of India, Commerce Deptt. with effect from 24-8-1941. Re-employed 3-9-1942. Director of Ship-building and Repairs Rs. 2017 including allowances. War Works.

126. Mr. V.G. Rose. Do. Do. 16-3-1942 Chief Supdt. R.I.N. Office Bombay Rs. 650 plus free quarters. Re-employed 2-1-1943. Administrative Officer Pay Rs. 325 (pension Rs. 325 plus house allowance). Do. Services terminated with effect from 1-5-47.

127. Mr. Hans Raj. Newspaper Con- Indian. troller, Simla. 2-9-1945 Controller of News- print Rs. 1,050. Re-employed 2-9-1945. Controller of Newsprint Rs. 1,050. In the interest of public service.

128. Diwan Bahadur A. Naraswami Iyer. Transport De- Do. 15-8-1939 Special Eng. to the Govt. of Madras Road Development & Under Secy. to Govt. (Local Self Deptt.) Rs. 1,100 p.m. Re-employed 7-7-1945. Officer on Special Duty (Planning) Rs. 1,500. Employed on post war road development work. Re-attention in service was in the interests of public service.

129. Mr. B.L. Manchanda. Do. Do. 15-4-1941 Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Punjab, Rs. 790. Re-employed 24-7-1941. Assistant Consulting Engineer (Roads) Rs. 880 p.m. less pension of Rs. 321/4 p.m. Employed on post war road development work. Re-attention in service was in the interests of public service.

| 1                                         | 2                                                                              | 3            | 4                                                             | 5                                                                                                                                    | 6                                                                               | 7                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 8                                                                                                                                    | 9                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 10 |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 130. Shri<br>Ram                          | Transport<br>Department.                                                       | De-Indian    | 17-5-1941                                                     | Superintendent<br>800 p.m.                                                                                                           | Rs. Extension from<br>17-5-1941 to<br>30-4-1943 &<br>re-employed<br>thereafter. | Assistant Con-<br>troller of Motor<br>Transport, Rs.<br>1,000 p.m. (in-<br>cluding pen-<br>sion of Rs. 400).                                                                                           | Extension from<br>30-4-1943 and<br>re-employed<br>from 1-5-1943<br>to 30-6-1947.                                                     | In the interests of<br>public service.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |
| 131. Mr. A. G. Mills.<br>C.I.E.           | Port of Cochin.                                                                | European     | 26-7-1946                                                     | Administrative Of-<br>ficer & Chief Engi-<br>neer Rs. 3,000 p.m.                                                                     | Granted an ex-<br>tension from<br>27-7-1946.                                    | Administrative<br>Officer & Chief<br>Engineer, Rs. 3,000<br>p.m.                                                                                                                                       | One year i.e. up-<br>to 27-7-47                                                                                                      | The extension was<br>given to him in<br>the interests of<br>public service and<br>in the view of the<br>fact that his long<br>experience in the<br>post would help to<br>solve many of the<br>complicated prob-<br>lems facing the<br>port. |    |
| 132. Mr. H. A. Fer-<br>nandez.            | Do.                                                                            | Anglo Indian | 24-7-1944                                                     | Assistant Eng. (Me-<br>chanical) Rs. 500<br>p.m. plus Rs. 75 p.m.<br>as special pay.                                                 | Granted exten-<br>sion 25-7-1944                                                | Assistant Eng.<br>(Mech.) Rs. 500<br>+ Rs. 75 spe-<br>cial pay.                                                                                                                                        | Upto 31-7-1947                                                                                                                       | The extension was<br>given in the view<br>of the dearth of<br>qualified experien-<br>ced Engineers.                                                                                                                                         |    |
| 133. Mr. K. J. Mc-<br>Neill, O.I.E., V.D. | Office of Re-<br>gional Control-<br>ler of Rail-<br>way Priorities,<br>Bombay. | European     | 12-7-1945                                                     | Regional Controller<br>of Railway Prior-<br>ities, Bombay Rs.<br>2,750 + £13-6-8.<br>O.S.P.                                          | Re-employed<br>from 13-7-1945                                                   | Regional Con-<br>troller of Rly.<br>Priorities, Bom-<br>bay Rs. 2,925.                                                                                                                                 | Upto 27-4-1947                                                                                                                       | The extension was<br>given in view of<br>the dearth of ex-<br>perienced senior<br>Railway Officers.                                                                                                                                         |    |
| 134. Mr. F. A. Coelho                     | Office of the<br>R. C. R. P.,<br>Lahore.                                       | Anglo-Indian | 20-8-1945                                                     | Rs. 620 p.m.                                                                                                                         | Re-employed<br>from 20-8-1945                                                   | Regional Con-<br>troller of Rly.<br>Priorities, La-<br>hore Rs. 650<br>in the scale of<br>Rs. 350-30-800.                                                                                              | Upto 29-2-1948                                                                                                                       | The extension was<br>given in view of<br>the dearth of ex-<br>perienced Rly. Offi-<br>cers.                                                                                                                                                 |    |
| 135. E. B. T. Ramana-<br>than Iyer.       | Office of R.C.R.<br>P. Madras                                                  | Indian       | 1-1-1939                                                      | Rs. 560                                                                                                                              | Re-employed<br>from 22-12-1942                                                  | Assistant Re-<br>gional Con-<br>troller of Rly.<br>Priorities, Mad-<br>ras Rs. 750<br>in the scale of<br>Rs. 550-50-750.                                                                               | Upto 29-2-1948                                                                                                                       | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
| 136. Mr. B. M. Sule.                      | Indian Audit<br>Department                                                     | Do.          | 31-3-1946<br>but retired<br>with effect<br>from 1-1-46        | A. A. O. 605.                                                                                                                        | Re-employed<br>from 1-1-1946                                                    | A. A. O. 420                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2 years                                                                                                                              | In the interests of<br>public service.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |
| 137. Mr. S. Godh                          | Do.                                                                            | Do.          | 20-11-1945                                                    | A. A. O. 710                                                                                                                         | Re-employed<br>from 20-11-1945                                                  | A. A. O. 420                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1½ years                                                                                                                             | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
| 138. Mr. Beni Ram                         | Do.                                                                            | Do.          | 20-8-1945<br>but re-<br>tired with<br>effect from<br>1-8-1945 | A. A. O. 675.                                                                                                                        | Re-employed<br>from 1-8-1945                                                    | A. A. O. 420                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2 years                                                                                                                              | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
| 139. Mr. Dharam<br>Kishore                | Do.                                                                            | Do.          | 10-11-1945                                                    | A. A. O. 605.                                                                                                                        | Re-employed<br>from 10-11-1945                                                  | A. A. O. 409                                                                                                                                                                                           | 6 months                                                                                                                             | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
| 140. Mr. C. G. Hoyle                      | Lahore Mint                                                                    | European     | 25-6-1942                                                     | Officiating Head<br>Engineer, Calcutta<br>Mint at Rs. 680<br>p.m. in the scale of<br>Rs. 600-40-800                                  | Re-employed<br>from 1-10-1942                                                   | Works Manager,<br>Lahore Mint<br>Rs. 800 in the<br>scale of Rs. 600<br>40-800 plus<br>house rent<br>allowance at<br>1/5 th of pay.                                                                     | Uptil 30-9-1947                                                                                                                      | In the interest of<br>public service.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |    |
| 141. Mr. S. N. Bhakta-<br>charyye         | Calcutta Mint                                                                  | Indian       | 30-3-1942                                                     | Assistant Accounts<br>Officer in the A.<br>G.C.R.'s office Rs.<br>815 p.m.                                                           | Re-employed<br>from 22-6-1946                                                   | Officer on Spe-<br>cial duty at<br>Calcutta Mint<br>on Rs. 815 less<br>his pension<br>plus a special<br>pay of Rs. 800<br>p.m. plus Cal-<br>cutta com-<br>pensatory al-<br>lowance &<br>war allowance. | Do.                                                                                                                                  | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |
| 142. R. S. Tara<br>Chand                  | Finance De-<br>partment Re-<br>venue Division                                  | Indian       | 2-11-1945                                                     | Assistant Secy. in<br>the Branch Sectt.<br>of the Dir. General<br>of Supplies on a<br>substantive tem-<br>porary basis Rs.<br>1,100. | Re-employed in<br>C.B.R. from<br>25-4-46.                                       | Assistant Sec-<br>retary Rs. 1,150                                                                                                                                                                     | Re-employed for<br>the present up-<br>to April 1947.                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |    |
| 143. R. B. K.<br>Govindan Nair            | Directorate of<br>Inspection (In-<br>come tax)                                 | Do.          | 14-7-1946                                                     | Additional Director<br>of Inspection (In-<br>come tax) pay Rs.<br>2,100                                                              | Granted exten-<br>sion with effect<br>from 15-7-1946                            | Asst. Dir. of<br>Insp. (Income<br>tax) Rs. 2,200<br>p.m.                                                                                                                                               | From 15-7-1946<br>to 8-5-1947<br>further exten-<br>sion upto 8-11-<br>47 pay referred<br>to Federal<br>Public Service<br>Commission. | No other suitable<br>officer of the<br>requisite se-<br>niority and ex-<br>perience was<br>available.                                                                                                                                       |    |
| 144. W. R. Clarke                         | Custom House<br>Bombay.                                                        | European     | 1-11-1945                                                     | Offg. Asst. Collector<br>of Custom Rs. 775                                                                                           | Extension from<br>1-11-1945                                                     | Offg. Asstt.<br>Collector pay<br>Rs. 800                                                                                                                                                               | From 1-11-1945<br>to 31-12-1946                                                                                                      | Shortage of expe-<br>rienced officers.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |    |
| 145. E. B.<br>G. V. Padgucker             | Custom House,<br>Bombay                                                        | Indian       | 8-3-1946                                                      | Assistant Collector<br>of Custom pay Rs.<br>1,250                                                                                    | Extension from<br>8-3-1946                                                      | Assistant Collec-<br>tor pay Rs.<br>1,300                                                                                                                                                              | from 6-3-1946<br>to 7-7-1947                                                                                                         | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |    |

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| 146. S.S. Teja Singh      | Karsachi Customs House.   | Indian   | 15-4-1943  | Inspector of land customs, customs collector Upper Sind Frontier Pay Rs. 515-1 | Extension of land service 15-4-1943 to 30-6-1947                                       | Inspector land From 15-4-1943 to 30-6-1947                                | Shortage of experienced Officers.   |   |    |
| 147. Mr. D. P. Darwala    | Bombay Customs House      | Do.      | 7-6-1946   | Principal Appraiser Rs. 700                                                    | Extension from pay 7-6-1946                                                            | Principal app- pay to 6-6-1947                                            | In the interests of public service. |   |    |
| 148. Mr. D. H. Packer     | Central Excise Department | European | 3-10-1946  | Head-quarters Assistant Collector Rs. 900 + S. P. Rs. 150 p.m.                 | Extension                                                                              | Head-quarters Assistant Collector Rs. 800 + S. P. Rs. 150 p.m.            | Shortage of experienced Officers.   |   |    |
| 149. Mr. V.N. Ekhni       | Income-tax Department     | Indian   | 2-3-1947   | Assistant Commr. of Income Tax 1,300 p.m.                                      | Granted extension from 2-3-47                                                          | Assistant Commr. 3 months I. T. Rs. 1,300                                 | Do.                                 |   |    |
| 150. Rai Sahib V. T. Shah | Do.                       | Do.      | 22-4-1945  | Assistant Commr. of I. T. Rs. 1,000 p.m.                                       | Granted extension from 22-4-1945                                                       | Assistant Commr. 2 years of I. T. Rs. 1,100 p.m.                          | Do.                                 |   |    |
| 151. Mr. V. R. Akorkar    | Do.                       | Do.      | 27-3-1946  | I. T. O. Rs. 700 p.m.                                                          | Granted extension from 27-3-1946                                                       | I. T. O. Rs. 700 2 years                                                  | Do.                                 |   |    |
| 152. Mr. K. S. Jayakar.   | Do.                       | Do.      | 24-2-1944  | I. T. O. Rs. 450 p.m.                                                          | Granted extension for 3 years from 14-2-1944 and re-employed for a year from 14-2-1947 | I. T. O. Rs. 480 One year p.m. including pension.                         | Do.                                 |   |    |
| 153. Mr. Kriaban Singh    | Do.                       | Do.      | 18-2-1947  | Assistant Commr. of Income Tax Rs. 1,200 p.m.                                  | Granted extension for six months from 18-2-1947                                        | Assistant Commr. 6 months of I. T. Rs. 1,200 p.m.                         | Do.                                 |   |    |
| 154. Mr. J. T. Lee        | Do.                       | Do.      | 18-12-1945 | Income tax Officer of the Burma I. T. Deptt. Rs. 950 p.m.                      | Re-employed for a year from the date he took over. Orders issued on 12-3-1947          | I. T. O. Rs. 480 one year p.m. excluding pension from the Govt. of Burma. | Do.                                 |   |    |
| 155. Mr. V. P. Marudkar.  | Do.                       | Do.      | 10-6-1944  | Income Tax Officer, S. and P. D. Poonia Rs. 550 p.m.                           | Re-employed from 20-11-1945                                                            | Additional G. I. T. O. Poonia.                                            | Do.                                 |   |    |

|                                     |                                                                                   |              |           |                                                                          |                                                            |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 156. Mr. P.K. Shinda                | Income Tax Department                                                             | Indian       | 10-9-1945 | I. T. O. G. H. Q. Poonia Rs. 650                                         | Extension from 10-9-1945                                   | I. T. O. G. H. Q. Poonia Rs. 650                                                                       | Extension was sanctioned for one year up to 9-9-1946 & thereafter continued for a further year upto 9-9-1947                        | Shortage of experienced officers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                          |
| 157. Mr. R.Q. A. Asho               | N. East Frontier Agency                                                           | Anglo-Indian | 25-7-1946 | Commissioner of I. T. Bihar, & Orissa on Rs. 2,300 p.m.                  | Re-employed when he was on leave preparatory to retirement | Secy. to the Governor of Assam pay Rs. 500 p.m. in addition to his pension.                            | Re-employed because of his financial experience particularly required in connection with North East Frontier Agency Five Year Plan. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                          |
| 158. Mr. William Melkitojohn, B.Sc. | Do.                                                                               | European     | 5-11-1941 | Sr. Conservator of Forest, Bengal, on Rs. 2,625 p.m. plus O.P. £ 13-6-8. | Re-employed from 1-1-1946                                  | Forest Advisor, North East Frontier Agency Rs. 2,150 p.m. (minus) Rs. 750                              | Re-employed for purpose of carrying out investigations concerning the potential Forest Resources of the North West Frontier Agency. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                          |
| 159. Mr. M. R. R. R. Ben, M.B.E.    | Political Department Political agencies, Kilnspur and the Decan States Residency. | Isralite     | 10-6-45   | Rs. 700 p.m.                                                             | Re-employed                                                | Assistant Secretary Rs. 400 p.m.                                                                       | 4.1.47 to 29.4.47                                                                                                                   | No other suitable Officer was available                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Mr. Ramea was a pensioner of the Govt. of Bombay Province Civil Service. |
| 160. Rai Bahadur A. P. Dube         | RAJPUTANA AGENCY Govt of India Industries and C. S. Department.                   | Indian.      | 27-3-39   | Assistant Secretary Govt. of India Defence Department Rs. 1,200/- p.m.   | Re-employed with effect from 1.5.48                        | Director of Civil Supplies discontinued for Rajputana Scheme Rs. 1250/- (less which ever pension) p.m. | 29.2.48 or 29.2.48 or                                                                                                               | When the temporary post of D.C.S. was first created in Oct. 1945, the Resident considered it necessary to appoint an experienced person, possessing some states, as he had during his tour in India States to come into personal contact with high state officials and in most cases with the Rulers themselves. A retired official |                                                                          |



**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Trials would naturally be carried out by the Vaidis themselves.

#### JUBBULPORE SIGNALS SEPOYS MUTINY

\*1359. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons involved in the Jubbulpore Signals Sepoys Mutiny of February-March, 1946;

(b) whether a trial by court-martial took place; and

(c) if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to my answer to part (b) of Short Notice Question No. 75 asked by Ch. Ranbir Singh on the 8th April 1948.

(c) Seventeen persons were convicted on trial by court-martial. Fifteen of them were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one to three years, while the remaining two were dismissed from the Service. All those sentenced to imprisonment have since been released.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are these men who have been released, are they black-listed so far as future employment in any Government department is concerned?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Those who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment cannot be reemployed. Those who were discharged can be re-employed.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that the so-called mutiny took place during the troubled days of the I.N.A. trial and the R.I.N. revolt?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the date then wrong—February and March 1946?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I could not say definitely whether this mutiny took place during the I.N.A. trial.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the Jubbulpore or Mahakoshal Congress Committee actively defendend these mutineers?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have no such information.

#### WORKS OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES IN RAJPUTANA STATES

\*1360. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many valuable collections of old manuscripts, works of art and other antiquities in the Rajputana States, till recently in the custody of the respective State Governments, have been converted by some rulers into their private property; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) We have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Under the Instrument of Accession, have the Rulers been graciously permitted by Government to adorn their residences with some of these works of art and antiquities?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If they belong to them, they are allowed.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** This property which is under the State Government's custody, have the Rulers been permitted to adorn their residences with them?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member makes a difference between personal property and that of the State.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If the property belongs to the Ruler, he is allowed to keep it. If the property is State property, he is not allowed.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Sir, with reference to (a), is it the policy of the Government to allow some of these rare pieces or art and treasures to be sold out to foreigners, if they happen to be the private property of these Princes?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If it is private property, he is free to sell.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Sir, is it not necessary—I am not asking for action, but only want to know the policy of the Government—is it not . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right, but the honourable member is making a suggestion.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** No, Sir. I want information about the policy of the Government, about not allowing any of these treasures to be taken out of the country by any means.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### HOLDING OF MEETINGS AND DISTRIBUTION OF HANDBILLS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN SECRETARIAT

\*1361. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned the holding of meetings or distribution of handbills by Government servants within the Secretariat premises or adjoining lawns during or after office hours; and

(b) if so, whether the ban applies to bona fide activities of Unions or Associations of Government servants?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) There is no ban but previous permission of the authorities concerned is necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** I would like to put the Question No. 1362.†

**Mr. Speaker:** It will then come after the first round. Next question.

#### FORMATION OF NATIONAL CULTURAL TRUST

\*1362. **Shri Raj Bahadur:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what decision, if any, the Government of India have taken on the report and recommendations made by the Committee appointed to examine the proposal for the formation of a National Cultural Trust for India adopted by the Central Advisory Board of Education?

(b) Have any steps been taken to implement the said recommendations and if so, what progress has so far been achieved towards the formation and functioning of the National Cultural Trust?

(c) Have Government earmarked any funds for the furtherance of the proposal and if so, what is the amount so earmarked?

†Not reached during the question hour. Printed serially in the day's debate.—Ed. of D.

was therefore appointed with the approval of the Department on Industries and Supplies. That officer, however, voluntarily relinquished his post on May 1st 1946, when the present incumbent was appointed with the approval of the Industries and Supplies Department. No supersession of any claimant to the post was involved.

Non availability of suitable officers.

Company Com- 2 years.  
mandar Crown  
Representa-  
tive's Police  
pay 530/- S.P.  
150/- P. m.  
(pension held  
in abeyance)

Deputy Supdt.  
Police, U. P. on  
deputation in Bundi  
States as Inspec-  
tor General of  
Police. Pay Supdt.  
Police, U. P.  
Rs. 530/- p.m.

26-8-46

European.

Rajputana  
Agency.

161. Mr. G. T. Beer.

162. Mr. Wilnot  
Erran Pusey.  
18-10-46  
European  
(Claimed Non-  
Asiatic Domi-  
cile.)

Customs House,  
Calcutta.

163. Mr. C. G.  
Hoye, M.B.E.

Chief Inspector  
Rs. 675 p.m.  
Extension with  
effect from  
18-10-1946.

Chief Inspector For one year.  
Rs. 675 p.m.

In the interests of  
public service.

The Inspector cadre consists of 1 Chief Inspector and 12 Inspectors drawn respectively from the ranks of Inspectors and senior preventive Officers. At the time the extension was recommended there were 3 new/ appointed Inspectors and 4th acting

Inspector was appointed. Of the 8 confirmed and experienced Inspectors five held staff posts and only 3 were available for duties connected with shipping, which includes general supervision over work performed at the dock, jetty moorings and river moorings and collector and customs on duty on passenger's It was, therefore, necessary in the public interest to retain the services of the Chief Inspector in order to guide and assist the four new Inspectors.

Difficulty in obtaining suitable Engineering and in the interests of public service

Works Manager Up to 30-9-1947  
Rs. 350 p.m.  
including Rs.  
150 special  
pay

Re-employed on  
1-10-42.

Engineer Rs. 580  
p.m.

28-9-42 re-  
tired pen-  
sioner as  
Engineer.

European

Mint, Lahore.

164. Mr. C. G.  
Hoye, M.B.E.

Extra Assis-  
tant to the  
Honourable  
the Resident  
in Mysore  
Rs. 600 p.m.

Granted ex-  
tension for 3  
months from  
1-4-1947 to  
30-6-47.

Extra Assistant to  
the Honourable the  
Resident in Mysore  
Rs. 600 p.m.

1-4-47

Indian

Mysore Resi-  
dency.

165. Rao Sahib  
Raman Nayar.

Assistant House  
Rent or Ac-  
commodation  
Controller  
Rs. 550 + 166  
D. A. + 50  
p.m.

Re-employed  
from 1-3-47 as  
Asstt. House  
Rent and Ac-  
commodation  
Controller.

Deputy Supdt. of  
Police Rs. 975 +  
56 + 25 p.m.

20-2-47

Do.

Do.

166. Khan Bahadur  
M. K. Chida,  
M.B.E.

Do.

In the interests of  
public service.

| 1                                              | 2                                                       | 3                   | 4                                                                    | 5                                                                                                                                        | 6                                                                                                        | 7                                                                    | 8                                                            | 9                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 10               |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|                                                |                                                         |                     |                                                                      |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                          |                                                                      |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                  |
| 166. Mr. C. R. Batteraby.                      | Mysore Residency.                                       | European            | 3-5-46                                                               | Superintendent, Govt. Printing, Bengal; Rs. 1,200 + £25 O.P.                                                                             | Re-employed from 3-5-36 to 3-5-38.                                                                       | Secretary, Central Refugee Committee Rs. 200 p.m. + Rs. 35 D. A.     | ..                                                           | In the interests of public service.                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| 167. Lt.-Col. J. B. Stubbs.                    | Do.                                                     | Do.                 | Nov. 46                                                              | Dy. C.C.S. Rs. 1,211-11-0 exclusive of military pension from Rs. 723-5.                                                                  | Re-employed from 8-11-44 on release from military.                                                       | Deputy Controller of Civil Supplies Rs. 1,211-11-0 p.m.              | Post sanctioned for the duration of the Food Control Scheme. | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| 168. Mr. O. B. Windle I.P.                     | Do.                                                     | Do.                 | 20-7-39                                                              | D. I. G. of Police Rs. 2,150 p.m. + £13 6-0d O.P.                                                                                        | Re-employed from 26-12-46.                                                                               | Commissioner of Police Rs. 1,350                                     | Re-employed until retrocession.                              | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| 169. Mr. J. E. Pusey, I.P.                     | Do.                                                     | Do.                 | 16-5-41                                                              | D. S. P. Burma Rs. 1,335 p.m.                                                                                                            | Re-employed as Dy. Commissioner of Police from 11-6-42.                                                  | Sr. Dy. C. of P. Rs. 500 p.m.                                        | Do.                                                          | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| 170. Maj. A. W. Waters M.B.E.                  | Do.                                                     | Do.                 | 14-5-28                                                              | Major in RIASC C. O. No. 2, Main Supply Depot H.Q.; Nowshera & Brigades Supply Lines, Resalpur. Pay & Allowances Rs. 1,200 to 1,400 p.m. | Re-employed as Secy. with effect from 1-8-41 & as Dy. Commr. of Police (Trafic) with effect from 1-4-45. | Deputy Commr. of Police on Rs. 400 p.m.                              | Do.                                                          | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| 171. Mr. M. J. Smith.                          | Mysore Residency.                                       | Do.                 | 6-2-41                                                               | Inspector of Police, C. & M. Station. Drawing a pension of Rs. 150 p.m.                                                                  | Re-employed from 21-4-42.                                                                                | Assistant Commr. of Police Rs. 400 p.m.                              | Re-employed until retrocession.                              | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| 172. Mr. A. C. Hensman.                        | Do.                                                     | Indian Christian.   | 21-2-46                                                              | Dy. Supt. of Police Madras Rs. 600 p.m.                                                                                                  | Re-employed from 27-8-46.                                                                                | Assistant Commr. of Police Rs. 400 p.m.                              | Do.                                                          | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| 173. Mr. G. R. Hunter.                         | Do.                                                     | European Christian. | 16-4-45                                                              | D.P.I. C.P. & Berar Rs. 400 + £13-6-0 O.P.                                                                                               | Re-employed from 1-7-45.                                                                                 | Inspector of Schools Rs. 850.                                        | Three years on contract.                                     | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |
| 174. Mr. U. C. Das Gupta.                      | Defence Ministry.                                       | Indian              | May 1946                                                             | Temporary Superintendent Rs. 600 p.m.                                                                                                    | Extension                                                                                                | Temporary Rs. 640 p.m.                                               | 2 years.                                                     | Mr. Das Gupta was considered to be fit to continue in service and he was granted extension of service in view of his experience and the shortage of experienced men in this Ministry.                                    | Since, resigned. |
| 175. Sardar Sahib Ram Singh, B.A. I.L.B.       | Alr H.Q.(I)                                             | Indian              | 12-11-43                                                             | Temporary Superintendent on Re. 680 p.m.                                                                                                 | Re-employed with effect from 15-11-43.                                                                   | Officer Supervisor on Rs. 775 p.m.                                   | Till revision of establishment on 1st Oct. 1947.             | This Officer has been employed on his present duties for the past three years and his experience and qualifications fit him well for the job. There is no other individual available at present to take over his duties. |                  |
| 176. Khub Chand Baid.                          | Naval H.Q.                                              | Do.                 | 23-6-44                                                              | Officer, Supervisor Pay Rs. 1,000 p.m. in scale of 900-50-1,100.                                                                         | Re-employed 23-6-44.                                                                                     | Officer Supervisor N.H.Q. (Works Branch) Pay Rs. 1,050 p.m.          | 31-12-47.                                                    | Holding technical appointment of Staff Officer. In the present uncertain situation, it is not possible to recruit a replacement.                                                                                         |                  |
| 177. Mr. D. H. Leggett.                        | Dr. of Mily. Training General Staff Branch G.H.Q.       | European            | 4-10-46                                                              | Principal Abu Lawrence School Rs. 400 p.m.                                                                                               | Extension from 4-10-46.                                                                                  | Principal, Abu Lawrence School Rs. 400 p.m.                          | One year.                                                    | To enable him to qualify for pension pertaining to his grade.                                                                                                                                                            |                  |
| 178. Lt.-Col. I. R. Anderson, M.B.E., I.A.O.C. | Director of Mechanical Dev. General Staff Branch G.H.Q. | Do.                 | 28-5-43                                                              | Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Rs. 1250 p.m. + £30 S.O.P.                                                                             | Granted extension up to 28-5-47.                                                                         | Superintendent C.S.D.(W) Det. Begum-pet Rs. 1,650 plus £30 O.P. p.m. | Up to 28-5-47.                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                  |
| 179. Mr. B. N. Chopra.                         | Director of Technical Dev. Staff Branch G.H.Q.          | Indian              | Retired from service from G.H.Q. M.G.O. Br. with effect from 1-6-43. | Superintendent (Ty.) Officer Supervisor Rs. 950 p.m.                                                                                     | Re-employed with effect from 1-9-44.                                                                     | Ty. A.P. C.S.D. (W) Jabul-pore Rs. 440 p.m.                          | Until such time as his services are required.                | Serious shortage of experienced officers.                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |
| 180. Mr. C. M. Venk Gopal Mudalliar.           | M.E.S., Southern Command.                               | Do.                 | 17th June 1945 A.N.                                                  | Asst. Ty. Rs. 575 p.m.                                                                                                                   | Re-employed in the same grade with effect from 18th June 1945.                                           | Assistant Engr. Ty. Rs. 425 p.m.                                     | From 1st April 1947 to 1st June 1947.                        | Acute shortage of experienced officers in the M.E.S.                                                                                                                                                                     |                  |
| 181. Mr. P. G. Muthuswamy Iyer.                | Do.                                                     | Do.                 | 26th Sept. 1943.                                                     | Assistant Engineer P.W.D. (Madras) Rs. 510 p.m.                                                                                          | Appointed as Temporary C. E. on contract in the M.E.S. with effect from 18-4-45.                         | Temporary Civilian Engineer on contract Rs. 200 p.m. plus pension.   | For initial period of one year.                              | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                  |

| 1                                 | 2                                         | 3        | 4                                                                                       | 5                                                                           | 6                                                            | 7                                                                                                           | 8                                                                                                              | 9                                                                                                                                                        |                                                              |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 182. Rao Sahib<br>M. Sardari Lal. | Do.                                       | Do.      | Invalidated<br>out of ser-<br>vice (as an<br>S.D.O.) with<br>effect from<br>10-11-1939. | S.D.O. B/R<br>Permanent Rs. 190<br>p.m.                                     | Per-<br>manent Rs. 190<br>p.m.                               | Appointed as<br>C.E. in<br>contract<br>the M.E.S.<br>with<br>effect<br>from 15.4.1946.                      | Temporary En-<br>ginner on<br>contract Rs.<br>400 p.m.                                                         | For initial<br>period of one<br>year.                                                                                                                    | Acute shortage of<br>experienced offi-<br>cers in the M.E.S. |
| 183. Mr. A. David.                | M.E.S. Eastern<br>Command.                | Do.      | 2nd Janu-<br>ary 1947.                                                                  | A.C.R.E., E/M<br>Lucknow Rs. 800<br>p.m. plus Rs. 50<br>p.m. as charge pay. | Engaged on<br>contract terms<br>by notice on<br>either side. | A.C.R.E., E/M.<br>Lucknow Rs. 800<br>p.m. plus<br>as charge pay<br>& other admis-<br>sible allow-<br>ances. | For initial<br>period of one<br>year and ser-<br>vices continu-<br>ed under class<br>II of his agree-<br>ment. | A very capable<br>E/M officer who<br>is remarkably fit,<br>active and alert<br>for his age. Fit<br>for S.O.I.                                            |                                                              |
| 184. Mr. H. R.<br>Bhandari.       | Do.                                       | Indian   | 11th March<br>1946.                                                                     | A.C.R.E./B/R Bena-<br>res, Rs. 525 p.m.                                     | Holds no per-<br>manent<br>appointment.                      | Add. G.E. D/R,<br>Lucknow<br>Rs. 550 p.m.<br>with admissible<br>allowances.                                 | ...                                                                                                            | Is capable of hold-<br>ing an easy A. E.<br>job but should be<br>retired as soon<br>as younger men<br>with suitable ex-<br>perience become<br>available. |                                                              |
| 185. Mr. H. O.<br>Warburton       | M.E.S. Nor-<br>thern Com-<br>mand.        | European | 5th March<br>1947.                                                                      | Surveyor of Works<br>Rs. 625 p.m.                                           | Granted exten-<br>sion with<br>effect from<br>6-3-47.        | Surveyor of<br>Works at Rs.<br>625 p.m.                                                                     | One year                                                                                                       | Shortage of exper-<br>ienced qualified<br>officers.                                                                                                      |                                                              |
| 186. Lt.-Col.<br>H. B. Graveston  | Colonies<br>Department.                   | Do.      | 4-10-43                                                                                 | Deputy Dir. Mily.<br>Land & Cants<br>Rs. 1,950 p.m.                         | Re-employed<br>from 4.10.43.                                 | Military Esta-<br>tes Officer.<br>pay Rs. 2,208<br>p.m. (inclusive<br>of pension).                          | Up to 3-10-47                                                                                                  | Due to acute<br>shortage of officers<br>resulting from stop-<br>page of recruitment<br>during the war.                                                   |                                                              |
| 187. Jefferey,<br>Lt.-Col. H.F.   | Colonies<br>Department.                   | European | 17-4-44                                                                                 | Mily. Estates<br>Rs. 950 p.m.<br>from 1-4-46.                               | Officer.<br>Re-employed                                      | Military Esta-<br>tes Officers<br>(pay Rs. 2,288<br>inclusive of<br>pension).                               | Up to 31-3-48                                                                                                  | Due to acute<br>shortage of officers<br>resulting from<br>stoppage of recruit-<br>ment during the<br>war.                                                |                                                              |
| 188. Mr. Nandlal<br>Bery.         | Canit. Execu-<br>tive Officer<br>Service. | Indian   | 22-8-45                                                                                 | Executive Officer<br>Rs. 250 p.m.                                           | Granted exten-<br>sion from<br>22-3-45.                      | Executive Offi-<br>cer Rs. 250<br>p.m.                                                                      | Up to 31-3-48                                                                                                  | Do.                                                                                                                                                      |                                                              |

|                                    |                                                                    |        |                    |                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                              |                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 189. Rai Bahadur<br>A. C. Das.     | Department of<br>Works Mines,<br>and Power.                        | Do.    | 18-1-44            | Assistant Secretary<br>Rs. 1,150 p.m.                         | Granted exten-<br>sion of service<br>up to 31-3-45.<br>& re-employed<br>as Deputy Sec-<br>retary with<br>effect from<br>1-6-46.                                                                                       | Deputy Secy.<br>Rs. 1,400 (in-<br>cluding pen-<br>sion of Rs.<br>568/8/-).                   | Up to the end of<br>May 1948.                                 | In the Interest<br>of Public Service.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 190. Rai Bahadur<br>Bishambar Das. | Do.                                                                | Do.    | 21-3-46            | Assistant Financial<br>Officer Military<br>Pay Rs. 1,250 p.m. | Extension for<br>6 months from<br>21-3-1946 to<br>20-9-46 & re-<br>employed in the<br>same position<br>of the F.A.<br>M. F. from the<br>21-9-46. Ap-<br>pointed as<br>O.S.D. in the<br>W.M.P. Dept.<br>from 21-12-46. | O. S. D. Rs.<br>1,250 (includ-<br>ing pension of<br>Rs. 572 p.m.)                            | For six months<br>with effect<br>from 21-12-46.               | To deal with special<br>work.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 191. M. D. N. Wadia                | Department<br>of Works Mines<br>and Power.                         | Indian | 23-10-38           | Geologist Geological<br>Survey of India<br>Rs. 1,200 p.m.     | Appointed as<br>Advisor on<br>Mineral Devel-<br>opment in<br>the P. & D.<br>Dept. with<br>effect from<br>8-1-45. Trans-<br>ferred to<br>the W.M.P.<br>Department<br>along with<br>the post<br>from 5-7-1946.          | Advisor of Mine-<br>ral Dev.<br>Rs. 2,000 p. m.<br>including pen-<br>sion of<br>Rs. 433-5-4. | Up to the end of<br>Feb. 1948.                                | Transfer of work<br>relating to Mineral<br>Development from<br>the Planning and<br>Development<br>Department.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 192. Rai Sahib Bell<br>Ram.        | Office of the<br>Chief Inspec-<br>tor of Explo-<br>sives in India. | Do.    | 19th Dec.<br>1943. | Superintendent Rs.<br>400 p.m. plus S.<br>Pay Rs. 50 p.m.     | Granted exten-<br>sion of service<br>from year to<br>year with<br>effect from<br>20-12-1943.                                                                                                                          | Superintendent<br>Rs. 400 p.m.<br>plus special<br>pay of Rs. 50.                             | Present exten-<br>sion will ex-<br>pire on 19th<br>Dec. 1947. | Six Assistants from<br>the C.I.E.'s office<br>have been sent on<br>deputation to<br>other offices and<br>the loss of servi-<br>ces of the Super-<br>intendent is<br>apprehended to<br>react adversely<br>on the efficiency<br>of that office. The<br>extension has<br>therefore been<br>granted in the<br>interests of pub-<br>lic service. |

| 1                                            | 2                                                                 | 3           | 4         | 5                                                                         | 6                                                                                  | 7                                                                                                        | 8                                                             | 9                                                                                                                                                                                         | 10                                         |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 193. Mr. S. C. Majumdar, C.I.E.              | Central Waterways, Irrigation & Navigation Commission, New Delhi. | Do.         | 22-5-42   | Chief Eng. Bengal Irrigation pay Rs. 3,000 p.m.                           | Re-employed from 1-11-45.                                                          | Member (Waterways & navigation) pay Rs. 3,200 p.m. incl. pension.                                        | 2 years i.e. upto 31-10-47.                                   | Post being highly technical, it was not possible to secure the services from the active services. There is a general paucity of such experienced hands in the country.                    |                                            |
| 194. Mr. Mohanlal Ali                        | Central Waterways, Irrigation & Navigation Commission, New Delhi. | Do.         | 10-8-43   | Chief Eng. U.P. Provincial Irrigation pay Rs. 2,875 p.m.                  | Re-employed from 17-4-46.                                                          | Member (Irrigation) pay Rs. 3,000 p.m. incl. pension.                                                    | 2 years i.e. upto 10-4-48.                                    | Post being highly technical, it was not possible to secure the services from the active services. There is a general paucity of such experienced hands in the country.                    |                                            |
| 195. Rai Sahib Dalip Singh Mital.            | Do.                                                               | Do.         | Nov. 1944 | Assistant Engineer U.P. Irrigation pay Rs. 710 p.m.                       | Re-employed from 2-11-46.                                                          | Assistant Engineer U.P. Irrigation pay Rs. 380 p.m. excl. pension of Rs. 290 p.m.                        | 1 year i.e. upto 1-11-47.                                     | Post being technical it was not possible to secure the services from the active services.                                                                                                 |                                            |
| 196. Mr. Sheela                              | Dharam                                                            | Do.         | Dec. 1944 | S.D.O. Punjab Rs. 257 p.m.                                                | Re-employed as E.A.D. on 27-10-45 then as Asst. Engineer with effect from 27-9-48. | E.A.D. Rs. 290 p.m. incl. pension of Rs. 290 p.m. Asst. Engineer Rs. 315 p.m. & pension Rs. 114/6/- p.m. | Upto 26-10-47.                                                | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                            |
| 197. Mr. A. J. Cartland.                     | Signal Engineering.                                               | Do.         | 3-8-43    | Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 770 p.m.                              | Re-employed from 1-1-47.                                                           | Assistant Signal Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 770p. m.                                                      | 1 year or until each attain the age of 60 which ever is less. | Shortage of experienced Signal Engineer.                                                                                                                                                  |                                            |
| 198. Mr. E. J. Crossley.                     | Signal Engineering.                                               | Do.         | 30-1-43   | Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 800 p.m.                              | Re-employed from 31-1-47.                                                          | Assistant Signal Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 800.                                                          | 1 year or until each attain the age of 60 which ever is less. | Shortage of experienced Signal Engineer.                                                                                                                                                  |                                            |
| 199. Mr. C. E. Lench                         | Do.                                                               | Do.         | 25-8-44   | Do.                                                                       | Do. from 1-1-47.                                                                   | Do.                                                                                                      | Do.                                                           | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                            |
| 200. Mr. J. H. Hax                           | Do.                                                               | Do.         | 23-5-46   | Do.                                                                       | Do.                                                                                | Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 600 p.m.                                                             | Six months.                                                   | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                       | Death of experienced Engineering Officers. |
| 201. Mr. B. Ireland                          | Engineering                                                       | Non-Indian. | 5-1-44    | M. & S. Ry. Harbour & Dredging Master Kharagpur pay Rs. 650 + 50 p.m.     | Extension granted from time to time since 25-1-44.                                 | Harbour Dredging Master Kharagpur pay Rs. 650 + 50 p.m.                                                  | Upto 30-6-47                                                  | Such grant of extension has been necessary as no suitable Dredging Master is available to replace him. An indent has been placed on the P.P.S.O. for the recruiting of a Dredging Master. |                                            |
| 202. Mr. Sujjan Singh                        | Do.                                                               | Indian      | 20-6-46   | N.W. Ry. Assistant Engineer pay Rs. 590 p.m. (L.G.S.)                     | Re-employed from 1-1-47.                                                           | Assistant Engineer (L.G.S.) pay Rs. 525.                                                                 | Upto 14-8-47                                                  | Shortage of Engineering Officers.                                                                                                                                                         |                                            |
| 203. Khan Sahib Mahdum Alam.                 | Do.                                                               | Do.         | 1-3-47    | O.T. Ry. Assistant Engineer pay Rs. 450 p.m. Offr. pay Rs. 450 p.m. Offr. | Re-employed from 22-3-47.                                                          | Assistant Engineer pay Rs. 450.                                                                          | One year                                                      | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                            |
| 204. Mr. A. Cardoze, I.S.O.                  | Office of the I.T.C., Karachi.                                    | Do.         | 23-1-46   | Assistant I. T. C. Karachi pay Rs. 1,150 p.m.                             | Re-employed with effect from 24-1-46.                                              | Assistant I.T.C. Karachi pay Rs. 1,150 p.m.                                                              | 31-8-47                                                       | Administrative experience of Mr. Cardoze and difficulty in obtaining a suitable officer. Acute shortage of experienced and qualified officers.                                            |                                            |
| 205. Capt. (E) W. J. Lofton, C.I.E., R. I.N. | Ministry of Commerce.                                             | European    | 27-1-45   | Chief Surveyor with the Govt. of India pay Rs. 2,200 p.m.                 | Extension granted with effect from 27-1-45.                                        | Chief Surveyor with the Govt. of India pay Rs. 2,400 S. P. pay Rs. 250 p.m.                              | 27-7-47                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                            |
| 206. Mr. M.S. Hassan, M.R.E.                 | Office of the Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi.             | Indian      | 1-8-45    | Assistant Deputy Dir. General Post and Telegraphs Rs. 1,000 p.m.          | Re-employed with effect from 1-8-45.                                               | Licensing Officer Rs. 1,000 p.m.                                                                         | Period not specified.                                         | Usefulness and experience of Officer in the E.T.C. Work.                                                                                                                                  |                                            |
| 207. Mr. P. A. Rebello.                      | Office of the Ex-Trade Controller Bombay.                         | Do.         | Oct. 1943 | Principal Appraiser Rs. 850 p.m.                                          | Re-employed with effect from 15-2-44.                                              | Assistant E.T.C. Bombay Rs. 450 p.m. pension Rs. 392-14.                                                 | Period specified.                                             | Do.                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                            |
| 208. Rai Sahib L.N. Roy.                     | Office of the Tea Control-ler for India.                          | Do.         | 15-6-42   | Assistant Accounts Officer Rs. 745 p.m.                                   | Re-employed with effect from 9-10-44.                                              | Additional Fin. Asstt. to the Tea Rs. 400 p.m.                                                           | Retention proposed till 31-3-48.                              | Acute shortage of Accounts Officers.                                                                                                                                                      |                                            |

Pandit Sri Krishna Dutt Palival's Supplementary Question to Starred Question No. 1145 of 25th March 1947.

DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEMES

The boundary of the Ahata Kidara Scheme of the Delhi Improvement Trust is as follows:—

North

1. Northern edge of Service Road, Abadi Basti Harphul Singh.
2. Northern Boundary of Nazul Land.
3. Portion of Abdul Rashid's house.
4. Northern boundary of Nazul land upto south west corner of Bashiruddin's house.
5. Southern wall of Mohd. Shaji's godown.
6. Remaining portion of the godown of Shamusddin.
7. Northern boundary of Nazul land.
8. Gali Paharwali.
9. Northern boundary of Municipal land.
10. Gali Brahminan.
11. Remaining portion of the property of Ram Sarup Jat.
12. Southern wall of the Ahata Kidara Abadi.
13. Southern wall of Baraf Khana under the lease of K.S. Habibur Rehman.
14. Bara Hindu Rao Road.
15. Southern wall of the property of L. Atma Ram Chhote Lal.
16. Remaining portion of the property of Babu Lal Kishan Chand.
17. Mutiny Memorial Road.

East

1. Western wall of Police Station, Sadar Bazar.
2. Western wall of Mr. Bashiruddin's house.
3. Gali "Qasaban".
4. Portions of the houses of Mohd. Shafi.
5. Eastern edge of Municipal open land and street.
6. Remaining portion of the house of Haji Bashad.
7. Eastern edge of Nazul land.
8. Eastern edge of municipal land upto Ch. Rishal Singh's land.
9. Western wall of the house of Tej Singh.
10. Western wall of abadi Ahata Kidara.

South

1. Junction of East Park Road and Mutiny Memorial Road.
2. Vacant Municipal Committee's plot.
3. Kucha.
4. House of Mr. Siri Ram.
5. Kucha.
6. House of Young Friends.
7. Kucha.
8. Vacant plot of Municipal Committee.
9. House of Mr. Din Dayal Gupta.
10. Kucha.
11. House of Mr. Din Dayal Gupta.
12. Pucca Road in the North of New Idgah.
13. New Idgah Road.

West

1. Eastern wall of Ahata Kidara abadi.
2. Remaining portion of Makhu Misris temple and Dharamsala.
3. Eastern wall of Ahata Kidara abadi.
4. Eastern wall of Babu Lal Kishan Chand's property.
5. Eastern Park Road.
6. Western edge of service road model basti upto Bhoundoo Mal's house.
7. Kucha.
8. House of Mr. Joti Parsad.
9. Mutiny Memorial Road.
10. Western boundary of Mutiny Memorial Road and Nazul lands upto Zer Kothi Road.

Shri K. Santhanam's Starred Question No. 290 of 25th November, 1947.

NUMBER OF STATES ACCEDED TO INDIAN UNION HAVING LEGISLATURES AND RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS.

| S. No. | Name of State | Whether members of legislature are elected by non-official majorities                                                                                                                             | Whether State has responsible Ministers in their executive                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Whether State has Executive which consists entirely of responsible Ministers |
|--------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2             | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 5                                                                            |
| 1      | Baroda        | In a legislature consisting of 69 members, 37 are elected by territorial and special constituencies, 17 are nominated (16 non-officials and one official) and rest are <i>ex-officio</i> members. | Yes, The Ruler has granted full responsible Government under his aegis and set up a constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State. Pending the constitution of such an Assembly an interim cabinet consisting of popular representatives has been installed. | ..                                                                           |
| 2      | Manipur       | ...                                                                                                                                                                                               | Draft constitution not yet introduced.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | No.                                                                          |
| 3      | Benares       | No.                                                                                                                                                                                               | No.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | No.                                                                          |
| 4      | Tehri-Garhwal | Out of the 35 members, in the Assembly 20 are elected.                                                                                                                                            | No. Four Ministers nominated by the State Prajamaandal and a Chief Minister appointed by the Maharaja on the advice of the States Ministry are functioning.                                                                                                                                 | No.                                                                          |
| 5      | Jaisalmer     | All the members of the legislature are nominated.                                                                                                                                                 | Out of five in the Executive three are popular Ministers. Dewan is a man of Government of India's choice.                                                                                                                                                                                   | No.                                                                          |
| 6      | Cochin        | In a legislature consisting of 53 members, 38 are elected and the rest nominated by His Highness the Maharaja.                                                                                    | Yes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Yes.                                                                         |
| 7      | Travancore    | Yes                                                                                                                                                                                               | Yes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Yes                                                                          |
| 8      | Kolhapur      | Composition of the legislature not known.                                                                                                                                                         | Pending framing of a new Constitution, an Administrator nominated by the States Ministry is carrying on the administration.                                                                                                                                                                 | ..                                                                           |
| 9      | Jodhpur       | The Assembly shall consist of 52 elected members in addition to <i>ex-officio</i> members and nominated members.                                                                                  | The Council of Ministers consists of the Dewan President, 3 other Ministers selected by Maharaja and 4 popular Ministers including the Prime Minister. The Dewan is a nominee of the Central Government.                                                                                    | ..                                                                           |
| 10     | Bhopal        | Out of a total of 25 members, 16 are nominated and ten are elected. (Out of the nominated members, 14 are officials.)                                                                             | Out of five members, three are popular Ministers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | No.                                                                          |
| 11     | Tripura       | ...                                                                                                                                                                                               | Not yet introduced legislative reforms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ..                                                                           |
| 12     | Mysore        | Yes                                                                                                                                                                                               | Of ten Ministers, nine are elected and one (the Dewan) nominated.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | ..                                                                           |
| 13     | Cooch-Behar   | Nine elected and nine nominated members to the Council.                                                                                                                                           | Four Ministers of whom three Ministers are elected by the Council and the Chief Minister nominated by the Maharaja.                                                                                                                                                                         | ..                                                                           |

| 1          | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4 | 5 |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| 14. Jaipur | Out of a total strength of 125 in the Assembly, 120 are elected and 5 are nominated. Out of 51 in the Council 37 are elected and 14 are nominated.                                                                          | Executive consists of Dewan, nominated by Maharaja, four Ministers from Prajamandal party and two from Sardars party.                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |   |
| 15 Bikaner | Out of 32 members in the Raja Sabha, 29 are elected from general and special constituencies and three are nominated. All the 55 seats in the Dharasabha are filled by election from the general and special constituencies. | The Prime Minister and also the other Ministers (number not specified) are appointed by the Ruler subject to the condition that the Prime Minister shall be a person who enjoys the confidence of the Dhara Sabha and the other Ministers, shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. |   |   |

**NOTE : 1.** The information has been furnished only in respect of States which have not either joined in any of the Unions recently formed or merged in the adjoining British Indian Province. So far as Union States are concerned provision for the setting up of a Ministry responsible to the Legislature has been made in the covenants entered into by the Rulers.

*Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu's Starred Question No. 361, of 26th November 1947*

#### SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT FOR ILLEGAL SALE OF SALT BELONGING TO SUMADI SALT FACTORY.

After the death of T. C. Hariram the permanent lessee of the Sumadi Salt Factory, his five sons were allowed to operate independently, on five temporary licences. Manufacture went on in five different blocks, but as two of the five brothers namely M/s. Narmal Modi and Biswanath Modi, were absent at the time of storage, the salt produced there, was stored departmentally. Owing to salt scarcity in 1944 and 1945, the Factory Officer, Sumadi had to issue, under the orders of the District Collector, Ganjam, about 91,200 maunds of salt at cost price from the storage of M/s. Narmal Modi and Biswanath Modi. The action was taken under the cover of Defence of India Rules. A suit was filed by these two licencees, for execution order against Government of India and the issue was about payment of a compensation of Rs. 98,602-9-0 by the Central Excise Department. This was on the basis of a letter issued by the Sub-Judge Cuttack in 1946. A petition was lodged by the Government Pleader, Cuttack on behalf of the collector of Central Excise, Calcutta, requesting the withdrawal of the execution order. It was stated in the petition that the disposal of salt was effected under proper authority and there could be no claim of compensation by the plaintiffs.

The suit in the Sub-Judge's Court, Cuttack, has been dismissed. The Court has held that the execution against the Salt Department cannot proceed, as there is no judicial orders which can be executed. The Court has also ordered that each party will have to bear its own cost in the civil suit.

*Shri Mohan Lal Seksena's Starred Question No. 406 (d) of 27th November 1947.*

#### PROTECTION OF PROPERTY AND FUNDS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AT LAHORE.

All non-Muslim educational institutions that were in the West Punjab have been requisitioned by the Government of Pakistan. In the City of Lahore, except Dayal Singh College, which is being run by the same management, all educational institutions are now under the control of the Pakistan Government. The names of some of the important institutions taken over by the Pakistan Government are as follows:—

1. D. A. V. College, Lahore.
2. D. A. V. High School, Lahore.
3. Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore.
4. Sanatan Dharam High School, Lahore.
5. Sir Ganga Ram High School, Lahore.
6. Sikh National College, Lahore.
7. Sikh College, Gujranwala.
8. D. A. V. High School, Gujranwala.
9. Sikh College, Lyallpur.

10. D. A. V. College, Lyallpur.
11. Sikh College, Rawalpindi.
12. D. A. V. College, Rawalpindi.
13. D. A. V. High School, Rawalpindi.
14. Sanatan Dharam College, Sargodha.
15. Sanatan Dharam High School, Sargodha.
16. Dev Smaj College, Lahore.
17. Dev Smaj High School, Lahore.
18. Ganga Ram Medical College, Lahore.

Pakistan Government are not paying any rents for the buildings of educational institutions requisitioned by them. The Pakistan Government have not so far even assessed their rental value. It is not known when these buildings would be assessed. According to the West Punjab Protection of Evacuee Property Act 1948 rents for houses owned by non-Muslims who have migrated to India will be recovered by the Custodian, West Punjab, on behalf of the owners and deposited in their accounts.

*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 603 (d) of 4th December, 1947.*

#### PETROL CONSUMPTION IN AJMER-MERWARA

There are 90 motor vehicles in Ajmer-Merwara which are plying on the routes approved by the Provincial Transport Authority. Petrol was issued to all the vehicles holding permits. The names of the recognised bus routes in Ajmer-Merwara district together with numbers of vehicles holding permits are given in the following table:—

| Route                      | Number of vehicles |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Ajmer-Beawar               | 10                 |
| Ajmer Nasirabad            | 11                 |
| Ajmer Pushkar              | 10                 |
| Nasirabad Kekri Deoli      | 8                  |
| Mangaliawas Pisangon       | 7                  |
| Beawar Masuda Bijainagar   | 8                  |
| Ajmer Srinagar             | 3                  |
| Beawar Todgarh             | 5                  |
| Ajmer Kishangarh           | 6                  |
| Ajmer Nasirabad Bijainagar | 5                  |
| Nasirabad Beawar           | 10                 |
| Bandanwara Bhinai Kekri    | 3                  |
| Ajmer Kekri Bandanwara     | 4                  |
| Total                      | 90                 |

*Shri Raj Krishna Bose's Starred Question No. 856 of 12th December 1947*

#### WOMEN'S HOMES AND ORPHANAGES

(a) and (b). Following Homes for destitute women and children have been set up in the East Punjab:

- |                                                                                                       |                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sewa Sadan                                                                                         | } Jullundur.               |
| 2. Gandhi Vanita Ashram                                                                               |                            |
| 3. Sewa Sadan                                                                                         |                            |
| 4. Sewa Sadan                                                                                         |                            |
| 5. Gurukul (for boys only)                                                                            |                            |
| 6. Sewa Sadan                                                                                         | Gurdaspur                  |
| 7. Children Home (for Boys and Girls)                                                                 | Ferozepore.                |
| 8. Homes for Destitute women and children run by the United Council for Relief and Welfare, New Delhi | Panchkula (Ambala Distt.). |
| 9. Destitute Home                                                                                     | Ambala.                    |
|                                                                                                       | Simla.                     |
|                                                                                                       | Karnal.                    |
|                                                                                                       | Bhiwani.                   |

(c) Spinning has been introduced at the following places:

- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| (a) Gandhi Vanita Ashram | Jullundur. |
| (b) Gandhi Nagar Camp    | Jullundur. |

*Mr. R. K. Sidhwa's Starred Question No. 43 (a) and (b) of 31st January 1948 (transferred to 3rd February 1948.)*

#### REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT DURING 1947.

(a) A statement showing the names of the Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act during 1947 has been placed in the Library of the House.

(b) 3,199 companies have been floated and according to present information 2,646 have started functioning.



Mr. R. K. Sidhu's Starred Question No. 90 (c) of 3rd February, 1948.

## INDIAN AEROPLANE COMPANIES AND AIR MAILS.

## STATEMENT

Showing amounts paid to each Air Company for carriage of Mails during each Month in the year 1947.

| Name of the Company     | January                                                                         | February                       | March        | April         | May           | June          | July                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Air India, Ltd.         | 1,42,313 3 0                                                                    | 1,42,191 12 0<br>*1,43,191 0 0 | 1,44,822 2 9 | 1,44,101 5 11 | 1,47,272 11 9 | 1,45,799 14 5 | 1,43,506 14 0<br>*84,946 0 9 |
| Indian National Airways | 1,08,855 2 8                                                                    | 59,480 5 4                     | 54,166 10 8  | NIL.          | NIL.          | 88,798 10 8   | 97,070 10 8                  |
| Deccan Airways, Ltd.    | 2,412 0 0                                                                       | 5,172 0 0                      | 5,652 0 0    | 6,366 0 0     | 8,553 0 0     | 4,603 8 0     | 4,929 0 0                    |
| Air Services of India   | 1,963 8 0                                                                       | 1,791 4 0                      | 1,856 10 0   | 1,676 15 0    | 1,738 4 3     | 1,751 0 9     | 1,740 1 6                    |
| Ambica Airlines, Ltd.   | Service utilised from 7th July 1947—Amount paid for period from July to October |                                |              |               |               |               |                              |
| Mistri Airways          | Service utilised from 11th August 1947—                                         |                                |              |               |               |               |                              |
| Airways India, Ltd.     | ..                                                                              | ..                             | ..           | ..            | ..            | 897 5 6       | 5,507 11 9                   |
| Orient Airways          | ..                                                                              | ..                             | ..           | ..            | ..            | ..            | 2,468 0 0                    |
| Bharat Airways          | ..                                                                              | ..                             | ..           | ..            | ..            | ..            | 6 12 0                       |

| Name of the Company     | August       | September     | October      | November                   | December                  | Remarks.                                                                                 |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Air India, Ltd.         | 1,42,111 9 6 | 1,42,790 11 7 | 1,47,816 4 3 | 1,47,905 3 9<br>*3,742 2 9 | 1,48,638 8 0              | *Half yearly bill for excess carriage of mails.                                          |
| Indian National Airways | NIL.         | 27,083 5 4    | NIL.         | NIL.                       | 45,153 8 0<br>*98,844 2 4 | 0 Over 500,000 lbs. from 1st September 1946 to 27th February 1947.                       |
| Deccan Airways, Ltd.    | 4,890 0 0    | 5,853 0 0     | 10,479 0 0   | 8,539 8 0                  | 10,140 0 0                | From 1st March 1947 to 31st August 1947 and from 15th August 1947 to 30th November 1947. |
| Air Services of India   | 1,737 0 0    | 2,208 8 3     | 2,821 5 0    | 650 1 9                    | 2,365 8 4                 | Respectively.                                                                            |
| Ambica Airlines, Ltd.   | October.     | ..            | 323 4 9      | 106 12 0                   | 670 6 6                   | †Paid on behalf of Pakistan Government.                                                  |
| Mistri Airways          | 443 8 0      | 1,502 4 0     | 3,908 6 0    | 990 4 0                    | 8,278 8 0                 |                                                                                          |
| Airways India, Ltd.     | 6,650 8 9    | 5,519 0 0     | 4,308 14 0   | 2,543 4 0                  | 13,828 10 6               |                                                                                          |
| Orient Airways          | 3,333 4 0    | ..            | ..           | ..                         | ..                        |                                                                                          |
| Bharat Airways          | 6 12 0       | 93 11 0       | 5,745 1 0    | 3,105 14 0                 | 13,056 9 6                |                                                                                          |

*Shri Rohini Kumari Chaudhri's Starred Question No. 106 (a), dated 3rd February, 1948*

**LIME AND COAL FOR ASSAM BENGAL CEMENT COMPANY, LTD., AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS IN ASSAM**

The Government of Assam granted a lease to the Eastern Corporation Ltd., on 1st November, 1938 who subsequently transferred it to the Assam Bengal Cement Company. A copy of the lease is attached.

**SPECIAL LEASE FOR LIMESTONE QUARRIES**

**For Establishment of a Cement Factory**

This indenture made the fourteenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight between the Governor of Assam hereinafter called the "Lessor" (which expression shall where the context admits be deemed to include his successors in office and assigns) acting through the Deputy Commissioner Khasi and Jaintia Hills (hereinafter called the Deputy Commissioner) of the one part and the Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta hereinafter called the "Lessee" (which expression shall be taken to include its permitted assigns except where the context requires another or different meaning) of the other part witnesseth that in consideration of the rents and royalties and lessee's covenants hereinafter reserved and contained the lessor doth, hereby demise unto the lessee all the limestone situated in the lands measuring 594.40 acres known as Komorrah Quarries situated in British Sohar Sirdarship in Khasi and Jaintia Hills District as described in the Schedule I and delineated in the plan thereto annexed and therein coloured red (hereinafter called the said lands) to hold the same for a period of 20 years commencing from the 1st day of November 1938 ending on the 31st day of October 1958 for the purposes and subject to the terms and conditions set forth below namely:

1. The lessee shall have the right in and upon the said lands, to quarry limestone and to convert it into lime or cement and to do all acts necessary for the extraction of the limestone or the manufacture of the lime or cement including the erection on the said lands of buildings and plant required for these purposes and also to take lead and carry away over the said lands the limestone to be gotten as aforesaid and the cement to be manufactured and to dispose of such manufactured articles at his own will and pleasure.

2. The lessee shall as from the 1st day of November 1938 during the subsistence of this lease pay to the lessor during the first two years the certain half-yearly rent of Rs. 3,000 and thereafter the half-yearly rent of Rs. 16,000 the first payment of rent to be made on the 15th day of November 1938 for the period from 1st November 1938 to 30th April 1939 calculated at the said half-yearly rate of rent and the subsequent payments to be equal and to be made every half-yearly thereafter that is on the 15th day of November and May in each year. For and in respect of the rent so paid the lessee may in the period in respect of which the same is payable raise, manufacture, sell, and export from the said lands such aggregate quantity of limestone, lime or cement as at the rates in the next succeeding clause mentioned would produce for that period royalties equal in amount to the rent paid by the lessee but the said certain half-yearly rent as from the said 1st day of November 1938 shall always be paid notwithstanding that the quantity in fact raised or manufactured and exported may have fallen short of the quantity needed to produce the said royalties equal in amount to the rent.

3. Secondly the lessee shall pay to the lessor at such places and such manner as the Government may direct a royalty at the rate of Rs. 2 per 100 quarry maunds of limestone on all limestone extracted from the said lands over and above the quantity which the lessee by clause 2 of this lease is authorised to work in respect of the said certain rent:

Provided that the lessor shall at any time have the right to revise the rate of royalty when the profits of the company in any financial year as assessed to income tax (less however income tax paid in respect of such financial year) exceed 15 per cent. of the paid up capital of the company.

Six calendar months' notice of the said revision will be given by the Deputy Commissioner by registered letter addressed 11, Clive Street, Calcutta. Any doubt difference or dispute touching the said revision is hereby agreed to be within the provisions of clause 46 of this lease without prejudice to the generality of the said clause 46.

4. The lessee shall pay to the lessor Rs. 5,000 only annually during the period of the lease on November 15th starting from November 15th, 1938 as a protection fee. In consideration of this protection fee the lessor undertakes not to allow any person or company

any lease permit or prospecting license for limestone in the group of quarries as described in Schedule 2 and delineated in the plan thereto annexed and therein coloured blue called the Durgasil area without a condition in such lease permit or prospecting license that no limestone shall be used for the manufacture of cement.

In the event of any quarry in the Durgasil area not being worked the lessor may allow the lessee to work such quarries under the terms and conditions of working in force for this area.

5. Besides the above protection fee the lessee shall pay to the lessor annually the sum of Rs. 35,000 only for five years starting from the 15th day of November 1940 as a further protection fee so long as the total amount of limestone quarried by the lessee in a year does not exceed 22,00,000 maunds per year whether quarried in the area of this lease or elsewhere or obtained by purchase from other quarries in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills by the lessees. If however in any year the total amount of limestone converted into cement at the lessee's Sylhet Factory exceeds 22,00,000 maunds the lessee will be entitled to an abatement at the rate of Rs. 20 for every 1,000 maunds quarried in excess of 22,00,000 maunds and the lessee shall pay the sum of Rs. 35,000 less the abatement calculated on the basis hereinbefore mentioned. Limestone which is not converted into cement at the lessee's Factory in Sylhet District will not entitle the lessee to any abatement in the protection fee. The lessor in consideration of the said payment undertakes not to allow any person or company any lease permit or prospecting license for limestone in the whole of Khasi and Jaintia Hills District without a condition in such lease permit or prospecting license that no limestone extracted shall be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cement. The lessor will be empowered to terminate this agreement for the payment of a protection fee at any time after it has run for 5 years by giving six months' notice in writing by registered letter addressed to 11, Clive Street, Calcutta but the lessee will not be entitled to terminate this agreement during the currency of the lease except with the consent of the lessor.

6. The lessee shall purchase the existing works in the occupation of (1) Wahed Ali, (2) Haji Baitullah Md. Somad Ullah and Md. Arphan Ali, (3) Ka Rajebon and (4) Sylhet Lime Company Limited, Calcutta; the said works comprising buildings tramways and other materials and works situated on or appertaining to or connected with the quarry or parts thereof as at date of taking possession and entered in the annexed Schedule No. 3 and comprising also working faces in the occupation of the four parties aforesaid. In default of prices for any or all the aforesaid items being settled by agreement between the lessee and the party or parties concerned the lessee shall pay compensation at the Deputy Commissioner's valuation. It is also declared that without prejudice to the generality of Clause 46 below its provisions shall apply to any doubt difference or dispute arising from or connected with the Deputy Commissioner's valuation.

7. No workings shall be commenced or be permitted to be commenced by the lessee in or under the said lands at or to any point within a distance of 50 yards at or to any point within a distance of 50 yards from any trestle of the Cherra Chatak Ropeway Company's Ropeway. And on receiving notice in writing by registered letter addressed to 11, Clive Street, Calcutta from the Deputy Commissioner the lessee shall strengthen and support to the Deputy Commissioner's satisfaction and workings within the time specified by the Deputy Commissioner including any extensions granted by the Deputy Commissioner when in the Deputy Commissioner's opinion which shall be conclusive such strengthening and supporting is necessary for the safety of any aerial Ropeway. Such strengthening and supporting shall be carried out at the expense of the lessee if required in consequence of the lessee having worked within 50 yards of an aerial ropeway's trestles. In default of the work being done as aforesaid within the time limited by the Deputy Commissioner, and to his satisfaction the Deputy Commissioner shall be entitled to have the work done by any other party whom the Deputy Commissioner to be conclusive in this behalf, and the cost of the work including all incidental charges shall be recoverable as provided in Clause 45 below.

8. That the lessee shall pay any cesses or other local or special taxation which may hereafter be imposed by law in addition to the rent, royalty and protection fees payable as aforesaid.

9. The lessee will be bound to complete the erection in Sylhet District by 31st December, 1940 of a Cement Factory capable of an average output of 250 tons of cement a day. In default whereof his deposit will be forfeited as provided in the next following clause. The opinion of the Government of Assam as to the fulfilment of the conditions herein specified shall be conclusive.

10. That Rs. 10,00,000 deposited by the lessee on 24th September, 1937 as per Schedule No. 4 annexed herewith when applying of a limestone lease will be forfeited if there is a breach of Clause 9 but on erection of such Factory as provided in clause 9 preceding to the satisfaction of the Government of Assam, the deposit will be returned together with the interest accrued to it:

Provided that the lessee will pay all the expense incurred by the Government of Assam in satisfying themselves that the factory is as described in Clause 9 and will give the expert or officer engaged by the Government of Assam all facilities for inquiries.

11. That the lessee undertakes to have and keep his factory in full operation within a period of not more than one year after its completion. The lessee also undertakes not to suffer the factory to cease operation for a period of or periods aggregating 12 (twelve) months within any two calendar years unless caused to do so by cyclones, floods, storms, earthquakes or other occurrences beyond the lessee's control during the period that the protection described in Clause 5 is in force. On the lessee defaulting in either of the foregoing respects the lesser shall have the power of terminating the agreement described in Clause 5 notwithstanding that the agreement may not have run for as much as five years on the said default occurring.

12. That the lessee shall carry on operations in a proper and skilful manner unless prevented by unavoidable cause. Whether operations are carried on in a proper and skilful manner and whether cause preventing them from being so carried on is unavoidable will be determined by the Government of Assam.

13. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether operations are being carried on in a proper and skilful manner it shall be open to the Government of Assam to depute an officer on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner to report if operations are being carried on in a proper and skilful manner and if that officer reports that the operations are not being carried on in a proper and skilful manner the lease shall be liable to forfeiture or the penalties provided in Clause 38 below shall be deemed to be due to Government and the said penalties as well as any other sums due to Government shall be recoverable as provided in Clause 45 below. PROVIDED that at least one warning shall be delivered to the lessee by a registered letter addressed to 11, Clive Street, Calcutta before the lease is forfeited.

14. That the lessee shall at all times, during the said term keep or cause to be kept at an office to be situated upon or near the said lands correct and intelligible books of accounts upon such plan or principle and in such form as may be approved by the Government of Assam which books shall contain accurate entries showing from time to time (1) the area used for mining operations during each calendar month, (2) the quantity and selling price of all limestone was sold and exported from the said lands and of cement manufactured sold and exported therefrom and (3) the number of persons employed in the mines or works in or upon the said lands and the lessee shall also furnish free of charge to such officer and at such times as the Government of Assam may appoint true and correct abstracts of all or any of such books of accounts and such information and returns as to all or any of the matters aforesaid as the Government of Assam may prescribe and shall at all reasonable times allow such officers as the Government of Assam shall in that behalf appoint to enter into and have free access to the said office for the purpose of examining and inspecting the said books of accounts as to all or any of the matters aforesaid and to take copies thereof and make extracts therefrom.

15. The Government of Assam and any persons authorised in this behalf may enter the said lands and make over them any railway road tramway or aerial ropeway and may get from the said lands stone gravel earth and other materials for making maintaining and repairing such railways tramways and roads or any existing railways, tramways and roads may go and re-pass at all times over or along any such railways, tramways or roads for all purposes and as occasion may require.

16. The agents, servants and workmen authorised by the Government of Assam in this behalf shall be at liberty at all reasonable times during the said term to inspect and examine all mines and works carried on by the lessee in or under the said lands, and make surveys or plans thereof and the lessee shall with proper persons employed by the lessee and acquainted with the quarries and works effectually assist such agents, servants and workmen in conducting every such inspection examination or survey and shall afford them all information connected with the working of the quarries which they may reasonably require and also shall and will conform to and observe all orders and regulations which the Government of Assam or the Government of India as the result of such inspection examination or survey or otherwise may from time to time see fit to impose.

17. The lessee shall without delay send to the Deputy Commissioner a report of any accident which may at any time occur at on or in the said lands or any pit shaft or working therein.

18. Whenever the lessee shall find in the said lands any mineral or product other than the said limestone the lessee shall immediately report such discovery in writing to the Deputy Commissioner with full particulars of the nature and position of each find.

The lessee shall during the 12 calendar months next succeeding such discovery have the option of taking a mining lease for such minerals according to the rules prescribed for the grant of mining leases.

19. No building or thing shall be erected set up or placed and no surface operations shall be carried on in or upon any public pleasure ground burning or burying ground or place held sacred by any class of persons or any house or village site public road or other place which the Government of Assam may determine on public grounds to bring within this restriction nor in such a manner as to injure or prejudicially affect any buildings works, property or rights of others persons and no land shall be used for surface operations which is already occupied by persons other than the Government of Assam for works or purposes not included in this lease if any other land not so occupied is suitable and available for such surface operations.

20. The lessee shall not without the expression sanction of the Deputy Commissioner cut down or injure any timber or trees on the said lands but may without such sanction clear away any brushwood or undergrowth which interferes with any operations authorised by these presents.

21. The lessee shall observe all rules framed by the Government of Assam or by the Government of India to enable the limestone exported to be checked and will follow such procedure as the Government of Assam or by the Government of India may prescribe for the export of limestone.

22. The lessee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all damage or injury to person or property which may be done by or on the part of the lessee in exercise of the liberties and powers granted by these presents and shall at all times save harmless and keep full indemnified the lessor from and against all suits, claims and demands which may be brought or made by any person or persons in respect of or arising out of any such damage or injury.

23. The lessee shall exercise and enjoy the following liberties and powers subject to the terms and conditions hereinbefore and hereinafter contained.

- (a) Liberty, and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to make, maintain and use in the said lands any and all necessary works (and to use, maintain, deepen or extend any existing works of the like nature in the said lands).
- (b) Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to erect construct, maintain and use on or under the said lands any engines, machinery, plant, dressing, floors, furnaces (cooke-ovens), brick kilns, lime kilns, workshops, storehouses, bungalows, godowns, sheds and other buildings and other works, and conveniences and to use and maintain any existing works and conveniences of the like nature on or under the said lands.
- (c) Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to make any tramways, railways, roads and other ways in or over the said lands and to use maintain and go and re-pass with or without horses, cattle, wagons or locomotives over the same or any existing tramways, roads, railways and other ways in or over the said lands.
- (d) Liberty and powers for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to quarry and get stones, sand, gravel and other building and road materials and clay provided that the usual royalties are paid and to use and employ the same and to manufacture such clay into bricks or tiles and to use such bricks or tiles but not to sell any such materials bricks or tiles.
- (e) Liberty and power for or in connection with any of the purposes mentioned in these premises to appropriate and use any streams, water-courses, springs or water in or upon the said lands and to divert, stop up or dam any such stream or watercourse and collect or impound any water and to make, construct and maintain any watercourses, culverts, drains and reservoirs but not so as to deprive any cultivated lands, villages, buildings or watering places for livestock of a reasonable supply of water as before accustomed nor in any way to foul or pollute any streams or springs.
- (f) Liberty and power to enter upon and use a sufficient part of the surface of the said lands adjacent to any pits or works for the purposes of stacking, heaping or depositing thereon any produce of the works carried on under the liberties and powers mentioned in these premises.

24. The lessee paying the rents and royalties hereby reserved and observing and performing all the covenants and agreement herein contained and on the part of the lessee to be observed and performed shall and may quietly hold and enjoy the rights and premises

hereby demised for and during the term hereby granted without any lawful interruption from or by the lessor or any person rightfully claiming under him.

25. The lessee will exercise the liberties and powers hereby granted in such a manner as to offer no unnecessary or reasonably avoidable obstruction or interruption to the development and working of any minerals not included in this lease and will at all times afford to the lessor and to the holders of prospecting licenses or mining leases in respect of any such minerals or any minerals within any lands adjacent to the said lands reasonable means of access and safe and convenient passage upon and across the said lands to such minerals for the purpose of getting, working, developing and carrying away the same.

26. The lessee shall not enter into or make any arrangement compact of understanding whereby the lessee will or may be directly or indirectly financed or by or under which the lessee's operations of undertakings will or may be carried on directly or indirectly by or for the benefit of or subject to the control of any Trust Syndicate Corporation Firm or persons unless with the written sanction of the Government of Assam given prior to such arrangement compact or understanding being entered into or made and any or every such arrangement compact or understanding as aforesaid (entered into or made with such sanction as aforesaid) shall only be entered into or made and shall always be subject to an express condition binding upon the other party or parties thereto that on the occasion of a state of emergency of which the Government of Assam shall be the sole judge it shall be terminated if so required in writing by the Government of Assam and shall in the event of any such requisition being made be forthwith thereafter determined by the lessee accordingly.

27. (a) The lessee shall at all times during the said term remain or be a British subject or subjects or a British company or corporation registered incorporated or established in British India or the United Kingdom or some other part of His Majesty's dominions and of which at all times during the said term the Chairman or President or other persons occupying that or any similar position (if any) and the Managing Director (if any) and a majority of the other Directors (if any) shall be a British subject or British subjects and the Managing Agent or Managing Agent Secretaries or Secretary (if any) shall be a firm the majority of the members of which are British subjects and the Managing Agent or Managing Agent.....subjects an individual who is a British subject or a company in every respect answering the description and satisfying the conditions last hereinbefore contained and laid down as those to which the Company itself must as the lessee conform.

(b) The Local General Manager and not less than 90 per cent. of the local staff employed by the lessee shall at all time during the said term be a British subject or British subjects or a subject of a Khasi State and neither the lessee nor the said quarries and limestone shall at any time during the said term be or become directly or indirectly controlled or managed by any person, or persons who is or are not a British subject or subjects or a company in every respect answering to the description on and satisfying the conditions last thereinbefore mentioned.

28. The lessee shall as far as possible employ in all its operations within the Province *bona fide* at a natives of the province save that in so far as properly qualified candidates are not available from amongst them they can be recruited from outside the Province.

29. The lessee being a company or corporation shall report to the Government of Assam any alteration in its Memorandum or Articles of Association or in its constitution within 14 days after the same shall have been made and shall give two months' previous notice in writing to the Government of Assam of any intention or proposal to make any such alteration which might conceivably effect its British status or character and no such alteration shall be made unless the Government of Assam shall have previously consented thereto in writing provided always that the consent of the Government of Assam shall not be refused to any such alteration as aforesaid in the Memorandum and Articles of Association or the constitution of the lessee unless in its opinion such alterations shall be contrary to the cardinal principle laid down by the Government of Assam in respect of the said limestone that is to say that the lessee shall be and remain a British subject or subjects or a British company under British control.

30. If at any time during the continuance of this demise the said quarries and works shall become destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose of this demise by fire, earthquake, tempest, flood, violence of any army or mob or their irresistible force those presents shall at the option of the lessee be void. *Provided* that if the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of the lessee or the servants of the lessee shall not be entitled to the benefit of this provision. And provided also that if this lease shall become void for or by reason of any of the causes aforesaid it shall be without prejudice to the rights and remedies of the Government of Assam under or by virtue of these presents or otherwise to and for the recovery of any rent or royalty which may then remain unpaid or in respect of any breach which may have been committed of any the covenants herein contained on the part of the lessee.

31. Notwithstanding any other provision in this lease the lessee shall not be allowed to sell lime.

32. Notwithstanding any other provision in this lease the lessee shall not be allowed to sell limestone except that with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner limestone may be sold to the Sylhet Lime Co. Ltd. The Sylhet Lime Co. Ltd. shall be at liberty to purchase from the lessee such quantities of limestone as it may require provided that in the case of any quantity in excess of one lakh of maunds per annum the Sylhet Lime Co. shall not be entitled to purchase such excess quantity save with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner which may be withheld if in his opinion such permission would adversely affect the interests of other local limestone quarry holders.

33. The lessee shall if required to so furnish the Deputy Commissioner with a list of all agents, contractors, servants or workmen employed by him upon or in connection with the work which the lessee is authorised or bound to do under the terms of this lease; he shall not employ any person or persons whom the Deputy Commissioner by notice in writing addressed to 11, Clive Street, Calcutta shall require to be debarred from working in this undertaking.

34. The lessee shall furnish such reports and returns relating to output labour employed and other matters as the Government of Assam or the Government of India may from time to time prescribe.

35. The lessee shall furnish annually to the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills four copies of the balance sheet trading account revenue account and profit and loss accounts duly certified by the Auditors with the report of the Board of Directors.

36. That the said lands shall be subject to all existing rights of way and water and other easements.

37. If the lessee shall be desirous of taking a further lease of the said lands for a further term of 20 years and shall give six month's notice in writing of such desire to the Deputy Commissioner the lessor may renew the lease for such further term of 20 years upon such conditions as may be decided by the Government of Assam.

38. If the lessee shall at any time during the said term commit a breach of any condition of this lease it shall be lawful for the Government of Assam to cancel this lease and take possession of the said lands or in the alternative to receive from the lessee such penalty for the breach not exceeding four times the amount of the said twenty half-yearly rent as the Government of Assam may fix.

39. This lease is subject to all rules and regulations which may from time to time be issued by the Government of Assam or the Government of India regulating the working of the quarries and factory and other matters affecting the safety health and convenience of the lessee's employees or of the public whether under the Indian Mines Act or any Act of the Central or Provincial Legislature of otherwise.

40. The lessee shall have no claim against the Government of Assam for compensation or damages in respect of land having been included in his lease which has already been included in some previous lease but the lessee shall be entitled to proportionate reduction of rent due under Clause 2 in respect of any land covered by the lease which may subsequently be discovered not to have been available for leasing.

41. The lessee shall at the lessee's own expense erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair suitable boundary marks and pillars along the boundaries of the said lands according to the demarcation shown in the plan hereto annexed.

42. The lessor has the right to make surface roads and aerial ropeways over any block in the leased area or to otherwise utilise for public purposes any portion of such blocks.

43. The lessee shall not assign or underlet the said lands or any part thereof or the rights or privileges therein hereby granted or any of them without the previous written sanction of the Government of Assam and in the case of any such assignment or transfer sanctioned under this provision in the instrument thereof shall within 3 calendar months from the date of its completion be produced to the Deputy Commissioner and the sum of Rs. 50 paid to the Deputy Commissioner as the fee for registration thereof in his office:

*Provided* that the lessor shall not refuse to sanction the transfer under this clause from the lessee to the Assam Benagl Cement Co. Ltd.

44. Nothing in this lease shall be deemed to exempt the lessee his agents and employees from the consequence of breach of any law or rule in the areas under this lease. Failure on the part of the lessee his agents or employees to give necessary information or render assistance to the Government of Assam and to officers deputed in this behalf in accordance with the law for the time being in force may be followed at the discretion of the Government by the cancellation of this lease or alternative by recovery from the lessee of such penalty

[24TH MARCH 1949]

| (1) | (2)                                   | (3)                         | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | (5)                                                                                  | (6)                            |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 14  | Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation | (1) Mr. Bishambar Das       | Deals with (1) all matters relating to administration of the Ministry; (2) all questions relating to the residuary work of the disbanded organisation and camp of the Ministry; and (3) matters concerning offices of Custodians of Evacuee Property, Delhi and Ajmer and Officer-in-charge Missing Persons Enquiry and Search Service. | Rs. 1,250 P. M.                                                                      |                                |
|     |                                       | (2) Mr. Tara Chand          | All matters relating to rural rehabilitation and co-ordination of work in the Rehabilitation Wing of the Ministry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Rs. 1,550 P. M.                                                                      |                                |
| 15  | Ministry of States                    | (3) Mr. Kailash Chander     | Organisation regarding the atrocities committed by Muslims on non-Muslims                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Rs. 750 P. M.                                                                        |                                |
|     |                                       | (4) Mr. Mahesh Bihari Lal   | Fixation of Privy Purse of Rulers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Rs. 710 plus Rs. 100 S. P.                                                           |                                |
|     |                                       | (2) Mr. K. N. V. Nambisan   | Work connected with the integration of States                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Rs. 590 P. M.                                                                        |                                |
|     |                                       | *(3) Mr. K. Sankaran Nayar  | Winding up of the residuary work of the late Mysore Residency, Bangalore. Only officer there                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Rs. 500 P. M.                                                                        | *Likely to cease very shortly. |
|     |                                       | *(4) Mr. Kundan Lal Dutt    | Winding up of the residuary work of the late Kashmir Residency Office, Srinagar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Rs. 300 plus 35 S. P. for treasury work.                                             |                                |
|     |                                       | *(5) Mr. Govinda Menon      | Winding up of the residuary work of the late Madras States Agency.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Rs. 380 P. M.                                                                        |                                |
|     |                                       | *(6) Mr. T. Satyanarayana   | Winding up of the residuary work of the late States Agency (An officer now of the Orissa Government)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Rs. 100 S. P. only                                                                   |                                |
|     |                                       | *(7) Major R. S. Nag.       | Winding up of the residuary work of the office of the Agent General to the Government of India in Hyderabad (Deccan)                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Rs. 700 P. M. plus 100 S. P.                                                         |                                |
|     |                                       | (8) Mr. B. M. Buch          | Carrying out of a Comprehensive investigation in present land revenue administration of Kutch and the need and extent of reforming it.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Rs. 800 P. M.                                                                        |                                |
| 16  | Ministry of Transport                 | Mr. C. S. Anantapadmanabhan | In charge of the Economics and Statistical Section of the Roads Organisation; advises on the economics of road construction and road transport; collects and collates road and road traffic statistics; advises on road taxation and similar problems.                                                                                  | Rs. 950 P. M. in the scale of Rs. 750—50—1,000 plus a technical pay of Rs. 250 P. M. |                                |
| 17  | Prime Minister's Secretariat          | Dr. Gyan Chand              | To prepare the ground for the constitution of a Central Planning Commission for India. He is also concerned with the work of Inter-departmental co-ordination in Statistics and matters relating to economic affairs.                                                                                                                   | 2,750 P. M.                                                                          |                                |

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Mr. Tyagi, No. 1356?

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: It has already been dealt with; I do not want to put the question.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member does not want to put the question. Next question.

#### DISMISSAL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ON POLITICAL GROUNDS

\*1357. Shri Arun Chandra Guha: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of employees under the Government of India who were removed from their posts or dismissed from services on political grounds on police reports during the years 1940 to 1946?

(b) In how many cases has the ban been removed since September, 1946?

(c) How many of these have since been re-instated?

(d) Have those who have been reappointed, been given the benefit of continuity of service or have they been appointed as new employees?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (d). The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given to starred question No. 457, by Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir on the 17th February, 1949, and to paragraphs 11 and 15 of the Review of the activities of the Home Ministry, copies of which have been circulated to honourable members. Government have under consideration certain proposals designed to improve the procedure of reemployment and to resettle incidental matters including the question of continuity of service referred to by the honourable member.

#### SULPHONE THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

\*1358. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* that sulphetrone, a new drug, is having amazingly beneficial effects in the treatment of leprosy?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to try the same in India?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Government are aware of the use of sulphetrone and other drugs of the "sulphone group" in the treatment of leprosy.

(b) The All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference held in Calcutta in December 1948, passed a resolution that as Sulphone therapy has proved to be effective in lepromatous leprosy, this group of drugs should be made available at an economic price for the treatment of suitable cases and should be permitted to enter the country duty-free. The question is under consideration. The possibility of producing Sulphone drugs in India will also be considered.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Honourable Minister at any time consulted Ayurved experts or Vaidas about the treatment of this disease?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Vaidas are very frequently sending me samples of medicines for leprosy. But I have not had satisfactory proofs of the results of the treatment with their medicines.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have they been given a trial?

for the breach not exceeding four times the amount of the said half-yearly rent as the Government of Assam may fix.

45. Arrears of rent royalty either or both protection fees cesses due under this lease the cost of the work referred to in clause 7 preceding the penalties referred to in clause 13, 38 and 44 preceding and any other sums due to Government are recoverable as an arrear of land revenue :

Provided that the lessee shall pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all arrears of rent royalty protection fees cesses or other sums specified in the preceding part of this clause from the date the same fall due until the date of payment.

46. Whenever any doubt differences or dispute shall hereafter arise touching the construction of those presents or anything therein contained or any matter or thing connected with the said lands or the working or non-working thereof or the amount or payment of any rent or royalty reserved or made payable hereunder or the any other matter or question arising out of these presents the matter or question in doubt difference or dispute shall be decided by the Government of Assam whose decision shall be final and binding on the parties hereto.

In witness hereof the parties have set their hands the day and the year first above written.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi & Jaintia Hills for and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

C. A. HUMPHREY,

Deputy Commissioner, Khasia & Jaintia Hills.

Names and addresses of the witnesses :—

1. S. K. Gupta,  
Head Clerk,  
Office of the D.C. i/c Forests, K. & J. Hills.
2. Iscot,  
Head Assistant,  
Revenue Deptt., Shillong.

Signed and accepted by the authorised representative for on behalf of the Eastern Corporation Limited 11 Clive Street, Calcutta in the presence of

FOR THE EASTERN CORPORATION LTD.

P. MUKHERJEE,

Director, 14th November 1933.

Names and addresses of the witnesses :—

1. R. C. Das Gupta,  
Pleader, Shillong.
2. Asstt. Acctt.,  
Shillong Treasury.

True Copy.

Srish Kumar Gupta, 26th November 1933.

Head Clerk, Office of the D.C. i/c Forests,  
K. & J. Hills.

#### SCHEDULE 1.

Referred to preliminary clause of the lease.

| Name of village<br>Mauza District                                                                           | Description or<br>boundaries of<br>land                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Area in acres                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                                                                           | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3                                              |
| I. Komorah Quarries in British Noicobar. Sir-<br>dar ship in the District<br>of Khasi and Jaintia<br>hills. | South-east and South :<br>Commencing from a point at mile 43 on the<br>Cherra unji-Bholaganj bridge path about 200<br>yards southwest of the inspection bunga-<br>low at Thuriaghat the boundary is a straight<br>line in a southwesterly direction for a dis-<br>tance of 856 yards to the point where the | 594.40 acres as<br>per survey map<br>attached. |

1

2

3

said bridle path is cut by a trolly line; thence by the trolly line to where it ends about 360 yards west of where it passes under the Cherra-Chatak Ropeway Line; thence due west for about 860 yards to a dhip (pile of stones) at J 1 shown in the map attached hereto.

West:

From the last point due north for 1162 yards in a straight line to another dhip b 2.

North:

Thence due east for 2,655 yards passing about 51 yards north of trestle No. 11 of the Cherr-Chatak ropeway to a dhip erected at the point J3 as shown in the map.

East:

Thence in a straight line due south to the starting point about 427 yards.

Witnesses—

Names and addresses.

S. K. GUPTA,  
Office of the D.C. i/c Forests,  
K. & J. Hills.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills for and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

ISCOT,

Head Assistant,  
Revenue Department, Shillong.

C. A. HUMPHREY,  
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia  
Hills, 14th November 1933.

Witnesses—

Names and Addresses.  
R. C. DAS GUPTA,  
Pleader, Shillong.

Signed and accepted by the authorised representative or and on behalf of the Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

For the Eastern Corporation Ltd.,

Acctt. Shillong, Treasury.

P. MUKHERJEE,  
Director, 14th November 1933.

TRUE COPY.

SRISH KUMAR GUPTA,

Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commissioner,  
i/c Forests, Khasi & Jaintia Hills.  
26th November 1933.

## SCHEDULE 2.—DURGASIL AREA

Referred to in Clause 4 of the Lease

| Name of Village<br>Mauza District.                                                       | Description or boundaries of land.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Areas in Acres.                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                                                        | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 3                                          |
| II. Durgasil Quarries<br>West-Durgasil in the<br>District of Khasi and<br>Jaintia Hills. | Starting from a point marked by a pile of stones on the eastern bank of the Umsohrung-kew river in latitude $25^{\circ}11'12''$ longitude $90^{\circ}46'09''23''$ where the path from Borpunji to Bholaganj meets it about 100 yards north of the mouth of a small stream which flows into the Sohryngkew in a south-westerly direction the boundary runs in a straight line at a bearing of $206^{\circ}27'1,342$ yards to another dhip or pile of stones.<br><br><i>South:</i><br>Thence due east for 2,108 yards.<br><i>East:</i><br>Thence due north for 1,210 yards.<br><i>North:</i><br>Thence due west to the starting point. | Approximately 450 acres as per survey map. |

## Witnesses—

Names and Addresses.

S. K. GUPTA,  
Head Clerk, Office of the D.C.  
i/c Forests, K. & J. Hills.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy  
Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills for  
and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

C. A. HUMPHREY,  
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.  
14th November 1938.

## ISCOT,

Head Assistant,

Witnesses— Rev. Dept., Shillong.

Names and Addresses.

R. C. DAS GUPTA,  
Pleader, Shillong.  
Asstt. Acctt. Shillong Treasury.

Signed and accepted by the authorised  
representative for and on behalf of the  
Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive  
Street, Calcutta.

For the Eastern Corporation Ltd.

P. MUKHERJEE,  
Director, 14th November 1938.

TRUE COPY.

SRISH KUMAR GUPTA,

Head Clerk, office of the Deputy Commissioner  
i/c Forest, K. & J. Hills.

## SCHEDULE 3

As referred to in Clause 6 of the Lease

List of buildings tramways and other articles belonging to each Permit Holder

(1) Maulavi Wahed Ali Permit Holder

The face of the quarry measures 560 ft.

(a) Buildings and other works.

1. One Coolie line with C.I. Sheet Roof and mud walls measuring  $65' \times 10'$ .

## STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

2. One coolie line with C.I. Sheet Roof and mud walls measuring  $64' \times 17'$ .
3. One Cowshed with thatched roof in a dilapidated condition—condemned.
4. One small dwelling house with thatched roof and mud walls measuring  $18' \times 8'$ .
5. One Pucca Magazine with stone wall and C. I. Sheet Roof and measuring  $10' \times 7' \times 5'$ .

## (b) Tramways and Trucks.

1. Tram Lines with a total length of 2,800 ft.
2. Three Wagons in good running condition.
3. Three Wagons in unserviceable condition—condemned.
4. One Brake for Wagon.

## (c) Tools.

1. One Pin Hammer and two Pick Axes.
2. Fifty-four Jumpers.
3. Nine Hammers.
4. Two Wrenches.
5. One Jim Crow.
6. Three Spades, six Kudalis and ten Tamping Roads.

(2) Haji Baitulla, Md. Somad Ulla and Md. Arphan Ali

The quarry face measures 1,147 in length.

## (a) Houses and Buildings.

1. One office (with two rooms measuring  $25' \times 16'$  with porticos measuring  $5' \times 5'$  of C.I. Sheet Roof and plank walls.
2. One kitchen of C.I. Sheet Roof with  $\frac{1}{2}$  walls of C.I. Sheet Roof measuring  $13' \times 8'$ .
3. One coolie line of C.I. Sheet and mud walls measuring  $48' \times 10'$ .
4. One Pucca Magazine of brick walls and roof measuring  $9' \times 7' \times 9'$ .

## (b) Tramways and Trucks.

1. Tram line measuring 1,714 ft. in length
2. Two Wagons in good running condition.
3. One Wagon in unserviceable condition—condemned.

## (c) Tools.

1. Thirty Jumpers.
2. Twelve Hammers.

(a) Ka Rajebon Diengdok

The quarry face measures 720 ft. in length

## (a) Houses and Buildings.

1. One office room (with forge combined) with C.I. Sheet Roof and plank floor measuring  $16' \times 10'$ .
2. One coolieline with C.I. Sheet Roof measuring  $51' \times "$

## (b) Tramways and trucks.

1. Tramlines with mixed rails measuring 3,000 ft. in length.
2. Two Wagons in good running condition.
3. One Wagon in unserviceable condition.—Condemned.

## (c) Tools.

1. Twenty-one Jumpers,
2. Twelve Hammers,
3. One Jim Crow,
4. Three Wrenches, two Files, ten Wedges,
5. Three Tamping Rods and one Kudali,
6. Two Wooden Chairs and one Wooden bed stead.

The permit holder has also got one Magazine with pucca walls measuring  $10' \times "$  (at Bholaganj) about 1 mile from Komorrah.



## (4) Sylhet Lime Company

The quarry face measures 1,780 ft. as shown by the Contractor but the portion where actual work is being carried on measures 1,491 ft. only.

## (a) Buildings and other works.

1. One office room with C.I. Sheet Roof and mud walls measuring 15' x 12'.
2. One family quarter with thatched roof and mud walls measuring 26' x 18'.
3. One Cookshed (with godown and cowshed combined) with C.I. Sheet Roof measuring 28' x 18'.
4. One Chaukidar's quarter with C.I. Sheet and mud walls measuring 18' x 13'.
5. One coolie line with C.I. Sheet Roof and mud walls measuring 90' x 15'.

## (b) Tramways and trucks.

1. Tram lines with mixed rails measuring 3,440 ft. in length.
2. Six Tipping wagons in good running condition.  
Five Unserviceable wagons—condemned.
3. The permit holder have also got one Magazine measuring (9' x 6' x 9') at Panitola 11 miles from Komorrah.

## (5) Besides the above there are two houses belonging to Babu Phari Mohan Das contractor

1. A Thatched house measuring 20' x 11'.
2. A Kitchen (thatched) measuring 14' x 10'.

And any other stock which is considered by the Deputy Commissioner to be liable for compensation.

Witnesses.

Names and Addresses.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills for and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

S. K. Gupta,  
Head Clerk, Office of the C. X.  
i/c Forests, K. & J. Hills.  
Iscoit, Head Assistant,

C. A. HUMPHREY,  
Deputy Commissioner, Khasia and Jaintia Hills.

Revenue Department, Shillong.

Witnesses—

Name and Addresses.

Signed and accepted by the authorised representative for and on behalf of the Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

For the Eastern Corporation Ltd.,  
P. MUKHERJEE,  
Director, 14th Nov. 1932.

Acctt. Shillong, Treasury.

TRUE COPY.

SRISH KUMAR GUPTA,  
26th November 1938.

Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commissioner i/c Forests, Khasi and Jaintia Hills

SCHEDULE 4  
As referred to in clause 10 of the lease. Particulars of securities forwarded for safe custody to Shillong treasury in two covers.

| Official designation of Officer               | The name of the Lessee Depositor                         | Particulars of Notes |           |         | To what date interest has been paid | Remarks    |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------|
|                                               |                                                          | Number               | Per cent. | Loan of | Amount face value                   |            |
| Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills. | Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta. | 403098               | 3 1/2     | 1900-01 | Rs. 25,000                          | 29-5-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 404447               | "         | 1900-01 | 25,000                              | 29-6-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 332314               | "         | 1900-01 | 10,000                              | 29-6-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 342948               | "         | 1900-01 | 10,000                              | 29-6-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 235712               | "         | 1854-55 | 10,000                              | 29-6-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 401458               | "         | 1900-01 | 5,000                               | 30-6-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 417307               | "         | 1865    | 5,000                               | 1-5-1937   |
|                                               |                                                          | 404459               | "         | 1900-01 | 5,000                               | 30-6-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 404457               | "         | 1895    | 5,000                               | 30-6-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 405995               | "         | 1900-01 | 1,000                               | 1-11-1937  |
|                                               |                                                          | 407804               | "         | 1900-01 | 1,000                               | 30-12-1937 |

Total face value Rs. 103,000 (Rupees one lac and three thousand) only.

Signed and delivered by the Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills for and on behalf of the Governor of Assam.

Witnesses:—

Name and addresses

S. K. Gupta,  
Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commissioner i/c Forests, K. and J. Hills.

Iscoit.

Head Assistant, Revenue Department, Shillong.

Witnesses:—

Names and Addresses  
R. C. DAS GUPTA, Pleader,  
Shillong.

Acctt. Shillong Treasury.

C. A. HUMPHREY,  
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

14-11-38.

Signed and accepted by the authorised representative for and on behalf of the Eastern Corporation Limited, 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.

SRISH KUMAR GUPTA,  
26-11-38

Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Commissioner i/c Forests, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

FOR THE EASTERN CORPORATION LTD.

P. Mukherjee,

Director,  
14-11-38.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 114 (d) of 4th February, 1948

# DIFFICULTIES OF HARIJAN REFUGEES FROM SIND IN KATHIAWAR STATE

150 Harijan refugees have been given blankets.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh's Starred Question No. 147 of 6th February, 1948

## CLASSIFIED LIST OF VARIOUS FACTORIES LOCATED IN WEST PUNJAB AND SIND BEFORE PARTITION

(a) Classified lists of factories located in the West Punjab and Sind are laid on the table of the House.

(b) The information asked for is not available.

List of Factories classified according to Industries, located in West Punjab at the beginning of 1947 according to the information available in the Office of the Director of Industrial Statistics.

| Cumulative number | Serial number for tin industry | Name of Factory | Address or location of factory. | Remarks |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| (1)               | (2)                            | (3)             | (4)                             | (5)     |

### WHEAT FLOUR

|    |    |                                                                  |                        |                      |
|----|----|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | 1  | The Baha-ud-Din Electric Supply and Industrial Corporation, Ltd. | Mandi Baha-ud-Din      |                      |
| 2  | 2  | The Central Flour Mills                                          | Keshur.                |                      |
| 3  | 3  | Colony Flour Mills                                               | Lyallpur.              |                      |
| 4  | 4  | Dhanpat Mal Dewan Chand                                          | Lyallpur.              |                      |
| 5  | 5  | Guru Nanak Roller and Oil Mills                                  | Sialkot.               |                      |
| 6  | 6  | Harkishen Singh and Sons                                         | Chumian.               | Also cotton ginning. |
| 7  | 7  | Laxami Flour Mills                                               | Rawalpindi.            |                      |
| 8  | 8  | Multan Roller Flour Mills                                        | Multan.                |                      |
| 9  | 9  | Narain Flour and Oil Mills                                       | Jaranwala.             |                      |
| 10 | 10 | The Okara Flour and General Mills                                | Okara.                 |                      |
| 11 | 11 | Ch. Pari Lal Shiv Lal Factory                                    | Khanewal.              | Also cotton ginning. |
| 12 | 12 | Premier Flour Mills                                              | Lyallpur.              |                      |
| 13 | 13 | The Punjab Flour and General Mills Co., Ltd.                     | Shahdara, Lahore.      |                      |
| 14 | 14 | Ram Chand and Sons Flour Mills                                   | Badamibagh, Lahore.    |                      |
| 15 | 15 | Royal Roller Flour and Oil Mills                                 | Kashmiri Gate, Lahore. |                      |
| 16 | 16 | Shree Pars Ram Roller Flour Mills                                | Sialkot.               |                      |
| 17 | 17 | Sukh Dev Bux Flour Mills                                         | Multan.                |                      |

### RICE MILLING.

|    |   |                                               |             |                      |
|----|---|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 18 | 1 | Atma Ram Munshi Ram, Rice and Oil Factory.    | Jaranwala.  |                      |
| 19 | 2 | Beli Ram Mehr Chand Rice Factory              | Akalgarh    | Also cotton ginning. |
| 20 | 3 | Bharat Rice Factory                           | Akalgarh    | Also Flour milling.  |
| 21 | 4 | Bishen Dass Sunder Dass Rice Husking Factory. | Akalgarh.   |                      |
| 22 | 5 | Devi Dyal Sada Dyal Rice Factory              | Kamoke      | Also cotton ginning. |
| 23 | 6 | Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das                        | Akalgarh    | Do.                  |
| 24 | 7 | Diamond Rice Mills                            | Sheikhupura |                      |
| 25 | 8 | Ganesh Cotton Factory                         | Sheikhupura | Do.                  |

| 1  | 2  | 3                                             | 4                        | 5                                         |
|----|----|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 26 | 9  | Ganesh Ice and Flour Mills                    | Sheikhupura              | Also flour milling.                       |
| 27 | 10 | Ghulam Mohd. Cotton Factory                   | Pakpattan                | Also cotton ginning and flour milling.    |
| 28 | 11 | I. Gopal Singh Amolak Ram Rice Factory.       | Kamoke.                  | Also cotton ginning.                      |
| 29 | 12 | Gopal Singh Amolak Ram Cotton Factory.        | Qila Sheikhupura         | Also cotton ginning and pressing factory. |
| 30 | 13 | Gulzari Mal Mehraj Din                        | Hafizabad.               | Also Flour Milling.                       |
| 31 | 14 | Harbans Singh Sarbjit Singh Factory.          | Kamoke.                  | Also flour milling.                       |
| 32 | 15 | Hari Singh and Sons                           | Akalgarh                 |                                           |
| 33 | 16 | Krishna Rice Mills                            | Narang.                  |                                           |
| 34 | 17 | Lakshmi Rice Factory                          | Akalgarh.                |                                           |
| 35 | 18 | Luxmi Rice Mills                              | Narang                   | Also flour milling.                       |
| 36 | 19 | Milap Rice and Oil Mills                      | Ghakhar.                 |                                           |
| 37 | 20 | Mohd. Amin Mohd. Ashaq Rice and Flour Mills.  | Warberton, Sheikhupura.  | Also Oil extracting.                      |
| 38 | 21 | Mathra Das Sewa Ram Factory                   | Jaranwala.               |                                           |
| 39 | 22 | Munshi Ram Gian Chand Rice and Flour Mills.   | Sialkot.                 |                                           |
| 40 | 23 | The National Rice Mills                       | Akalgarh.                |                                           |
| 41 | 24 | Oma Rice Mills                                | Narang.                  |                                           |
| 42 | 25 | Prabh Dayal Shiv Das Mal                      | Hafizabad.               |                                           |
| 43 | 26 | Prima Mills                                   | Sheikhupura.             |                                           |
| 44 | 27 | Rajindra Nath Rice Factory                    | Hafizabad.               |                                           |
| 45 | 28 | Ram Chand Bishember Das Factory.              | Kamoke.                  |                                           |
| 46 | 29 | Ram Nath Kidar Nath Cotton Factory.           | Sheikhupura.             |                                           |
| 47 | 30 | Roshan Mills                                  | Kamoke.                  |                                           |
| 48 | 31 | Sethi Electric Rice Factory                   | Lakkarmandi Sheikhupura. |                                           |
| 49 | 32 | Shadi Lal Pyare Lal Rice Factory              | Kamoke.                  |                                           |
| 50 | 33 | Shri Guru Nanak Rice Flour and Oil Mills.     | Sheikhupura.             |                                           |
| 51 | 34 | Sunder Das Narang Rice Factory                | Akalgarh.                |                                           |
| 52 | 35 | Tej Singh Harbans Singh Rice Milling Factory. | Hafizabad.               |                                           |
| 53 | 36 | Guru Nanak Jain Factory                       | Khangah Dogran.          |                                           |

### BISCUIT MAKING

(Including Bakeries and Confectionaries.)

|    |   |                          |                  |
|----|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| 54 | 1 | The Bharat Biscuit Co.   | Multan.          |
| 55 | 2 | The National Biscuit Co. | Multan.          |
| 36 | 3 | The Tan Sen House        | Jalalpur Jattan. |

### FRUIT—VEGETABLE PROCESSING

|    |   |                                    |                                           |
|----|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 57 | 1 | The Indian Mildura Fruit Farm Ltd. | Benala Khurd.                             |
| 58 | 2 | The Noor Farm Products Co.         | Hayatpur P. O. Bhalwal, District Shahpur. |

### SUGAR

|    |   |                            |             |
|----|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| 59 | 1 | Gujranwala Sugar Mills Co. | Gujranwala. |
|----|---|----------------------------|-------------|

| 1                                                                  | 2  | 3                                                             | 4                        | 5 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES                                         |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| (Including Power Alcohol manufacturing)                            |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| 60                                                                 | 1  | Murree Brewery Co. Ltd.                                       | Rawalpindi.              |   |
| 61                                                                 | 2  | Rawalpindi Distillery                                         | Rawalpindi.              |   |
| STARCH                                                             |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| 62                                                                 | 1  | Kayshap Industries, Ltd.                                      | Moghalpura, Lahore.      |   |
| 63                                                                 | 2  | The Pioneer Products Ltd.                                     | Shahdara, Lahore.        |   |
| VEGETABLE OILS                                                     |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| (Oilseed crushing and extraction and processing of vegetable oils) |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| 64                                                                 | 1  | The Amritsar Sugar Mills Co., Ltd.                            | Pattoki.                 |   |
| 65                                                                 | 2  | R. B. Benarsi Das Trust Mills                                 | Misri Shah, Lahore.      |   |
| 66                                                                 | 3  | The Cotton Oil Mills, Ltd.                                    | Multan.                  |   |
| 67                                                                 | 4  | Das Mal Narain Das Channana                                   | Gujranwala.              |   |
| 68                                                                 | 5  | Dewan Chand Ram Singh                                         | Tandlianwala.            |   |
| 69                                                                 | 6  | Ganesh Flour Mills and Vegetable Ghee Factory.                | Layalpur.                |   |
| 70                                                                 | 7  | Guru Ram Das Oil Mills                                        | Mandi-Baha-ud-Din.       |   |
| 71                                                                 | 8  | General Flour and Oil Mills                                   | Khanewal.                |   |
| 72                                                                 | 9  | Ghaki Mal Hukam Chand Cotton Factory.                         | Kasur.                   |   |
| 73                                                                 | 10 | Jahanian Oil Mills                                            | Jahanian (Multan).       |   |
| 74                                                                 | 11 | The Khanewal Oil Mills, Ltd.                                  | Khanewal.                |   |
| 75                                                                 | 12 | Sh. Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Oil Mills.                         | Multan.                  |   |
| 76                                                                 | 13 | Mohd. Mohsin Maula Baksh                                      | Lyallpur.                |   |
| 77                                                                 | 14 | Multan Oil Mills                                              | Suraj Kund Road, Multan. |   |
| 78                                                                 | 15 | Param Singh Anar Singh Guru Arjan Dev Ice and Oil Mills, Ltd. | Khanewal (Multan).       |   |
| 79                                                                 | 16 | The Sargodha Oil Mills, Ltd.                                  | Jahania.                 |   |
| 80                                                                 | 17 | Sunder Singh and Sons Cotton Factory.                         | Montgomery.              |   |
| 81                                                                 | 18 | The Sargodha Oil Mills, Ltd.                                  | Multan.                  |   |
| 82                                                                 | 19 | Sukha Nand Des Raj Oil Mills                                  | Masti Gate, Lahore.      |   |
| 83                                                                 | 20 | New Standard Oil Mills                                        | Vihari (Multan).         |   |
| PAINTS AND VARNISHES                                               |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| 84                                                                 | 1  | Anglo Dutch Paint, Colour and Varnish Works.                  | Badamibagh, Lahore.      |   |
| 85                                                                 | 2  | Bharat Chemical Works                                         | Shahdara, Lahore.        |   |
| 86                                                                 | 3  | Crescent Paint and Varnish Works                              | Canal Park, Lahore.      |   |
| 87                                                                 | 4  | The Punjab Paint Colour and Varnish Works.                    | Badamibagh, Lahore.      |   |
| 88                                                                 | 5  | Ravi Paint and Colour Works                                   | Ravi Road, Lahore.       |   |
| SOAP                                                               |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| 89                                                                 | 1  | The Punjab Toilet and Chemical Works.                         | Shalimar Road, Lahore.   |   |
| TANNING                                                            |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| 90                                                                 | 1  | The Upper India Leather Works                                 | Sialkot.                 |   |
| 91                                                                 | 2  | Wazirabad Tannery                                             | Wazirabad.               |   |
| CEMENT                                                             |    |                                                               |                          |   |
| 92                                                                 | 1  | Dalmia Cement Ltd.                                            | Dandot, District Jhelum. |   |
| 93                                                                 | 2  | Punjab Portland Cement Works                                  | Wah, District Attock.    |   |

| 1                                             | 2  | 3                                                 | 4                                | 5 |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| MATCHES                                       |    |                                                   |                                  |   |
| 94                                            | 1  | Nand Match Factory                                | Baghbanpura, Lahore.             |   |
| 95                                            | 2  | Shalimar Match Factory                            | G. T. Road, Baghbanpura, Lahore. |   |
| 96                                            | 3  | Western India Match Factory                       | Shahdara, Lahore.                |   |
| COTTON TEXTILES                               |    |                                                   |                                  |   |
| (Spinning and Weaving)                        |    |                                                   |                                  |   |
| 97                                            | 1  | Government Demonstration Weaving Factory.         | Shahdara, Lahore.                |   |
| 98                                            | 2  | The Lyallpur Cotton Mills                         | Lyallpur.                        |   |
| 99                                            | 3  | The Mela Ram Cotton Mills                         | Lahore.                          |   |
| 100                                           | 4  | The Punjab Weaving Factory                        | Sialkot.                         |   |
| 101                                           | 5  | Punjab Textile Mills, Ltd.                        | G. T. Road, Lahore.              |   |
| 102                                           | 6  | Sutlej Cotton Mills, Ltd.                         | Okara.                           |   |
| 103                                           | 7  | Warburton Rice and Cloth Mills                    | Warburton, District Sheikhupura. |   |
| WOOLLEN TEXTILES                              |    |                                                   |                                  |   |
| 104                                           | 1  | Punjab Flour Mills Textile Co.                    | Shahdara, Lahore.                |   |
| CHEMICALS INCLUDING DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS |    |                                                   |                                  |   |
| 105                                           | 1  | The Alkali and Chemical Corporation (India), Ltd. | Rhewra, District Jhelum.         |   |
| 106                                           | 2  | Amritdhara Pharmacy                               | Lahore.                          |   |
| 107                                           | 3  | Bonded Laboratory of B. I. Drug Co., Factory.     | Moghalpura, Lahore.              |   |
| 108                                           | 4  | Bituman Emulsions (India), Ltd.                   | Lahore Cantt.                    |   |
| 109                                           | 5  | Dry Ice and Refrigerators Co., Ltd.               | G. T. Road, Lahore Cantt.        |   |
| 110                                           | 6  | Field Research Station                            | Ferozepore Road, Lahore.         |   |
| 111                                           | 7  | Frontier Chemical Works                           | Rawalpindi.                      |   |
| 112                                           | 8  | India Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd.              | G. T. Road, Lahore.              |   |
| 113                                           | 9  | Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Co.                      | Dalhousie Road, Rawalpindi.      |   |
| ALUMINIUM, COPPER AND BRASS                   |    |                                                   |                                  |   |
| 114                                           | 1  | Allah Ditta Utensil Factory                       | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 115                                           | 2  | The Associated Metal Industries                   | Sialkot.                         |   |
| 116                                           | 3  | Bharat Metal Works                                | Baghbanpura Gate, Gujranwala.    |   |
| 117                                           | 4  | Crown Metal Works                                 | Nai Abadi, Gujrat.               |   |
| 118                                           | 5  | Channana Metal Works                              | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 119                                           | 6  | Chopra Metal Works                                | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 120                                           | 7  | Des Raj Tirlok Nath the Jaranwala Metal Works.    | Rly. Road, Jaranwala.            |   |
| 121                                           | 8  | Dewan Shah and Sons, Ltd.                         | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 122                                           | 9  | Deepak Engineering Works                          | Sialkot.                         |   |
| 123                                           | 10 | Devi Dyal and Sons                                | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 124                                           | 11 | Engine Brand Metal Works                          | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 125                                           | 12 | G. M. Din and Co., Factory                        | Sialkot.                         |   |
| 126                                           | 13 | Gujranwala Metal Works                            | G. T. Road, Gujranwala.          |   |
| 127                                           | 14 | The Corowara Metal Works                          | Near Goal Bagh, Layallpur.       |   |
| 128                                           | 15 | His Majesty's Mint                                | G. T. Road, Lahore.              |   |

| 1                                          | 2  | 3                                  | 4                                | 5 |
|--------------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| ALUMINIUM, COPPER AND BRASS— <i>contd.</i> |    |                                    |                                  |   |
| 129                                        | 16 | Hukam Chand and Sons               | Rawalpindi.                      |   |
| 130                                        | 17 | Jain Brothers, Ltd.                | Opposite Sheikhupura.            |   |
| 131                                        | 18 | Jiwan Mal and Co., Factory         | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 132                                        | 19 | Jayne Roy and Co.                  | Near Fort, Sialkot.              |   |
| 133                                        | 20 | Marely and Co., Steel Tool Factory | Sialkot.                         |   |
| 134                                        | 21 | Modern Metal Works                 | Khiali Gate, Gujranwala.         |   |
| 135                                        | 22 | M. Chanan Din and Sons             | Ravi Road, Lahore.               |   |
| 136                                        | 23 | National Metal Works               | Bazar, Kaserian, Gujranwala.     |   |
| 137                                        | 24 | Northern Metal Works               | Ferozepore Road, Ichhra, Lahore. |   |
| 138                                        | 25 | Punjab Metal Works                 | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 139                                        | 26 | Oriental Products (India), Ltd.    | Gandhi Park, Lahore.             |   |
| 140                                        | 27 | Punjab Metal Works                 | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 141                                        | 28 | Popular Aluminium Works            | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 142                                        | 29 | Poundawala Metal Works             | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 143                                        | 30 | Pall Electroplating Works          | Sialkot.                         |   |
| 144                                        | 31 | Rajput Metal Works                 | Baktiwalla Mohalla, Gujranwala.  |   |
| 145                                        | 32 | Siraj Din Mohd. Shafi Factory      | Gujranwala.                      |   |
| 146                                        | 33 | Saberwal Bros., Factory            | Sialkot.                         |   |
| 147                                        | 34 | Sterling Electroplating Works      | Sialkot.                         |   |
| 148                                        | 35 | Sayyed Metal Works                 | Gujrat.                          |   |
| 149                                        | 36 | United Engineers, Ltd.             | Ichhra, Lahore.                  |   |
| 150                                        | 37 | Utensil Manufacturing Co.          | G. T. Road, Gujranwala.          |   |

## IRON AND STEEL

|     |   |                                            |                          |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 151 | 1 | A. Ismail Ji and Sons Steel Rolling Mills. | Rawalpindi.              |
| 152 | 2 | Karori Mal Sita Ram                        | Badamibagh, Lahore.      |
| 153 | 3 | Kumar Iron and Steel Works                 | Badamibagh, Lahore.      |
| 154 | 4 | Mukand Steel Rolling Mills                 | Badamibagh, Lahore.      |
| 155 | 5 | Punjab Steel Rolling Mills                 | Misri Shah, Lahore.      |
| 156 | 6 | Ragho Rama Tulsi Ram, Steel Rolling Mills. | Badamibagh, Lahore.      |
| 157 | 7 | Saunders Iron and Steel Rolling Mills.     | Murree Road, Rawalpindi. |
| 158 | 8 | Shell Steel Rolling Mills                  | Badamibagh, Lahore.      |
| 159 | 9 | Steel and General Mills, Ltd.              | Moghalpura, Lahore.      |

## ELECTRIC FANS

|     |   |                                         |                                            |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 160 | 1 | British Engineering and Electric Works. | Model Town, Lahore.                        |
| 161 | 2 | Beekoy Engineering Co.                  | Lahore Cantt.                              |
| 162 | 3 | Keycoo Industries, Ltd.                 | G. T. Road, Lahore Cantt.                  |
| 163 | 4 | Lahore Electric Works                   | 16 Kashmir Buildings, McLeod Road, Lahore. |
| 164 | 5 | O. K. Electric Works                    | Canal Park, Lahore.                        |
| 165 | 6 | Prem Electric Ltd.                      | Shahdara, Lahore.                          |
| 166 | 7 | Sehgal and Suri                         | 2, Hospital Road, Lahore.                  |

| 1                                                                     | 2  | 3                                         | 4                                                   | 5 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---|
| GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING                        |    |                                           |                                                     |   |
| <i>(Excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy)</i> |    |                                           |                                                     |   |
| 167                                                                   | 1  | Abdul Wahid Government Contractor.        | Ghari Sahu, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 168                                                                   | 2  | A. C. Engineering Works                   | McLeod Road, Lahore.                                |   |
| 169                                                                   | 3  | Advance Engineering Works                 | College Road Rawalpindi.                            |   |
| 170                                                                   | 4  | A. F. Ahmed and Co.                       | Sialkot.                                            |   |
| 171                                                                   | 5  | Agricultural Engineering Workshop         | Lyallpur.                                           |   |
| 172                                                                   | 6  | A. H. Khan and Sons                       | Mayo Road, Lahore.                                  |   |
| 173                                                                   | 7  | Allibhoy Vallijee                         | Multan.                                             |   |
| 174                                                                   | 8  | All Metal Works and Co., Ltd.             | 53, Circular Road, Lahore.                          |   |
| 175                                                                   | 9  | Ashok Manufacturing Co., Ltd.             | Moghalpura, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 176                                                                   | 10 | Associated Instrument Manufacturers, Ltd. | Lawson House, Abbott Road, Lahore.                  |   |
| 177                                                                   | 11 | Associated Metal Works, Ltd.              | 23, Gita Bhawan, McLeod Road, Lahore.               |   |
| 178                                                                   | 12 | Ahmed Bux and Bros. Rolling Mills         | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 179                                                                   | 13 | Atlas Corporation                         | 15, McLeod Road, Lahore.                            |   |
| 180                                                                   | 14 | Bharat National Foundry                   | Rly. Road, Lahore.                                  |   |
| 181                                                                   | 15 | Bharat Metal Industries                   | McLeod Road, Lahore.                                |   |
| 182                                                                   | 16 | Bharat Surgical Co.                       | Chah Jattan, Sialkot.                               |   |
| 183                                                                   | 17 | Boor Singh and Co.                        | 67, Bawa Dingasingh Buildings, Beadon Road, Lahore. |   |
| 184                                                                   | 18 | The Canal Head Works and Power House.     | Trina (Jhang).                                      |   |
| 185                                                                   | 19 | Central Co. of India Workshop             | Dyal Singh Mansion, The Mall, Lahore.               |   |
| 186                                                                   | 20 | The Central Metal Works Ltd.              | Sialkot.                                            |   |
| 187                                                                   | 21 | The Central Punjab Engineering Works.     | Asaf Building, McLeod Road, Lahore.                 |   |
| 188                                                                   | 22 | Cook Mick Bros.                           | Dilmohd Road, Lahore.                               |   |
| 189                                                                   | 23 | The Climax Engineering Co.                | G. T. Road, Gujranwala.                             |   |
| 190                                                                   | 24 | The Colony Workshop                       | Lyallpur.                                           |   |
| 191                                                                   | 25 | Commercial College                        | Uggoki Gate, Sialkot.                               |   |
| 192                                                                   | 26 | Croco Stationery Works                    | Gunj Moghalpura, Lahore.                            |   |
| 193                                                                   | 27 | Crown Engineering Works                   | 86, Rly. Road, Lahore.                              |   |
| 194                                                                   | 28 | Chopra Bros. Tropical Surgical Co.        | Sialkot.                                            |   |
| 195                                                                   | 29 | Chandi Ram and Sons                       | Lahore.                                             |   |
| 196                                                                   | 30 | Devi Dyal Om Prakash                      | 218, Ferozepore Road, Lahore.                       |   |
| 197                                                                   | 31 | Messrs. Doekey and Co.                    | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 198                                                                   | 32 | Devkinandan and Sons                      | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 199                                                                   | 33 | Doctors, Ltd.                             | Abbott Road, Sialkot.                               |   |

| 1                                                     | 2  | 3                                     | 4                                    | 5 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—contd. |    |                                       |                                      |   |
| 200                                                   | 34 | The Dominion Machinery Corp.          | Brandreth Road,<br>Lahore.           |   |
| 201                                                   | 35 | The Expellers Workshop and Foundry.   | Rly. Road, Lahore.                   |   |
| 202                                                   | 36 | Fateh Din and Sons                    | 2, Charing Cross,<br>Lahore.         |   |
| 203                                                   | 37 | Fazal Din and Sons Steel Tool Makers. | Rangpura, Sialkot.                   |   |
| 204                                                   | 38 | Feroze Sons Engineering Works         | Sheranwala Gate,<br>Lahore.          |   |
| 205                                                   | 39 | The Financiers and Traders            | Cooper Road,<br>Lahore.              |   |
| 206                                                   | 40 | Friends and Co., Cutlery Factory      | Wazirabad.                           |   |
| 207                                                   | 41 | Ganga Metal Products                  | 110, Jail Road,<br>Lahore.           |   |
| 208                                                   | 42 | General Workshop, Ltd.                | Lahore Cantt.                        |   |
| 209                                                   | 43 | Ghulam Hussain and Co., Ltd.          | 21, Meleod Road,<br>Lahore.          |   |
| 210                                                   | 44 | Ghulam Nabi and Sons                  | Ferozepore Road,<br>Lahore.          |   |
| 211                                                   | 45 | G. L. Khanna and Sons                 | Badamibagh,<br>Lahore.               |   |
| 212                                                   | 46 | Good Luck Foundry and Workshop        | 56, Brandreth<br>Road, Lahore.       |   |
| 213                                                   | 47 | Guest Roberts and Co.                 | G. T. Road, Lahore.                  |   |
| 214                                                   | 48 | Golden Engineering Co.                | Lyallpur.                            |   |
| 215                                                   | 49 | Ganga Hari Precian Works              | Lahore.                              |   |
| 216                                                   | 50 | Harish Chandra and Co.                | Brandreth Road,<br>Lahore.           |   |
| 217                                                   | 51 | Hanson Manufacturing Co.              | Taxali Gate,<br>Lahore.              |   |
| 218                                                   | 52 | Hindustan Machine Screw Co.           | 218, Ferozepore<br>Road, Lahore.     |   |
| 219                                                   | 53 | M. Malik and Sons                     | 2, Flemming Road,<br>Lahore.         |   |
| 220                                                   | 54 | Ice Machinery Mart                    | No. 6 Krishna Gali,<br>Lahore.       |   |
| 221                                                   | 55 | Imperial Surgical Works               | Sialkot.                             |   |
| 222                                                   | 56 | Imperial Shovels Works                | Tam Talai, Sialkot.                  |   |
| 223                                                   | 57 | Imperial Cutlery Works                | Wazirabad.                           |   |
| 224                                                   | 58 | Indian Optical Industries             | Ferozepore Road,<br>Lahore.          |   |
| 225                                                   | 59 | Indian Sewing Machine Mfg. Co.        | Ferozepore Road,<br>Lahore.          |   |
| 226                                                   | 60 | Indian National Foundry               | Chowk Dalgaran,<br>Lahore.           |   |
| 227                                                   | 61 | Industrial Corporation, Ltd.          | Nazamabad, Dist.<br>Gujranwala.      |   |
| 228                                                   | 62 | The India Works                       | Wazirabad.                           |   |
| 229                                                   | 63 | Indian Engineering Works Nos. 2       | 7, Rly. Road, Lahore.                |   |
| 230                                                   | 64 | Ideal Piston Manufacturing Co.        | Moghalpura, Lahore.                  |   |
| 231                                                   | 65 | Indian Engineering Works              | 40, Meleod Road,<br>Lahore.          |   |
| 232                                                   | 66 | Indian Ammunition Syndicate           | Shah Abdul Mauli, Lahore.            |   |
| 233                                                   | 67 | Irrigation Workshop                   | Moghalpura, Lahore.                  |   |
| 234                                                   | 68 | Isa Virk Turner                       | Sialkot.                             |   |
| 235                                                   | 69 | Imperial Foundry Workshop             | Rly. Road, Lahore.                   |   |
| 236                                                   | 70 | Jumna Metal Works                     | Badamibagh, Lahore.                  |   |
| 237                                                   | 71 | Jan Mohd & Sons Workshop              | Harcharan Road,<br>Morigate, Lahore. |   |
| 238                                                   | 72 | J. Hardware Works                     | Taxali Gate, Lahore.                 |   |
| 239                                                   | 73 | J. N. Sharma & Sons                   | Moghalpura, Lahore.                  |   |
| 240                                                   | 74 | Jugal Factory                         | Multan.                              |   |
| 241                                                   | 75 | Jai Hind Screw Manufacturers          | Misri Shah, Lahore.                  |   |
| 242                                                   | 76 | Janda Manufacturing Co., Ltd.         | Mahmood Buti,<br>Shalamar, Lahore.   |   |

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| GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—contd. |     |                                                    |                                                    |   |
| 243                                                   | 77  | J. S. Industries                                   | Baghbanpura,<br>Lahore.                            |   |
| 244                                                   | 78  | The Karar Engineering Foundry Works                | Chah Jattan,<br>Sialkot.                           |   |
| 245                                                   | 79  | Kay Engineering Works                              | Lahore Cantt.                                      |   |
| 246                                                   | 80  | Kayshap Khanna Works Ltd.                          | Rly. Road, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 247                                                   | 81  | K. B. Chistee & Sons                               | Dilmohd. Road,<br>Lahore.                          |   |
| 248                                                   | 82  | K. B. Chistry & Sons                               | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                |   |
| 249                                                   | 83  | Kewal Bros. Foundry                                | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                |   |
| 250                                                   | 84  | Khokkar Engineering Works                          | Gujranwala.                                        |   |
| 251                                                   | 85  | Khosla Industries Ltd.                             | Ferozepore Road,<br>Lahore.                        |   |
| 252                                                   | 86  | K. S. Ch. Abdul Karim                              | Sultanpur Road,<br>Lahore.                         |   |
| 253                                                   | 87  | Kumar Metal Industries                             | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                |   |
| 254                                                   | 88  | Kumar Industries Works                             | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 255                                                   | 89  | The Laxmi Surgical Co.                             | Sialkot.                                           |   |
| 256                                                   | 90  | Mohd Abdul Salam & Co.                             | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                |   |
| 257                                                   | 91  | M. Abdul Majid & Sons                              | Dilmohd. Road,<br>Lahore.                          |   |
| 258                                                   | 92  | M.A.S. & Co.                                       | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                |   |
| 259                                                   | 93  | M. A. Sudeh & Co., Surgical Works.                 | Sialkot.                                           |   |
| 260                                                   | 94  | Manohar Lal Gujra                                  | College Road, Lahore.                              |   |
| 261                                                   | 95  | Malik Din Mohd & Sons                              | Faiz Bagh, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 262                                                   | 96  | Madan Engineering Tool Products                    | Meleod Road, Lahore.                               |   |
| 263                                                   | 97  | M. Badar-ud-Din Iron and Brass Turning Works       | Rly. Road, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 264                                                   | 98  | Metal Industries                                   | Lahore Cantt.                                      |   |
| 265                                                   | 99  | Metal Box Co. of India                             | Okara.                                             |   |
| 266                                                   | 100 | The Metal Sheet Printing and Mechanical Works      | Shalidara, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 267                                                   | 101 | Medico Surgical Industries                         | Sialkot.                                           |   |
| 268                                                   | 102 | M. F. Elahi & Co.                                  | Sialkot.                                           |   |
| 269                                                   | 103 | The Modern Machines Ltd.                           | Opposite Rly. Sta-<br>tion, Moghalpura,<br>Lahore. |   |
| 270                                                   | 104 | The Modern Manufacturers Co.                       | 104, Lytton Road,<br>Lahore.                       |   |
| 271                                                   | 105 | The Modern Engineering Corporation                 | 12, Jail Road, Lahore.                             |   |
| 272                                                   | 106 | M. Moosa and Co.                                   | Misri Shah, Lahore.                                |   |
| 273                                                   | 107 | Modern Engineer Ltd.                               | Charandas Road,<br>Sialkot.                        |   |
| 274                                                   | 108 | Mungoo Mal and Sons Iron Works                     | Raiwind.                                           |   |
| 275                                                   | 109 | Machine Marketing Co.                              | 4, Montgomery Road,<br>Lahore.                     |   |
| 276                                                   | 110 | National Industries                                | Sadar Bazar, Rawal-<br>pindi.                      |   |
| 277                                                   | 111 | National Metal Works                               | Gujrat.                                            |   |
| 278                                                   | 112 | Nawal Kishore and Sons                             | Dalhousie Road,<br>Rawalpindi.                     |   |
| 279                                                   | 113 | New India Scientific Works                         | Multan Road, Lahore.                               |   |
| 280                                                   | 114 | The Northern India Engineers and Contractors Works | Asghar, The Mall,<br>Rawalpindi.                   |   |
| 281                                                   | 115 | Nilli Bros. and Co.                                | Maharaja Road,<br>Sialkot.                         |   |
| 282                                                   | 116 | Noor Engineers Works                               | Rly. Road, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 283                                                   | 117 | The Northern India Iron Press Works                | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 284                                                   | 118 | The Northern Manufacturers                         | Wazirabad.                                         |   |
| 285                                                   | 119 | The Northern India Metal Industries                | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 286                                                   | 120 | Nihal Chand Jagan Nath Factory                     | Syhez Ganj, Sialkot.                               |   |

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| GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING— <i>concl.</i> |     |                                                     |                                                        |   |
| 287                                                           | 121 | Nur Din and Sons                                    | Maharaja Buildings,<br>Edward Road,<br>Lahore.         |   |
| 288                                                           | 122 | Norfolk Syndicate                                   | Sialkot.                                               |   |
| 289                                                           | 123 | Nizamji & Co.                                       | Gujranwala.                                            |   |
| 290                                                           | 124 | Omega Industries Ltd., Workshop                     | Dyalsingh Mansions,<br>Lahore.                         |   |
| 291                                                           | 125 | The Oriental Engineering Works                      | Ramgali No. 6, Lahore.                                 |   |
| 292                                                           | 126 | Oriental Engineering Works Ltd.                     | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 293                                                           | 127 | P. N. Bhatia Engineering Works                      | 47 Ferozpur Road,<br>Lahore.                           |   |
| 294                                                           | 128 | The Pioneer Holloware and Casting Co.               | G. T. Road, Shahdara.                                  |   |
| 295                                                           | 129 | Parkash Foundry                                     | Rly. Road, Multan.                                     |   |
| 296                                                           | 130 | Pioneer Manufacturers                               | Wazirabad.                                             |   |
| 297                                                           | 131 | Public Foundry & Workshop Ltd.                      | Gujranwala.                                            |   |
| 298                                                           | 132 | The Punjab Engineers Corporation                    | Near Naulakha, Tal-<br>kies, Circular Road,<br>Lahore. |   |
| 99                                                            | 133 | Punjab Manufacturing Corporation                    | 25 Temple Road,<br>Lahore.                             |   |
| 300                                                           | 134 | The Punjab Foundry & Workshop                       | Brandreth Road,<br>Lahore.                             |   |
| 301                                                           | 135 | The Punjab National Foundry & Workshop              | Rly. Road, Lahore.                                     |   |
| 302                                                           | 136 | The Punjab Steel Iron and Metal Works               | Jallo, Distt. Lahore.                                  |   |
| 303                                                           | 137 | The Precision Manufacturing Co.                     | Abbot Road, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 304                                                           | 138 | P. W. D. Canal Workshop                             | Balloki, Lahore.                                       |   |
| 305                                                           | 139 | P. W. D. Canal Workshop                             | Daud Khel.                                             |   |
| 306                                                           | 140 | Paramount Machine Tool Works                        | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 307                                                           | 141 | Punjab Engineering Works                            | Lyallpur.                                              |   |
| 308                                                           | 142 | Raghu Nath Rai and Co., Surgical Instruments Works  | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                     |   |
| 305                                                           | 143 | Radio and General Industries                        | Sanda Road, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 310                                                           | 144 | Rajinder Singh and Sons                             | Lejpat Nagar,<br>Shahdara.                             |   |
| 311                                                           | 145 | Ram Chand and Sons Engineering Workshop             | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 312                                                           | 146 | Rashid Turner                                       | Sialkot.                                               |   |
| 313                                                           | 147 | The Ravi Hosiery Factory and Laxmi Industries Works | Hospital Road,<br>Lahore.                              |   |
| 314                                                           | 148 | The Reliable Water Supply Co.                       | Sanda Road, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 315                                                           | 149 | R. Kayshap and Bros. Workshop                       | Dilmohd. Road,<br>Lahore.                              |   |
| 316                                                           | 150 | Royal Plate Works                                   | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                     |   |
| 317                                                           | 151 | Sehgal and Co., Factory                             | Rawalpindi.                                            |   |
| 318                                                           | 152 | S. A. M. Ltd., Works                                | Shahdara.                                              |   |
| 319                                                           | 153 | Saraswati Industries Ltd.                           | Badamibagh, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 320                                                           | 154 | Saroop and Basni Lal Ltd.                           | Shalimar Road,<br>Lahore.                              |   |
| 321                                                           | 155 | Satyug Industries                                   | 85 Rly. Road, Lahore.                                  |   |
| 322                                                           | 156 | Scientific Engineering Corporation                  | G. T. Road, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 323                                                           | 157 | Sharma Engineering Works                            | Brandreth Road,<br>Lahore.                             |   |
| 324                                                           | 158 | Sheet Metal Holloware Manufactu-<br>ring Co.        | Chatterji Road,<br>Lahore.                             |   |
| 325                                                           | 159 | Shikh Co., Engineering Works                        | Flemming Road,<br>Lahore.                              |   |
| 326                                                           | 160 | Steelson Manufacturing Co.                          | Model Town, Lahore.                                    |   |
| 327                                                           | 161 | Sher Mohd. & Sons Foundry                           | Chauk Dalgara,<br>Lahore.                              |   |
| 328                                                           | 162 | S. P. Engineering Corporation                       | Ramgarh, Moghal-<br>pura, Lahore.                      |   |
| 63                                                            |     | The Steelite Window Manufacturing Co.               | Moghalpura, Lahore.                                    |   |

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| GENERAL ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING— <i>concl.</i>                          |     |                                         |                                            |
| 330                                                                                    | 164 | The Steel Tool Manufacturing Co.        | 5, Nabha Road,<br>Lahore.                  |
| 331                                                                                    | 165 | Sundal Cutlery Works                    | Nizamabad, Gujran-<br>wala.                |
| 332                                                                                    | 166 | The Surgeon Surgical Co.                | Sialkot.                                   |
| 333                                                                                    | 167 | Sant Engineering Works                  | Jaranwala.                                 |
| 334                                                                                    | 168 | Threo "A" Surgical Co.                  | Sialkot.                                   |
| 335                                                                                    | 169 | Trade and Industrial Corporation Ltd.   | Sunder Niwas,<br>Lahore Cantt.             |
| 336                                                                                    | 170 | Umar Metal Works                        | Outside Sherwala<br>Gate, Lahore.          |
| 337                                                                                    | 171 | United Engineering Co.                  | Dyalsingh Mansions,<br>The Mall, Lahore.   |
| 338                                                                                    | 172 | United Engineering Surgical Works.      | Sialkot.                                   |
| 339                                                                                    | 173 | Union Surgical Co.                      | Sialkot.                                   |
| 340                                                                                    | 174 | The Unique Engineering Works            | G.T. Road Gujran-<br>wala.                 |
| 341                                                                                    | 175 | Universal Surgical Co.                  | Maharaja Road,<br>Sialkot.                 |
| 342                                                                                    | 176 | United Industrial Products Co.          | Model Town Lahore.                         |
| 343                                                                                    | 177 | Victor Crane Co.                        | Sialkot.                                   |
| 344                                                                                    | 178 | The Victory Industrial Co.              | Badamibagh, Lahore.                        |
| 345                                                                                    | 179 | Vir Metal Works                         | Sialkot.                                   |
| 346                                                                                    | 180 | Volcano Metal Works                     | Ichhara, Lahore.                           |
| 347                                                                                    | 181 | Vazirabad Metal Works                   | Wazirabad.                                 |
| 348                                                                                    | 182 | W. Leslie and Co. (Punjab) Ltd.         | G.T. Road, Lahore.                         |
| 349                                                                                    | 183 | Zorawar Singh Diler Singh               | Mayo Road, Lahore.                         |
| 350                                                                                    | 184 | Zenith Scientific Works                 | Badamibagh, Lahore.                        |
| FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER MANUFACTURING.                                                    |     |                                         |                                            |
| 351                                                                                    |     | Bata Shoe Co., Ltd. Factory             | Battapur, Jallo.                           |
| RUBBER AND RUBBER MANUFACTURERS.<br>(including rubber substitutes).                    |     |                                         |                                            |
| 352                                                                                    | 1   | The National India Rubber Works         | Sialkot.                                   |
| 353                                                                                    | 2   | The Pioneer Sports Ltd., Rubber Factory | Sialkot.                                   |
| 354                                                                                    | 3   | Northland Rubber Mills Ltd.             | Sialkot.                                   |
| 355                                                                                    | 4   | United Rubber Industries                | Wazirabad.                                 |
| 356                                                                                    | 5   | Punjab Cables & Rubber Works            | Near Ganga Ice Fac-<br>tory, Lahore Cantt. |
| ENAMELWARE.                                                                            |     |                                         |                                            |
| 357                                                                                    | 1   | The Indo Enamel Works Ltd.              | Shahdara, Lahore.                          |
| 358                                                                                    | 2   | Losco Enamel Works                      | Shahdara, Lahore.                          |
| HUME PIPES AND OTHER CEMENT AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS.<br>(including reinforced products). |     |                                         |                                            |
| 359                                                                                    |     | The Indian Hume Pipe Co.                | Lahore Cantt.                              |
| TURPENTINE & ROSIN.                                                                    |     |                                         |                                            |
| 360                                                                                    |     | The Jallo Resin & Turpentine Factory    | Jallo.                                     |
| PLASTICS.<br>(including manufacture of Gramophone records).                            |     |                                         |                                            |
| 361                                                                                    |     | The Northern Industries Ltd.            | Sialkot.                                   |
| PETROLEUM REFINING.                                                                    |     |                                         |                                            |
| 362                                                                                    | 1   | The Attack Oil Co., Ltd.                | Rawalpindi.                                |
| 363                                                                                    | 2   | Rawalpindi Refinery                     | Rawalpindi.                                |
| 364                                                                                    | 3   | R.O.C. Oil Fields Workshop              | Khaur.                                     |

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| SAW MILLING.                                     |    |                                              |                                                                       |   |
| 365                                              | 1  | Borstal Institution Saw Mills                | Lahore.                                                               |   |
| 366                                              | 2  | Dovi Chand Khanna Saw Mills                  | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                                    |   |
| 367                                              | 3  | M/s. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd.         | G. T. Road, Bhagbanpura (Factory)<br>26-Mcleod Road, Lahore (Office). |   |
| 368                                              | 4  | Ravi Oil and Saw Mills                       | Ichhra.                                                               |   |
| 369                                              | 5  | The Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.          | Harbanspura & Ravi Road, Lahore.                                      |   |
| 370                                              | 6  | Water Power Engineering Co.                  | Brandreth Road, Lahore.                                               |   |
| 371                                              | 7  | R.B. Dovi Chand Khanna and Sons Saw Mills.   | Wazirabad.                                                            |   |
| 372                                              | 8  | William Robert & Co., Saw Mills              | Shahdara.                                                             |   |
| 373                                              | 9  | Body Builders Corporation                    | Shahdara.                                                             |   |
| 374                                              | 10 | Hayat Saw Mills                              | Jhelum.                                                               |   |
| 375                                              | 11 | M/s. Sakhi Mohd. Mohd. Abdul Aziz Saw Mills. | Machine Mohalla, Jhelum.                                              |   |
| 376                                              | 12 | Jhelum Saw Mills.                            | Jhelum.                                                               |   |
| 377                                              | 13 | Bombay Burman Trading Corp.                  | Jhelum.                                                               |   |
| 378                                              | 14 | M/s. Meghraj Shah Ram Chandar                | Jhelum.                                                               |   |
| 379                                              | 15 | The Hindustan Saw Mills                      | Jhelum.                                                               |   |
| 380                                              | 16 | Pioneer Wood Industries                      | Shahdara, Lahore.                                                     |   |
| WOOD WARE<br>(including furniture manufacturing) |    |                                              |                                                                       |   |
| 381                                              | 1  | Concrete Cabinet Works                       | Lahore.                                                               |   |
| 382                                              | 2  | Punch Nad Industries                         | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                                    |   |
| 383                                              | 3  | Mohd. Din Harnam Dass.                       | Sialkot.                                                              |   |
| 384                                              | 4  | Malak Singh Kartar Singh & Sons              | Circular Road, Sialkot.                                               |   |
| 385                                              | 5  | Inder Singh Bhagat Singh Furniture Factory.  | Rawalpindi.                                                           |   |
| 386                                              | 6  | K.D. Boota Singh & Sons.                     | Siadpur Road, Rawalpindi.                                             |   |
| 387                                              | 7  | Sunder Das Jiwan Das                         | Sadar Road, Rawalpindi.                                               |   |
| 388                                              | 8  | S. B. Sunder Singh Autar Singh Factory.      | Gujar Khan                                                            |   |
| 389                                              | 9  | M/s. Narain Singh Sunder Singh Factory.      | Gujar Khan.                                                           |   |
| 390                                              | 10 | Jawala Sahai & Sons                          | Gujar Khan.                                                           |   |
| 391                                              | 11 | Jawala Sahai & Sons                          | Rawalpindi                                                            |   |
| PRINTINGS.                                       |    |                                              |                                                                       |   |
| 392                                              | 1  | N.W.R. Printing Press                        | Moghalpura.                                                           |   |
| 393                                              | 2  | Punjab Government Press                      | Lahore.                                                               |   |
| 394                                              | 3  | Central Jail Press                           | Lahore.                                                               |   |
| 395                                              | 4  | Borstal Institution Press                    | Lahore.                                                               |   |
| 396                                              | 5  | The Civil Military Gazette Press             | The Mall, Lahore.                                                     |   |
| 397                                              | 6  | Mufid-Lam Press                              | Mohan Lal Road, Lahore.                                               |   |
| 398                                              | 7  | The Tribune Press                            | Bharat Building, Lahore.                                              |   |
| 399                                              | 8  | The Mercantile Press                         | Nisbet Road, Lahore.                                                  |   |
| 400                                              | 9  | Khosla Printing Press                        | Rly. Road, Lahore.                                                    |   |
| 401                                              | 10 | Kapur Art Printing Press                     | Abbot Road, Lahore.                                                   |   |
| 402                                              | 11 | Law Publishing Press                         | Bazar Judge Mohd. Latif, Lahore.                                      |   |
| 403                                              | 12 | Amrit Electric Press                         | Amritdhara, Lahore                                                    |   |
| 404                                              | 13 | Lahore Art Electric Press                    | Lahore, Hospital Road.                                                |   |
| 405                                              | 14 | Gilapi Electric Press                        | Hospital Road, Lahore.                                                |   |
| 406                                              | 15 | Feroze Printing Press                        | Circular Road, Lahore.                                                |   |
| 407                                              | 16 | Nami Printing Press                          | Hospital Road, Lahore.                                                |   |

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| PRINTING—contd.                |    |                                                                 |                                     |   |
| 408                            | 17 | Muslim Printing Press                                           | Delhi Gate, Lahore.                 |   |
| 409                            | 18 | The Northern India Printing & Publishing Co.                    | 11, Lawrence Road, Lahore.          |   |
| 410                            | 19 | Arorbars Press                                                  | Anarkali, Lahore.                   |   |
| 411                            | 20 | Rippen Printing Press                                           | Meleod Road, Lahore.                |   |
| 412                            | 21 | Vir Milap Printing Press                                        | Outside Lahori Gate, Lahore.        |   |
| 413                            | 22 | Oxford & Cambridge Press                                        | Paisa Akhbar Street, Lahore.        |   |
| 414                            | 23 | Magbool-i-am Electric Press                                     | Masjid Dilgran, Lahore.             |   |
| 415                            | 24 | The India Stationery & Publishing Co.                           | Changar Mohalla, Lahore.            |   |
| 416                            | 25 | Ram Saran Dass Ram Rakha Book Binding Factory                   | Changar Mohalla, Lahore.            |   |
| 417                            | 26 | The Branch Co-operative Capital Printing Press Ltd.             | Watan Buildings, Lahore.            |   |
| 418                            | 27 | The University Tutorial Press                                   | Lal Chand Street, Anarkali, Lahore. |   |
| 419                            | 28 | Din Mohammad Ali Electric Press                                 | 71 Circular Road, Lahore.           |   |
| 420                            | 29 | The Indian Printing Works                                       | Kachari Road, Lahore.               |   |
| 421                            | 30 | F.W. & Co., Printing and Block Making Factory.                  | Dev Sonaj Road, Lahore.             |   |
| 422                            | 31 | Peco Art Press                                                  | Outside Mochi Gate, Lahore.         |   |
| 423                            | 32 | Commercial Printing Works                                       | Anarkali, Lahore.                   |   |
| 424                            | 33 | Lion Printing Press                                             | Hospital Road, Lahore.              |   |
| 425                            | 34 | The Punjab Art Press                                            | Outside Mochi Gate, Lahore.         |   |
| 426                            | 35 | Aftab-i-Alam Press                                              | Hospital Road, Lahore.              |   |
| 427                            | 36 | Talimi Printing Press                                           | Akbari Gate, Lahore.                |   |
| 428                            | 37 | Madan Half Tone Co., Durga Art Press                            | Ganpat Road, Lahore.                |   |
| 429                            | 38 | Chopra Printing Press                                           | Mohan Lal Road, Lahore.             |   |
| 430                            | 39 | Punjab National Press                                           | Circular Road, Lahore.              |   |
| 431                            | 40 | Ittihad Printing Press                                          | Hill Road, Lahore.                  |   |
| 432                            | 41 | Nami Press                                                      | Paisa Akhbar Street, Lahore.        |   |
| 433                            | 42 | Albert Printing Press                                           | 22 Melegan Road, Lahore.            |   |
| 434                            | 43 | Frontier Exchange Press                                         | Rawalpindi.                         |   |
| 435                            | 44 | Hajaz Press.                                                    | Outside Mori Gate, Lahore.          |   |
| HOSIERY & OTHER KNITTED GOODS. |    |                                                                 |                                     |   |
| 436                            | 1  | Tilak Hosiery Factory                                           | Lahore.                             |   |
| 437                            | 2  | Lairo Knitting Mills                                            | Lahore.                             |   |
| 438                            | 3  | Roshan Hosiery Works                                            | Model Town, Lahore.                 |   |
| 439                            | 4  | India Hosiery Mills.                                            | Multan                              |   |
| 440                            | 5  | The Yogindra Knitting Mills                                     | Agapura, Multan.                    |   |
| 441                            | 6  | The Frontier Woollen                                            | Rawalpindi.                         |   |
| CLOTHING AND TAILORING         |    |                                                                 |                                     |   |
| 442                            | 1  | N.W.R. Clothing Factory                                         | Moghalpura.                         |   |
| 443                            | 2  | Ordnance Clothing Factory                                       | Sialkot Cantt.                      |   |
| COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING    |    |                                                                 |                                     |   |
| 444                            | 1  | Gurkitta Mal Ram Krishan Dass, Misri Shah, Cotton Baling Press. | Lahore.                             |   |
| 445                            | 2  | Ghulam Farid Mohd. Said                                         | Kasur.                              |   |
| 446                            | 3  | Ghulam Farid Mohd. Latif Factory                                | Kasur.                              |   |
| 447                            | 4  | Ghulam Farid Mohd. Shaif Cotton Factory.                        | Kasur.                              |   |
| 448                            | 5  | Shankar Dass Dewan Chand Factory                                | Kasur.                              |   |
| 449                            | 6  | Abdul Majid Mohd. Sardar Cotton Factory.                        | Kasur.                              |   |
| 450                            | 7  | Ghaki Mal Hukam Chand Cotton Factory.                           | Kasur.                              |   |
| 451                            | 8  | Kirpa Ram Bakshi Ram Cotton Factory.                            | Kasur.                              |   |



| 1                                  | 2  | 3                                                   | 4                               | 5 |
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| COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING—contd. |    |                                                     |                                 |   |
| 452                                | 9  | Ghulam Farid Mohd. Said Factory No. 1.              | Pattoki,                        |   |
| 453                                | 10 | Gulam Farid Mohd. Said Factory No. 2                | Pattoki.                        |   |
| 454                                | 11 | M.A. Illahi Cotton Factory                          | Pattoki.                        |   |
| 455                                | 12 | Banka Mal Narain Dass Cotton Factory.               | Pattoki,                        |   |
| 456                                | 13 | Japan Cotton Trading Co., Factory.                  | Pattoki.                        |   |
| 457                                | 14 | Prabh Dayal & Co., Cotton Factory                   | Pattoki.                        |   |
| 458                                | 15 | Narainjan Das Pawn Kumar Cotton Factory.            | Pattoki.                        |   |
| 459                                | 16 | R.B. Lachman Das Mohan Lal and Sons                 | Pattoki.                        |   |
| 460                                | 17 | Ghulam Farid Mohd. Said Mohd. Aslam Cotton Factory. | Kot Radha Krishen.              |   |
| 461                                | 18 | Ghulam Farid Mohd. Sharif Factory                   | Kot Radha Krishen.              |   |
| 462                                | 19 | Sant Ram Natha Singh Cotton Factory.                | Kot Radha Krishen.              |   |
| 463                                | 20 | Madan Mohan Krishan Lal Factory                     | Raiwind.                        |   |
| 464                                | 21 | Edulji Dinshan Cotton Factory                       | Raiwind                         |   |
| 465                                | 22 | R. B. Boota Mal Behari Lal Factory                  | Kot Radha Krishen.              |   |
| 466                                | 23 | Ilahi Cotton Ginning & Ice Factory                  | Kasur.                          |   |
| 467                                | 24 | Puri Cotton Factory No. 1                           | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 468                                | 25 | Puri Cotton Factory No. 2                           | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 469                                | 26 | Surindra Cotton Factory                             | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 470                                | 27 | Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.                      | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 471                                | 28 | Ilam Din Mohd. Din Cotton Factory.                  | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 472                                | 29 | Jagdish Cotton Factory                              | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 473                                | 30 | Ganesh Cotton Factory                               | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 474                                | 31 | Rattan Singh Santokh Singh Cotton Factory.          | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 475                                | 32 | Lakshmi Cotton Factory                              | Phullarwan.                     |   |
| 476                                | 33 | Girdhari Lal Harbans Lal Factory                    | Phullarwan.                     |   |
| 477                                | 34 | Arjan Cotton Factory                                | Phullarwan.                     |   |
| 478                                | 35 | Salamia Cotton Factory                              | Phullarwan.                     |   |
| 479                                | 36 | Khalsa Cotton Factory                               | Bhalwal, Distt. Shahpur.        |   |
| 480                                | 37 | Zamindar Cotton Factory                             | Bhalwal Distt. Shahpur.         |   |
| 481                                | 38 | Ganesh Cotton Factory                               | Silanwali, Distt. Shahpur.      |   |
| 482                                | 39 | Raj Cotton Factory                                  | Silanwali, Distt. Shahpur.      |   |
| 483                                | 40 | Akal Cotton Factory                                 | Silanwali, Distt. Shahpur.      |   |
| 484                                | 41 | Ranbir Cotton Factory                               | Silanwali, Distt. Shahpur.      |   |
| 485                                | 42 | Ilam Din Mohd. Din Factory                          | Sargodha.                       |   |
| 486                                | 43 | Asoharj Cotton Factory                              | Jawarian, Distt. Shahpur.       |   |
| 487                                | 44 | Japan Cotton Trading Co., Cotton Factory.           | Montgomery.                     |   |
| 488                                | 45 | Dhanpat Mal Dewan Chand                             | Montgomery.                     |   |
| 489                                | 46 | The Punjab Textile Mills Ltd., Ginning Factory.     | Montgomery.                     |   |
| 490                                | 47 | Sunder Singh & Sons Cotton Factory.                 | Montgomery.                     |   |
| 491                                | 48 | Hazura Mal Lal Chand Factory                        | Montgomery.                     |   |
| 492                                | 49 | Fateh Chand Rae Ditta Mal Factory.                  | Okara.                          |   |
| 493                                | 50 | Sir Ganga Ram Cotton Factory                        | Okara.                          |   |
| 494                                | 51 | Krishna Ginning & Pressing Factory.                 | Okara.                          |   |
| 495                                | 52 | Edulji Dinshaw Cotton Factory                       | Okara.                          |   |
| 496                                | 53 | Birla Cotton Factory                                | Okara.                          |   |
| 497                                | 54 | Kyan Singh Dayal Singh Cotton Factory.              | Okara.                          |   |
| 498                                | 55 | Guru Nanak Cotton Factory                           | Chichawatni, Distt. Montgomery. |   |

| 1                                  | 2   | 3                                              | 4                               | 5 |
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| COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING—contd. |     |                                                |                                 |   |
| 499                                | 56  | P.S. Maker & Co., Cotton Factory               | Chichawatni, Distt. Montgomery. |   |
| 500                                | 57  | Birla Cotton Factory                           | Chichawatni, Distt. Montgomery. |   |
| 501                                | 58  | Dhanpat Mal Bhagwan Das                        | Chichawatni, Distt. Montgomery. |   |
| 502                                | 59  | Edulji Dinshaw Factory                         | Arifwala, Distt. Montgomery.    |   |
| 503                                | 60  | Bikram Cotton Factory                          | Arifwala, Distt. Montgomery.    |   |
| 504                                | 61  | Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das Cotton Factory.         | Arifwala, Distt. Montgomery.    |   |
| 505                                | 62  | A.C. Cotton Factory                            | Pakpattan                       |   |
| 506                                | 63  | Ghulam Mohd. Cotton Factory                    | Pakpattan.                      |   |
| 507                                | 64  | The Pakpattan Ginning & Mfg. Co.               | Pakpattan.                      |   |
| 508                                | 65  | Birla Cotton Factory                           | Dipalpur.                       |   |
| 509                                | 66  | Kesho Das Ram Chand Cotton Factory.            | Wasawa Wali.                    |   |
| 510                                | 67  | Balak Ram and Sons                             | Ranala Khurd.                   |   |
| 511                                | 68  | Sh. Mian Mohd. Allah Bux Cotton Factory.       | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 512                                | 69  | Tirkha Ram & Sons                              | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 513                                | 70  | L. Ganga Sahai Cotton Factory                  | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 514                                | 71  | Muslim Cotton Ginning Factory                  | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 515                                | 72  | Al. Aziz Cotton Factory                        | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 516                                | 73  | Dhanpat Mal Bhagwan Dass                       | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 517                                | 74  | Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das                         | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 518                                | 75  | Prem Singh Devi Ditta Mal                      | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 519                                | 76  | Riaz Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory.        | Lyallpur.                       |   |
| 520                                | 77  | Kanaya Lal Pearey Lal of Tandlian. Wala        | Lyallpur                        |   |
| 521                                | 78  | The Birla Cotton Factory                       | Jaranwala                       |   |
| 522                                | 79  | Hari Ram & Co., Factory No. 1                  | Jaranwala.                      |   |
| 523                                | 80  | Hari Ram & Co., Factory No. 2                  | Jaranwala.                      |   |
| 524                                | 81  | Sh. Mohd. Ibrahim Trust                        | Jaranwala.                      |   |
| 525                                | 82  | R. B. Harji Mal Mela Ram Cotton Factory No. 1. | Gojra.                          |   |
| 526                                | 83  | R. B. Harji Mal Mela Ram Cotton Factory No. 2. | Gojra.                          |   |
| 527                                | 84  | Inderjit Cotton Factory                        | Gojra.                          |   |
| 528                                | 85  | M/s. Prem Singh Devi Ditta Mal Cotton Factory. | Gojra.                          |   |
| 529                                | 86  | Sukha Nand Kishan Chand Factory                | Gojra.                          |   |
| 530                                | 87  | Om Cotton Factory                              | Gojra.                          |   |
| 531                                | 88  | Rijhu Mel Bhag Chand Cotton Factory.           | Gojra.                          |   |
| 532                                | 89  | Jasea Ram Cotton Factory                       | Gojra.                          |   |
| 533                                | 90  | M. Aman Ullah Fazal Din Factory No. 1.         | Chak Jhumra.                    |   |
| 534                                | 91  | M. Aman Ullah Fazal Din Factory No. 2.         | Chak Jhumra.                    |   |
| 535                                | 92  | Nanak Chand Bahadur Chand Cotton Factory No. 1 | Chak Jhumra.                    |   |
| 536                                | 93  | Bhagwan Das Gobind Ram Cotton Factory No. 1.   | Chak Jhumra.                    |   |
| 537                                | 94  | Barkat Shah Kundan Lal                         | Chak Jhumra.                    |   |
| 538                                | 95  | Tirath Ram & Sons Factory                      | Chak Jhumra.                    |   |
| 539                                | 96  | Ganesh Cotton Factory                          | Tandlianwala                    |   |
| 540                                | 97  | Muslim Cotton Factory                          | Tandlianwala.                   |   |
| 541                                | 98  | Guru Nanak Cotton Factory                      | Tandlianwala.                   |   |
| 542                                | 99  | Piar Singh Karam Singh Factory                 | Tandlianwala.                   |   |
| 543                                | 100 | Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Cotton Factory, No. 1.  | Toba Tek Singh.                 |   |
| 544                                | 101 | Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Cotton Factory No. 2.   | Toba Tek Singh.                 |   |
| 545                                | 102 | Gurbux Singh Madan Lal Cotton Factory.         | Toba Tek Singh.                 |   |
| 546                                | 103 | The Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd.              | Toba Tek Singh.                 |   |

(d) Have Government taken any steps, pending the coming into being of the National Cultural Trust, to trace out, procure and preserve the valuable and rare manuscripts and other unearthed or undiscovered literary wealth of India and if so, with what success and at what cost?

(e) Have Government received any representations or suggestions from private individuals or bodies to achieve the objectives mentioned in part (d) above?

(f) If so, from whom and when were they received?

(g) What steps have Government taken on such representations or suggestions, if any?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). The scheme for the establishment of a Central Cultural Trust as recommended by the Committee referred to in the question has been accepted in principle, but in accordance with the desire of the Standing Committee of Legislature the scheme has been slowed down and the details are being worked out.

(c) A sum of rupees one lakh has been included in the budget estimates for the year 1949-50. It is proposed to undertake some preliminary work in connection with the Trust and to call three conferences of experts in various branches of fine art and letters which will discuss the further programme of Cultural activities for the country.

(d) On the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Government of India provided in the budget of the National Archives of India a sum of Rs. 5,000 during 1947-48 and Rs. 5,400 during 1948-49 for purchase of historical documents with private individuals. Besides the above, the Indian Historical Records Commission have been authorised to set up eight *ad-hoc* Records Regional Survey Committees in the Provinces to carry out the survey work and to purchase documents. During the last three years, Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 28,000 to these Committees for the purpose. The documents as and when purchased are deposited with the National Archives of India.

(e) to (g). In addition to the Indian Historical Records Commission who made certain recommendations a suggestion has been received for the establishment of a Literary Directorate for India to collect the explored and un-explored literary wealth of India. The Government will ask the Trust after it has been established to consider this suggestion and any other suggestions which may be made to them.

#### SOLDIERS DISCHARGED AFTER AUGUST 1947

**\*1363. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many soldiers have been discharged with their accounts finally settled, since August 1947?

(b) How many were discharged without payment of their dues, and how many of such persons lodged complaints with the Record Officer?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). The number of J.C.O.s, other Ranks, etc. who have been released from the Army during the period 1st August, 1947 to 31st January, 1949 being as many as 54,325, it would not be possible to collect the information asked for without an expenditure of time and labour hardly commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Generally speaking, however, a soldier's account is finally adjusted and credits paid to him before he proceeds to his home on discharge. In some cases, where

the relevant records are not readily available and the accounts cannot therefore be finalised before the soldier proceeds home on discharge, a portion of any credit balance in his account is withheld for adjustment and the balance is paid to him then and there. In the majority of cases, final adjustments are made within three months from the date of discharge and the credit balance if any, sent to the soldier at his home.

It is not possible to give the number of persons who have complained about non-receipt of their dues, but all cases of delay in the settlement of accounts which have been brought to the notice of Government have been examined and disposed of with all possible expedition.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, what is the position with regard to the soldiers of the I.N.A.?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The question does not relate to I.N.A. It relates to officers and other ranks who have been released from the regular army.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that so far as the I.N.A. were concerned, the British regime had devised three categories called, White, Grey and Black, and those under the White category were paid their full arrears of pay, and the Grey and Black who had shown greater enthusiasm for the national cause were not paid at all?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** How does this arise out of the question?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The I.N.A. also are soldiers.

**Mr. Speaker:** May be, but the question does not arise. Next question.

#### WOMEN POLICE FORCE IN DELHI

**\*1364. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women in the Police Force in Delhi Province;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of women police; and

(c) in which Provinces and States women are employed in the Police Force?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Twenty-one in all—One Sub-Inspector, two head constables and 18 foot constables.

(b) An increase will be made if and when it is considered necessary.

(c) The Government of India have no information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any separate training school for women in the Police Force?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not think so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are the duties assigned to these women as arduous as are assigned to men?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is a matter of opinion; the women may consider that their duties are more arduous and the men may consider that their duties are more arduous; but they are both useful.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many applicants were there for enrolment in the Women's Police Force, and how many of them were refugees?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot say.

| 1                                  | 2   | 3                                               | 4                     | 5 |
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| COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING—contd. |     |                                                 |                       |   |
| 547                                | 104 | Dhanpat Mal Bhagwan Dass Cotton Factory.        | Toba Tek Singh        |   |
| 548                                | 105 | Ruchi Ram Sukha Nand Cotton Factory.            | Gojra.                |   |
| 549                                | 106 | Madan Cotton Factory . . . .                    | Pir Mahal (Lyallpur)  |   |
| 550                                | 107 | Bhagwan Cotton Factory . . . .                  | Pir Mahal (Lyallpur). |   |
| 551                                | 108 | Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das Factory                  | Darkhanna (Lyallpur). |   |
| 552                                | 109 | Manohar Lal Budhwar & Sons Factory.             | Jhang.                |   |
| 553                                | 110 | Khushbi Ram Lal Chand Cotton Factory.           | Jhang.                |   |
| 554                                | 111 | L. Boota Ram Cotton Factory . .                 | Jhang.                |   |
| 555                                | 112 | Chaman Lal Jinda Ram Factory . .                | Jhang.                |   |
| 556                                | 113 | Karan Chand Pang Ram Cotton Factory.            | Wanyam.               |   |
| 557                                | 114 | Sh. Mohd. Ismail Mula Bux Factory.              | Chiniot.              |   |
| 558                                | 115 | Rama Cotton Factory . . . .                     | Lalian Distt. Jhang.  |   |
| 559                                | 116 | Chug Cotton Factory . . . .                     | Shorkot               |   |
| 560                                | 117 | Narinder Nath Amar Nath Cotton Ginning Factory. | Shorkot.              |   |
| 561                                | 118 | Devi Das Ghani Sham Das Factory.                | Multan City.          |   |
| 562                                | 119 | Sri Ganesh Cotton Factory . . . .               | Multan City.          |   |
| 563                                | 120 | Guru Nanak Co. . . . .                          | Multan City.          |   |
| 564                                | 121 | Seth Bhanna Ram & Co. Factory . .               | Multan City.          |   |
| 565                                | 122 | Narankar & Co. Cotton Factory . .               | Multan City.          |   |
| 566                                | 123 | Jugla Ram & Sons Cotton Factory . .             | Multan City.          |   |
| 567                                | 124 | Krishna Cotton Factory . . . .                  | Multan City.          |   |
| 568                                | 125 | Behari Lal Lal Chand Cotton Factory.            | Multan City.          |   |
| 569                                | 126 | Seth Shiv Narain Rup Narair . . .               | Multan City.          |   |
| 570                                | 127 | The Sunder Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory.   | Multan City.          |   |
| 571                                | 128 | Edulji Dinshaw Factory . . . .                  | Main Channu.          |   |
| 572                                | 129 | Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Cotton Factory.          | Main Channu.          |   |
| 573                                | 130 | Inder Cotton Factory . . . .                    | Main Channu.          |   |
| 574                                | 131 | Dhanpat Mal Dewan Chand Factory                 | Main Channu.          |   |
| 575                                | 132 | Main Mohd. Allah Bux Cotton Factory.            | Main Channu.          |   |
| 576                                | 133 | M/s. Devi Das Hans Raj Cotton Factory.          | Main Channu.          |   |
| 577                                | 134 | Ralli Bros. Cotton Factory . . . .              | Khanewal.             |   |
| 578                                | 135 | Jaswant Cotton Factory . . . .                  | Khanewal.             |   |
| 579                                | 136 | Satish Cotton Factory . . . .                   | Khanewal.             |   |
| 580                                | 137 | B.C.G.A. (Punjab) Ltd., . . . .                 | Khanewal.             |   |
| 581                                | 138 | Bahwant Ice Factory . . . .                     | Khanewal.             |   |
| 582                                | 139 | Dhanpat Mal Jawala Das . . . .                  | Khanewal.             |   |
| 583                                | 140 | Seth Jagan Nath Ram Sarup . . . .               | Jahania.              |   |
| 584                                | 141 | Roberts Cotton Factory . . . .                  | Jahania.              |   |
| 585                                | 142 | Seth Rup Narain Sham Narain Factory.            | Jahania.              |   |
| 586                                | 143 | Shankar Das Rup Lal . . . .                     | Jahania.              |   |
| 587                                | 144 | K. S. Sh. Allah Dad Khan & Sons .               | Jahania.              |   |
| 588                                | 145 | Gopal Singh Hira Singh . . . .                  | Jahania.              |   |
| 589                                | 146 | Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Factory . .              | Shamkot.              |   |
| 590                                | 147 | Rup Chand Jassa Ram Factory . . .               | Sakandrabad.          |   |
| 591                                | 148 | Mohd. Ismail Maula Bux Factory . .              | Shujabad.             |   |
| 592                                | 149 | Suraj Cotton Factory . . . .                    | Gilwala.              |   |
| 593                                | 150 | Nili Factories Ltd., . . . .                    | Vihari.               |   |
| 594                                | 151 | Edulji Dinshaw Cotton Factory . .               | Vihari.               |   |
| 595                                | 152 | S. P. Cotton Factory . . . .                    | Vihari.               |   |
| 596                                | 153 | Volkerts Bros. Ginning & Pressing Factory.      | Burewala.             |   |
| 597                                | 154 | Nili Factories Ltd., . . . .                    | Burewala              |   |
|                                    | 155 | Gurbux Singh Maan Factory . . . .               | Burewala              |   |

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| COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING—cont'd.        |     |                                                                 |                                    |   |
| 599                                        | 156 | Tulamba Cotton Factory . . . .                                  | Tulamba, Distt. Multan.            |   |
| 600                                        | 157 | Khorana Cotton Factory . . . .                                  | Tulamba, Distt. Multan.            |   |
| 601                                        | 158 | R. B. Mela Ram Cotton Ginning Factory.                          | Kot Mela Ram Distt. Multan.        |   |
| 602                                        | 159 | Gobind Ram Dewan Chand Factory.                                 | Makhdumpura Pohran.                |   |
| 603                                        | 160 | Dhanpat Mal Dewan Chand . . . .                                 | Makhdumpura Pohran.                |   |
| 604                                        | 161 | Chokha Ram Ram Narain Cotton Factory.                           | Melsi Distt. Multan.               |   |
| 605                                        | 162 | B.C.G.A. (Punjab) Ltd. . . . .                                  | Multan.                            |   |
| 606                                        | 163 | Punjab Ice and Cotton Factory . .                               | Cambellpur.                        |   |
| 607                                        | 164 | Brij Lal Daulat Ram Cotton Factory.                             | Gujranwala.                        |   |
| 608                                        | 165 | Ram Mal Sons Cotton Factory . . .                               | Wezirabad.                         |   |
| 609                                        | 166 | Ladha Ram Bahadur Chand Factory                                 | Sukhoke (Gujranwala).              |   |
| 610                                        | 167 | Krishna Cotton Factory . . . .                                  | Wazirabad.                         |   |
| 611                                        | 168 | Lakshmi Cotton Factory . . . .                                  | Sheikhupura.                       |   |
| 612                                        | 169 | Bij Nath Cotton Factory . . . .                                 | Sheikhupura.                       |   |
| 613                                        | 170 | Gopal Singh Amolak Ram Factory .                                | Sheikhupura.                       |   |
| 614                                        | 171 | Hafiz Bux Iman Din Cotton Factory                               | Khanga Dogran.                     |   |
| 615                                        | 172 | Charan Das Devi Dayal Cotton Factory.                           | Marh Ballochan Distt. Sheikhupura. |   |
| 616                                        | 173 | Khushal Singh Gian Chand . . . .                                | Chubar Kana.                       |   |
| 617                                        | 174 | Desh Cotton Factory . . . .                                     | Chubar Kana.                       |   |
| 618                                        | 175 | Sardari Lal Prem Singh Cotton Factory.                          | Chubar Kana.                       |   |
| 619                                        | 176 | Ladha Singh Hazara Singh Factory                                | Chubar Kana.                       |   |
| 620                                        | 177 | Mohd. Ismail Mula Bux Factory . .                               | Singla Hill.                       |   |
| 621                                        | 178 | Oskar Cotton Factory . . . .                                    | Singla Hill.                       |   |
| 622                                        | 179 | Prem Singh Devi Ditta Mal . . . .                               | Singla Hill.                       |   |
| 623                                        | 180 | Bisakhi Ram Bishen Das Cotton Factory.                          | Singla Hill.                       |   |
| 624                                        | 181 | R. B. Sander Das Cotton Factory . .                             | Warburton.                         |   |
| 625                                        | 182 | Sir Ganga Ram & Sons . . . .                                    | Warburton.                         |   |
| 626                                        | 183 | Chopra Cotton Factory . . . .                                   | Nankana Sahib.                     |   |
| 627                                        | 184 | Rajada Mal Mangat Ram Cotton Factory.                           | Nankana Sahib.                     |   |
| 628                                        | 185 | Prem Singh Devi Ditta Mal . . . .                               | Nankana Sahib.                     |   |
| 629                                        | 186 | Ranjit Cotton Factory . . . .                                   | Nankana Sahib.                     |   |
| 630                                        | 187 | Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd. . .                              | Mandi-Bahaud Din.                  |   |
| 631                                        | 188 | Rama Cotton Factory . . . .                                     | Mandi-Bahaud Din.                  |   |
| 632                                        | 189 | Bhagat Cotton Factory . . . .                                   | Mandi-Bahaud Din.                  |   |
| 633                                        | 190 | Ellahi Cotton Ginning & Pressing .                              | Mandi-Bahaud Din.                  |   |
| 634                                        | 191 | Rama Shah Ram Parkash Cotton Ginning Factory.                   | Mandi-Bahaud Din.                  |   |
| 635                                        | 192 | Satnam Cotton Factory. . . .                                    | Malakwal.                          |   |
| 636                                        | 193 | Ghaki Mal Hukam Chand . . . .                                   | Malakwal.                          |   |
| 637                                        | 194 | Lahore Cotton Mills . . . .                                     | Lahore.                            |   |
| 638                                        | 195 | Ram Mal & Sons . . . .                                          | Near Wheat Market Wazirabad.       |   |
| 639                                        | 196 | Krishna Cotton Ginning Factory . .                              | Wazirabad.                         |   |
| 640                                        | 197 | Krishna Cotton Factory . . . .                                  | Abdul Hakim (Multan).              |   |
| 641                                        | 198 | Krishna Cotton Factory . . . .                                  | Abdul Hakim (Multan).              |   |
| 642                                        | 199 | Seth Bhagirath Mal Gaja Nand Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory. | Dunyapur N. W. R. Distt. Multan.   |   |
| 643                                        | 200 | R. B. Harji Mal Besheshar Nath Factory.                         | Changa Manga.                      |   |
| ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND TRANSFORMATION. |     |                                                                 |                                    |   |
| 644                                        | 1   | N. W. R. Power House & Repair Workshop.                         | Moghalpura.                        |   |

| 1                                                       | 2 | 3                                     | 4             | 5 |
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| <b>ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND TRANSFORMATION—contd.</b> |   |                                       |               |   |
| 645                                                     | 2 | Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd.      | Lahore.       |   |
|                                                         |   | Workshop.                             |               |   |
| 646                                                     | 3 | P. W. D. Power House.                 | Renala Khurd. |   |
| 647                                                     | 4 | Multan Electric Supply Co., Ltd.      | Multan.       |   |
| 648                                                     | 5 | The Sialkot Electric Supply Co., Ltd. | Sialkot.      |   |
| 649                                                     | 6 | The Gujranwala Electric Supply Co.    | Gujranwala.   |   |
| 650                                                     | 7 | Rawalpindi Electric Power Co.         | Rawalpindi.   |   |
| 651                                                     | 8 | P.W.D. Power House & Workshop         | Renala Khurd. |   |

**AUTOMOBILES & COACH—BUILDING**

|     |    |                                              |                            |  |
|-----|----|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 652 | 1  | Narain Das & Co., Workshop                   | Lahore.                    |  |
| 653 | 2  | Maira Bros. Service Station                  | Lahore.                    |  |
| 654 | 3  | Pearey Lal & Sons Ltd., Motor Work-<br>shop. | The Mall, Lahore.          |  |
| 655 | 4  | Pearey Lal & Sons Ltd.,                      | Jail Road, Lahore.         |  |
| 656 | 5  | Anand Automobiles & Co.                      | The Mall, Lahore.          |  |
| 657 | 6  | Indian Station Workshop I.E.M.E.             | Lahore Cantt.              |  |
| 658 | 7  | Indian Station Workshop I.E.M.E.             | Sialkot Cantt.             |  |
| 659 | 8  | Ordnance Depot Workshop                      | Rawalpindi.                |  |
| 660 | 9  | 501 Command I.E.M.E. Workshop                | Chaklala.                  |  |
| 661 | 10 | M.E.S. Workshop                              | Rawalpindi                 |  |
| 662 | 11 | Ordnance Depot.                              | Lahore Cantt.              |  |
| 663 | 12 | The Ravi Oil & Saw Mills.                    | Ichhra, Lahore.            |  |
| 664 | 13 | O.C. 501 Command I.E.M.E. Work-<br>shop.     | Rawalpindi.                |  |
| 665 | 14 | Ordnance Depot.                              | Harbanspura, Lahore.       |  |
| 666 | 15 | Keyshop Motors Ltd.                          | Lahore.                    |  |
| 667 | 16 | M. B. Engineering Works.                     | Lahore.                    |  |
| 668 | 17 | Narain Das Industries                        | Lahore.                    |  |
| 669 | 18 | Maira Brothers Workshop                      | Ferngopur Road,<br>Lahore. |  |

**RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, REPAIRSHOPS & LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS.**

|     |    |                         |                     |  |
|-----|----|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 670 | 1  | N.W. R. Loco-Shop       | Moghalpura.         |  |
| 671 | 2  | N.W.R. Shed Workshop    | Moghalpura, Lahore. |  |
| 672 | 3  | N.W.R. Signal Shops     | Moghalpura, Lahore. |  |
| 673 | 4  | N.W.R. Loco-Shed        | Kundian.            |  |
| 674 | 5  | N.W.R. Loco-Shed        | Mari Indus.         |  |
| 675 | 6  | N.W.R. Loco-Shed        | Pakpattan.          |  |
| 676 | 7  | N.W.R. Loco-Shed        | Lyallpur.           |  |
| 677 | 8  | N.W.R. Loco-Shed        | Khanewal.           |  |
| 678 | 9  | N.W.R. Loco-Shed        | Malakwal.           |  |
| 679 | 10 | N.W.R. Loco-Shed        | Lala Musa.          |  |
| 680 | 11 | N.W.R. Bridge Workshop. | Jhelum.             |  |
| 681 | 12 | N.W.R. Loco-Shed        | Rawalpindi.         |  |
| 682 | 13 | Loco-Shed N.W.R.        | Multan.             |  |

**RAILWAY WAGON MANUFACTURING**

|     |                                |            |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|
| 683 | N.W.R. Carriage & Wagons Shop. | Moghalpura |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|

**UNSPECIFIED, INDUSTRIES**

|     |   |                                                  |                               |  |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 684 | 1 | Military Grain Depot                             | Moghalpura.                   |  |
| 685 | 2 | Municipal Water Works.                           | Badamibagh, Lahore.           |  |
| 686 | 3 | Mohini Ice Factory                               | Badamibagh, Lahore.           |  |
| 687 | 4 | Box & Carton Ltd.                                | Krishna Nagar,<br>Lahore.     |  |
| 688 | 5 | Papers Products Co.,                             | G. T. Road, Lahore.           |  |
| 689 | 6 | The Punjab College of Engineering<br>Technology. | G. T. Road, Lahore.           |  |
| 690 | 7 | Ganga Ice & Bread Factory                        | Lahore Cantt.                 |  |
|     | 8 | Ordnance Parachute Factory                       | Store Depot, Lahore<br>Cantt. |  |

| 1                                    | 2  | 3                                                         | 4                                                         | 5 |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| <b>UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—contd.</b> |    |                                                           |                                                           |   |
| 692                                  | 9  | Janda Mfg. Co., Ltd.                                      | 125 Ferozepore Road,<br>Lahore.                           |   |
| 693                                  | 10 | Lahore Ice Factory                                        | Fleming Road,<br>Lahore.                                  |   |
| 694                                  | 11 | Taxali Ice Factory                                        | Taxali Gate, Lahore.                                      |   |
| 695                                  | 12 | The Paper Cups Ltd.                                       | G. T. Road, Devipura<br>Office 15, Mason<br>Road, Lahore. |   |
| 696                                  | 13 | M/s. Budhwar & Co.                                        | Muslim Town, Lahore.                                      |   |
| 697                                  | 14 | A. R. Smith & Co.                                         | Anarkali, Lahore.                                         |   |
| 698                                  | 15 | Satwar Industries.                                        | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                        |   |
| 699                                  | 16 | Amrit Ice Factory                                         | Ferozepur Road,<br>Lahore.                                |   |
| 700                                  | 17 | Victor Salt Refinery.                                     | Outside Sheranwala<br>Gate, Lahore.                       |   |
| 701                                  | 18 | Standard Manufacturing Works                              | Ravi Road, Lahore.                                        |   |
| 702                                  | 19 | M. Ahmad & Co.                                            | Brandroth Road,<br>Lahore.                                |   |
| 703                                  | 20 | Windsor Stationery Works                                  | Abbot Road, Lahore.                                       |   |
| 704                                  | 21 | Krishna Ice Factory                                       | Montgomery.                                               |   |
| 705                                  | 22 | The Punjab Sports Ltd.                                    | Sialkot.                                                  |   |
| 706                                  | 23 | The Pioneer Sports Ltd.                                   | Sialkot.                                                  |   |
| 707                                  | 24 | Kukrija Sports Works.                                     | Sialkot.                                                  |   |
| 708                                  | 25 | Hakim Din & Sons Musical Instru-<br>ments Making Factory. | Butchar Khana Road,<br>Sialkot.                           |   |
| 709                                  | 26 | Engineers Training Centre                                 | Sialkot.                                                  |   |
| 710                                  | 27 | Household & General Mills Ltd.,                           | Hafizabad.                                                |   |
| 711                                  | 28 | The International Mfg., Co., Ltd.,                        | Shahdara.                                                 |   |
| 712                                  | 29 | National Manufacture of India.                            | Sheikhupura.                                              |   |
| 713                                  | 30 | Govt. Military Dairy                                      | Rawalpindi.                                               |   |
| 714                                  | 31 | The National Sand Paper Mills                             | Westridge, Rawal-<br>pindi.                               |   |
| 715                                  | 32 | Rawalpindi Ice Factory                                    | Rawalpindi.                                               |   |
| 716                                  | 33 | M. L. Bhasin & Co., Factory                               | Asghar Mall, Rawal-<br>pindi.                             |   |
| 717                                  | 34 | M/s. Jawala Sahai & Sons                                  | The Mall, Rawal-<br>pindi.                                |   |
| 718                                  | 35 | Workshop No. II Engineering Train-<br>ing Centre I.E.     | Rawalpindi.                                               |   |
| 719                                  | 36 | Military Grass Farms                                      | Sialkot Cantt.                                            |   |
| 720                                  | 37 | Oberio Sports Ltd.                                        | Sialkot City.                                             |   |
| 721                                  | 38 | Northland Sports Ltd.                                     | Sialkot City.                                             |   |
| 722                                  | 39 | Jawala Das Ram Narain                                     | Lyallpur.                                                 |   |
| 723                                  | 40 | Chief Inspectorate of Mechanisation                       | Rawalpindi.                                               |   |
| 724                                  | 41 | No. 9 I.E.M.E. Training Centre.                           | Chaklala.                                                 |   |
| 725                                  | 42 | General Industries.                                       | Shorewali Kothi<br>Lahore Cantt.                          |   |
| 726                                  | 43 | Karla Manufacturing Co.                                   | 37 Sultanpur Road,<br>Lahore.                             |   |
| 727                                  | 44 | Rama Ice Factory                                          | Ferozepur Road,<br>Lahore.                                |   |
| 728                                  | 45 | Baghbanpura Ice Factory                                   | Baghbanpura,<br>Lahore.                                   |   |
| 729                                  | 46 | Mohd Din Harnam Das                                       | Sialkot.                                                  |   |
| 730                                  | 47 | E. S. D. Machinery Workshop                               | Lahore Cantt.                                             |   |
| 731                                  | 48 | Sunder Singh Jiwan Singh                                  | Rawalpindi.                                               |   |
| 732                                  | 49 | Tikka Jigtar Singh & Co.                                  | Lahore.                                                   |   |
| 733                                  | 50 | Rani Manufacturing Co.                                    | Lahore.                                                   |   |
| 734                                  | 51 | Upper India Cloth Co.                                     | Lyallpur.                                                 |   |
| 735                                  | 52 | The Indian Steel & Chemical Co.                           | Lahore.                                                   |   |
| 736                                  | 53 | Khalsa & Co., Workshop.                                   | Ferozepur Road,<br>Lahore.                                |   |
| 737                                  | 54 | The New India Scientific Works                            | Ferozepur Road,<br>Lahore.                                |   |
| 738                                  | 55 | Pahwa Factory.                                            | Wazirabad.                                                |   |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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## WHEAT FLOUR

|    |    |                                            |                       |          |                                            |
|----|----|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1  | 1  | Asian Roller Flour Mills                   | Wedhumal              | Udharam  | Pessumal Sobhraj.                          |
| 2  | 2  | Bharat Flour Mills                         | Joria Bazar, Karachi. |          | Beharilal T. Bhatia.                       |
| 3  | 3  | Dembia Roller Flour Mills                  | Sukkur                |          | Hotchand Vishindas.                        |
| 4  | 4  | Diwan Flour Mills                          | Shikarpur             |          | Jamiatrai C/o, M/s. Dhanpatmal Diwanchand. |
| 5  | 5  | India Flour Mills (1936) Ltd.              | Cincinnati            | Town,    | F. M. Tawawale.                            |
| 6  | 6  | Karachi Steam Roller Flour Mills Co., Ltd. | Lawrence Road,        | Karachi. | C/o, K. C. Khambhatta.                     |
| 7  | 7  | Kitson Light Flour Mills                   | Old Jail Road,        | Karachi. | Pessumal Sobhraj.                          |
| 8  | 8  | Krishna Flour Mills                        | Wallace Road,         | Sukkur   | Kundanlal Jotumal.                         |
| 9  | 9  | Light Flour Mills                          | Near Boulton Market,  | Karachi. | Rattanchand Gobindram.                     |
| 10 | 10 | Luxmi Flour Mills                          | Napier Road,          | Karachi  | Motumal Aildas.                            |
| 11 | 11 | Santdas Mukhi Dewandas Flour Mills.        | Sukkur.               |          | Mukhi Kewalram Dewandas.                   |
| 12 | 12 | Shree Shivaji Flour Mills                  | Napier Road,          | Karachi. | Jeramdas Jawaharmal.                       |
| 13 | 13 | Sind Flour Mills Co. Ltd. 'A'.             | Dhobi Ghat Road,      | Karachi. | E. K. Sopariwalla.                         |
| 14 | 14 | Sind Flour Mills Co. Ltd. 'B'.             | Dhobi Ghat Road,      | Karachi. | E. K. Sopariwalla.                         |
| 15 | 15 | Vishnu Flour Mills                         | Napier Road,          | Karachi. | Kooverji Narainji.                         |

## RICE MILLING

|    |    |                                               |                                |                                 |
|----|----|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 16 | 1  | Aishiram Ratandas Rice Factory.               | Gaji Khuwar (Distt. Larkana).  | Seth Aishiram Ratandas.         |
| 17 | 2  | Alumal Ramchand Rice Factory.                 | Badah.                         | Seth Alumal Ramchand.           |
| 18 | 3  | (R. S.) Assardas Anandram Rice Factory.       | Badah.                         | R. S. Assardas Anandram.        |
| 19 | 4  | (R. S.) Assardas Hariram & Co., Rice Factory. | Jacobabad                      | Budharmal Kripomai.             |
| 20 | 5  | Atmaram Hashmatrai Jaisinghani Rice Factory.  | P.O. Tajodero matabad (U.S.F.) | Atmaram Hashmatrai Jaisinghani. |
| 21 | 6  | Awatmal Hassanand Rice Factory.               | Jacobabad.                     | Jaromal Amrumal.                |
| 22 | 7  | Awatrai Kimatrai Rice Factory.                | Jacobabad                      | Awatrai Kimatrai.               |
| 23 | 8  | Bagomal Hassanand & Co. Rice Factory.         | Bero Chandio (Larkana)         | Bagomal Hassanand.              |
| 24 | 9  | Bhagwandas Pribhdas Rice Factory.             | Larkana.                       | Bhagwandas Pribhdas.            |
| 25 | 10 | Bhagwandas Vassumal Rice Factory.             | Jacobabad.                     | Motiram Bhagwandas.             |
| 26 | 11 | Bhikchand Harchomal Rice Factory.             | Larkana                        | Harchomal Bhikchand.            |
| 27 | 12 | Buchumal Totaldas Rice Factory.               | Sita Road.                     | Dhaloomal Buchumal.             |
| 28 | 13 | Chhatomal Mohandas Rice Factory.              | Shahdadkot                     | Mohandas Chhatomal.             |
| 29 | 14 | Chimandas Teckchand Rice Factory.             | Jacobabad.                     | Gopaldas Hiranand.              |

| 1  | 2  | 3                                        | 4                                      | 5                            |
|----|----|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 30 | 15 | Choithram Moriomal Rice Factory.         | Badin                                  | Daryahdinomal Tillamal.      |
| 31 | 16 | Darshanlal Ghanshamdas Rice Factory.     | Badah                                  | Seth Darshanlal Ghanshamdas. |
| 32 | 17 | Gagoomal Anandram Rice Factory.          | Khairpur Nathan Shah (Dadu).           | Tirathdas Gagoomal.          |
| 33 | 18 | Ghanshamdas Naroomal Rice Factory.       | Nasirabad (Larkana)                    | Ghanshamdas Naroomal.        |
| 34 | 19 | Ghanshamdas Pessoomal Rice Factory.      | Shahdadkot (Larkana)                   | Ghanshamdas Pessoomal.       |
| 35 | 20 | Ghumannal Khushiram Rice Factory.        | Kamber (Larkana).                      | Parmanand Khushiram.         |
| 36 | 21 | Gianchand Hotchand Rice Factory.         | Rishi Ghat Road, Hyderabad (Sind).     | Kodumal Gianchand.           |
| 37 | 22 | Gobindram Manghirmal Rice Factory.       | Nasirabad (Larkana).                   | Vehromal Heshmatrai.         |
| 38 | 23 | Gopaldas Bahirdinomal Rice Factory.      | Badir.                                 | Gopaldas Bahirdinomal.       |
| 39 | 24 | Gordhandas Khiomal Rice Factory.         | Kamber                                 | Khiomal Virumal.             |
| 40 | 25 | Gordhandas Sahijoomal Rice Factory.      | Khandhkot (U.S.F.)                     | Gordhandas Sahijoomal.       |
| 41 | 26 | Gurdasmal Bhagvandas Rice Factory.       | Bakrani Road (Larkana).                | Mangaldas Badhmal.           |
| 42 | 27 | Guru Nanik Shah Rice Factory.            | Shahdadkot (Larkana).                  | Virumal Sachanand.           |
| 43 | 28 | Haji Mohd. Motankhan & Co. Rice Factory. | Jacobabad.                             | Haji Mohd. Ibrahim.          |
| 44 | 29 | Hashmatrai & Co. Rice Factory.           | Ratodero (Larkana).                    | Gopaldas Chetumal.           |
| 45 | 30 | Hashmatrai Sunderdas Rice Factory.       | Badah (Larkana).                       | Jiwandas Hashmatrai.         |
| 46 | 31 | Hemandas Ratandas Rice Factory.          | Tharri Mohbat (Dadu)                   | Hemandas Ratandas.           |
| 47 | 32 | Hemandas Thanwardas Rice Factory.        | Bero Chandio (Larkana)                 | Hemandas Thanwardas.         |
| 48 | 33 | Hukumatrai Hashmatrai Rice Factory.      | Radhan (Dadu)                          | Hukumatrai Uderomal.         |
| 49 | 34 | Jamiatrai Harchoomal Rice Factory.       | Naudero (Larkana)                      | Seth Harchoomal Jamiatrai.   |
| 50 | 35 | Jamnadas Khimandas Rice Factory.         | Badah (Larkana).                       | Jamnadas Khimandas.          |
| 51 | 36 | Janimal Hiranand Rice Factory.           | Radhan (Dadu).                         | Ladharam Khubchand.          |
| 52 | 37 | Janjimal Ghumanmal Rice Factory.         | Shahdadkot (Larkana).                  | Sabuldas Janjimal.           |
| 53 | 38 | Jaromal Nanumal Rice Factory.            | Radhan                                 | Jaromal Nanumal.             |
| 54 | 39 | Jeramdas Naoomal Rice Factory.           | Dokri (Larkana).                       | Jeramdas Naoomal.            |
| 55 | 40 | Jermaldas Naoomal Rice Factory.          | Wagon (Larkana)                        | Jermaldas Naoomal.           |
| 56 | 41 | Jessuram Khushiram Rice Factory.         | Warah (Larkana)                        | Khushiram Phatandas.         |
| 57 | 42 | Jethanand Bhojraj Rice Factory.          | Mehar (Dadu)                           | Jethanand Bhojraj.           |
| 58 | 43 | Jethanand Gurditomal Rice Factory.       | Nasirabad (Larkana)                    | Gurditomal Jethanand.        |
| 59 | 44 | Jethanand Panchandas Rice Factory.       | Shikarpur                              | Jethanand Panchandas.        |
| 60 | 45 | Jethmal Mulchand Dhal & Besun Mills.     | Slaughter House Road Hyderabad (Sind). | Namoomal Vaparimal.          |
| 61 | 46 | Jhetumal Jumandas Rice Factory.          | Jacobabad.                             | Jetumal Jumandas.            |
| 62 | 47 | Jharumal Anshiram Rice Factory.          | Kamber (Larkana)                       | Jhuremal Dewandas.           |

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| 1  | 2  | 3                                               | 4                            | 5                            |
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| 63 | 48 | Jhulal Rice Factory                             | Shikarpur                    | Hotchand Ghansham-das.       |
| 64 | 49 | Jiwatrai Lakhmichand Rice Factory.              | Mohatta (Larkana)            | Lakhmichand Hariram.         |
| 65 | 50 | Kalyandas Pokardas Rice Factory.                | Naudero (Larkana).           | Seth Jethanand Kalyandas.    |
| 66 | 51 | Kewalram Tarachand Rice Factory.                | Larkana.                     | Karamchand Kewalram.         |
| 67 | 52 | Khanchand Wadhmal Rice Factory.                 | Larkana.                     | Seth Wadhmal Hundaldas.      |
| 68 | 53 | Khemchand Metharam Rice Factory.                | Mehar (Dadu)                 | Metharam Gopaldas.           |
| 69 | 54 | Khushaldas Dunichand Rice Factory.              | Larkana.                     | Dunichand.                   |
| 70 | 55 | Kishinomal Khemchand Rice Factory.              | Khairpur Nathan Shah (Dadu)  | Kishinomal Khemchand.        |
| 71 | 56 | Lachmandas Mulchand Rice Factory.               | Shikarpur                    | Lachmandas Mulchand Mukhiya. |
| 72 | 57 | Ladharam Jhamandas Rice Factory.                | Khairpur Nathan Shah (Dadu). | Jhamandas Ladharam.          |
| 73 | 58 | Lalchand Bhojraj Rice Factory.                  | Sita Road (Dadu)             | Tejaram Gordhandas.          |
| 74 | 59 | Lekhranj Dharamdas Rice Factory.                | Baldevi (Dadu)               | Lekhranj Dharamdas.          |
| 75 | 60 | Lohmal Issardas Rice Factory.                   | Badeh (Larkana).             | Lohmal Issardas.             |
| 76 | 61 | Manghandas Tarachand Rice Factory.              | Therri Mohbar (Dadu)         | Arjandas Manghandas.         |
| 77 | 62 | Meloomal Chellaram Rice Factory.                | Larkana.                     | Meloomal Chellaram.          |
| 78 | 63 | Metharam Wadhmal Rice Factory.                  | Badin (Hyderabad)            | Bhagwardas Eukarnal.         |
| 79 | 64 | Nandoomal Patlodhomal Rice Factory.             | Lallu Rank (Larkana).        | Nandoomal Patladhomal.       |
| 80 | 65 | Narumal Guriomal Rice Factory.                  | Badeh (Larkana)              | Seth Narumal Seth Guriomal.  |
| 81 | 66 | Narumal Sobhajmal Rice Factory.                 | Badeh (Larkana).             | Sebhraj Narumal.             |
| 82 | 67 | Nebhandas Verhomal Rice Factory.                | Radhan (Dadu)                | Gianchand Khieldas Rajani.   |
| 83 | 68 | Nichumal Gobindram Rice Factory.                | Dokri (Larkana)              | Janmal Nichumal.             |
| 84 | 69 | Parmanand Lalchand Rice Factory.                | Nasirabad (Larkana)          | Parmanand Lalchand.          |
| 85 | 70 | Parsram Hargundas Rice Factory.                 | Shikarpur.                   | Parsram Hargundas.           |
| 86 | 71 | Phatandas Jessaram Rice Factory.                | Lallu Rank Larkana.          | Phatandas Jessaram.          |
| 87 | 72 | Pinjomal Hiranand Rice Factory.                 | Kandhkot (U.S.F.)            | Pinjomal Hiranand.           |
| 88 | 73 | Prem Singh Tarasingh Rice Factory.              | Shikarpur.                   | Tarasingh Jeramsingh.        |
| 89 | 74 | Pribhdas Pritamdas Rice Factory.                | Larkana                      | Pribhdas Pritamdas Tolani.   |
| 90 | 75 | Sardar Wahid Bakhsh Khan Rice and Flour Factory | Dodapur (U.S.F.)             | Pirbukulsh Nabibuksh.        |
| 91 | 76 | Satramdas Kishindas Rice Factory.               | Khairo Dero (Larkana)        | Satramdas Kishindas.         |
| 92 | 77 | Shankar Rice and Flour Factory.                 | Shikarpur                    | Wadhmal Pessumal.            |
| 93 | 78 | Tarachand Sugnomal Rice Factory.                | Kamber (Larkana)             | Tarachand Sugnomal.          |
| 94 | 79 | Tarachand Sugnomal Rice Factory.                | Shikarpur                    | Tarachand Menghraj.          |

| 1   | 2  | 3                                     | 4                       | 5                          |
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| 95  | 80 | Techchand Harchandmal Rice Factory.   | Bakrani Road (Larkana). | Chetandas Rewachand.       |
| 96  | 81 | Techchand Harchandmal Rice Factory.   | Bero Chandio (Larkana)  | Chetandas Rewachand.       |
| 97  | 82 | Thakur Mulchand Assand Rice Factory.  | Badin (Hyderabad)       | Lalchand Hasrajmal.        |
| 98  | 83 | Tikiomal Awatrai Rice Factory.        | Sita Road (Dadu)        | Tikiomal Awatrai.          |
| 99  | 84 | Udhavdas Pinjoomal Rice Factory.      | Jacobabad.              | Radhomal Motiram.          |
| 100 | 85 | Valiram Lekhranj Rice Factory.        | Wagon (Larkana)         | Lekhranj Gianchand.        |
| 101 | 86 | Varumal Sajandas Rice Factory.        | Khairo Dero (Larkana)   | Sajandas Varumal.          |
| 102 | 87 | Vatimal Pinionmal & Co. Rice Factory. | Kandhkot (U.S.F.)       | Vatimal Pinionmal.         |
| 103 | 88 | Verhomal Bakhatrai Rice Factory.      | Wagon (Larkana)         | Rijhumal Bakhatrai.        |
| 104 | 89 | Verhomal Hashmatrai Rice Factory.     | Kambar (Larkana).       | Rijhumal Bakhatrai.        |
| 105 | 90 | Verhomal Kiratrai Rice Factory.       | Mander Lakha (Larkana). | Jhamatmal Showkatrai.      |
| 106 | 91 | Verumal Kesowdas Rice Factory.        | Kamber (Larkana)        | Keshowdas Sukariomal.      |
| 107 | 92 | Virumal Shivalomal Rice Factory.      | Jacobabad.              | Jumromal Jhumal.           |
| 108 | 93 | Vishindas Manikrai Rice Factory.      | Bakrani Road (Larkana)  | Vishindas Manikrai.        |
| 109 | 94 | Pariyaldas Dariyanomal Rice Factory.  | Badeh (Larkana)         | Seth Vishindas Showkatrai. |

## BISCUIT MAKING

|     |   |                                               |                                         |                                                   |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 110 | 1 | B. P. Biscuit Factory                         | Palm Street, off Lawrence Road, Karachi | Sohanlal P. Vaid.                                 |
| 111 | 2 | J. B. Mangharam & Co., Biscuit Factory No. 1. | Sukkur                                  | Belchand Menghraj. C/o M/s. J. B. Mangharam & Co. |
| 112 | 3 | J. B. Mangharam & Co. Biscuit Factory No. 2.  | Sukkur                                  | Khanchand J., C/o M/s. J. B. Mangharam & Co.      |
| 113 | 4 | K. Gunomal & Bros., Biscuit Factory.          | Fuleli Road, Hyderabad (Sind).          | Ghanoomal Pherumal.                               |
| 114 | 5 | Kanayalal Nanikram Biscuit Factory.           | Sukkur                                  | Nanikram Tharumal.                                |
| 115 | 6 | Kanayalal Nanikram Confectionery factory.     | Sukkur                                  | Nanikram Tharumal.                                |
| 116 | 7 | Kohinoor Biscuit Factory                      | Moosa Lane, Opp. Miran Pir, Karachi.    | Pitumal Udhavdas.                                 |
| 117 | 8 | Sathe Sind Chocolate Works.                   | Country Club Road, Karachi.             | H. L. Hingorani.                                  |
| 118 | 9 | Sukkur Biscuit Mfg. Co.                       | Old Sukkur                              | Virumal Daryanomai Gurnani.                       |

## DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES

|     |   |                                |       |                              |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| 119 | 1 | Government Central Distillery. | Kotri | Teekchand Chandiram Dalwani. |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|

## VEGETABLE OILS

|     |   |                                    |                                           |                          |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 120 | 1 | Bharat Oil Mills                   | Lawrence Road (Karachi).                  | H. H. Advani.            |
| 121 | 2 | Dhanpatmal Jiwanmal Oil Mills.     | Tando Allahyar (Hyderabad).               | Loknath S. Sarna.        |
| 122 | 3 | Ganesh Coconut Oil Mills           | Olive Street, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi. | Seth Tarachand Tharumal. |
| 123 | 4 | Ganesh Khopra Oil and Tin Factory. | Palm Street, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi   | Tarachand Gehimal.       |

| 1                                               | 2 | 3                                          | 4                                        | 5                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 124                                             | 5 | Kanaya Oil Mills . . . . .                 | Sukkur . . . . .                         | Nandlal Bellaram C/o M/s., Kanaya Oil Mills.                                            |
| 125                                             | 6 | Karachi Khopra Oil Mills . . . . .         | Moosa Lane, Near Miran Pir, Karachi.     | Tikamdas Pritamdas.                                                                     |
| 126                                             | 7 | Panjoomal Bulchand Oil Mills.              | Younghusband Road, Karachi.              | Harbhagwandas Panjoomal.                                                                |
| 127                                             | 8 | Seksaria Oil Mills . . . . .               | Hyderabad (Sind) . . . . .               | M. D. Mansingka.                                                                        |
| CEMENT                                          |   |                                            |                                          |                                                                                         |
| 128                                             | 1 | Dalmia Cement Ltd. . . . .                 | Shantinagar, Drigh Road, Karachi.        | N. Chander Roy.                                                                         |
| 129                                             | 2 | Sind Cement Works . . . . .                | Rohri . . . . .                          | Cecil Claude Tuner.                                                                     |
| GLASS AND GLASS WARE                            |   |                                            |                                          |                                                                                         |
| 130                                             |   | Indus Glass Works . . . . .                | Golimar Road, Hyderabad (Sind)           | Karamchand P. Dodia.                                                                    |
| COTTON TEXTILES (SPINNING AND WEAVING)          |   |                                            |                                          |                                                                                         |
| 131                                             |   | Doulatram Spinning & Weaving Mills.        | Country Club Road, Karachi.              | Jamnadasji Ibji Dutia.                                                                  |
| CHEMICAL INCLUDING DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL     |   |                                            |                                          |                                                                                         |
| 132                                             | 1 | Khursheed Epsom Salt Works.                | Mauripur (Karachi) . . . . .             | D.N.E. Dinshaw.                                                                         |
| 133                                             | 2 | Sardar Carbonic Gas Co. . . . .            | 137 Garden Quarter, Karachi.             | M. H. Asher.                                                                            |
| ALUMINIUM COPPER AND BRASS                      |   |                                            |                                          |                                                                                         |
| 134                                             |   | National Copper Tube Manufacturing Co.     | Shedon Road, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi. | Shantilal M. Gupta.                                                                     |
| IRON AND STEEL SMELTING, ROLLING AND RE-ROLLING |   |                                            |                                          |                                                                                         |
| 135                                             | 1 | B. R. Herman & Mohatta Re-Rolling Mills.   | Old Queens Road, Karachi.                | Seth Surjatanji S. Mohatta.                                                             |
| 136                                             | 2 | Ishardas Ramchand Rolling Mills.           | Haji Camp, Karachi.                      | Omkarsingh Ishardas Ramchand.                                                           |
| 137                                             | 3 | Sind Iron & Steel Works . . . . .          | West Wharf Road, Karachi.                | T. K. Gupta, Sind Iron & Steel Works.                                                   |
| 138                                             | 4 | Sind Steel Corporation . . . . .           | West Wharf Road, Karachi.                | N. H. Desai.                                                                            |
| ELECTRIC LAMPS                                  |   |                                            |                                          |                                                                                         |
| 139                                             |   | Radio Lamp Works . . . . .                 | Country Club Road, Karachi.              | S. V. Devrajan, Kav-<br>coo and Co., Ltd.,<br>Managing Agents.                          |
| GENERAL ENGINEERING                             |   |                                            |                                          |                                                                                         |
| 140                                             | 1 | Karachi Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd.  | Khiabad, Hyderabad (Sind).               | W. Mukerji, Agricultural Engineer in Sind.                                              |
| 141                                             | 2 | A. M. & Sons Engineering Workshop.         | Kaka Street, Off Lawrence Road Karachi.  | Abdul Majid.                                                                            |
| 142                                             | 3 | B. R. Herman Mohatta Engineering Workshop. | Wood Street, Karachi.                    | B. R. S. Mohatta.                                                                       |
| 143                                             | 4 | Burmah Shell Kerosene Tin Factory.         | Keamari, Karachi.                        | W. J. D. Graham, C/o<br>Burmah-Shell Oil<br>Storage & Distributing Co. of India<br>Ltd. |
| 144                                             | 5 | Caltex Kerosene Tin Factory.               | Keamari, Karachi.                        | H. M. Keeley, Caltex (India) Ltd., Karachi.                                             |
| 145                                             | 6 | Carstairs and Cumming Eng. Workshop.       | West Wharf, Karachi.                     | J. S. Cumming, Carstairs Cumming Ltd.                                                   |
| 146                                             | 7 | Cast Iron Foundry Eng. Workshop.           | and Lawrence Road, Karachi.              | Vensimal Thawardas Datwani.                                                             |

| 1                                                             | 2  | 3                                      | 4                                         | 5                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 147                                                           | 8  | Central Mechanical Eng. Co.            | Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.               | Byramji Dadabhoy.                                             |
| 148                                                           | 9  | Cheena Umersee Eng. Co.                | Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi.             | H. V. Cheena Umersee.                                         |
| 149                                                           | 10 | Chhugar Eng. Works . . . . .           | Lawrence Road, Karachi.                   | Sewasing Gangaram.<br>Sewasingh and Bros.                     |
| 150                                                           | 11 | (601) Combined Workshop.               | I.E.M.E. Fowler Lines, Karachi.           | Major G. W. Bedford.<br>R.E.M.E. Officer<br>Commanding.       |
| 151                                                           | 12 | Dalmia Cement Co. Ltd., Eng. Workshop. | Shantinagar, Drigh Road, Karachi.         | N. C. Roy.                                                    |
| 152                                                           | 13 | Dock Eng. & Welding Works.             | Keamari, Karachi.                         | G. B. Bhousle.                                                |
| 153                                                           | 14 | East India Tramways Co., Ltd.          | Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi.             | W. B. Hossack.                                                |
| 154                                                           | 15 | Economic Eng. Co., Ltd. . . . .        | Keamari, Karachi.                         | Lokumal T. Gidwani.                                           |
| 155                                                           | 16 | General Eng. Works and Foundry.        | Ireland Road, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi. | Moolchand Panjoomal.                                          |
| 156                                                           | 17 | Haidery Tin Factory . . . . .          | Frere Road, Karachi.                      | Doosji Yousafali.                                             |
| 157                                                           | 18 | Issac Eng. Workshop . . . . .          | Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.               | Mohd. Ishaq Malik.                                            |
| 158                                                           | 19 | Karachi Eng. Works and Foundry.        | Keamari, Karachi.                         | A.C. Mackillop.                                               |
| 159                                                           | 20 | Karachi Municipal Workshop.            | Lawrence Road, Karachi.                   | T. J. Bhojwani, Chief Officer, Karachi Municipal Corporation. |
| 160                                                           | 21 | Karachi Tin Factory. . . . .           | Ireland Road, Karachi.                    | Adamji Jiawaji.                                               |
| 161                                                           | 22 | Nassurdin Assap Eng. Workshop.         | Lawrence Road, Karachi.                   | Nassurdin Assap.                                              |
| 162                                                           | 23 | N. E. D. Engineering College Workshop. | Strachen Road, Karachi.                   | H. K. Kewalramani<br>Principal, N. E. D.<br>Eng. College.     |
| 163                                                           | 24 | Nihalchand & Sons Eng. Workshop.       | Fuleli Road, Hyderabad (Sind).            | L. Ich. and T. Thardani.                                      |
| 164                                                           | 25 | P.W.D. Drig line Workshop.             | Sukkur . . . . .                          | R. J. Mody, Mechanical Engineer in Sind.                      |
| 165                                                           | 26 | Patel Engineering Works. . . . .       | Lawrence Road, Karachi.                   | S. K. Patel.                                                  |
| 166                                                           | 27 | P. U. Engineering Co. . . . .          | Lawrence Road, Karachi.                   | Puransingh Uttam-<br>singh.                                   |
| 167                                                           | 28 | Punjab National Eng. Co. . . . .       | Lawrence Road, Karachi.                   | Sardar Gurbachansingh.                                        |
| 168                                                           | 29 | Shyam Iron Works . . . . .             | Sind Canal Road, Shikarpur.               | Shamdas Chandumal<br>Suchdev.                                 |
| 169                                                           | 30 | Sind Auto Eng. Co. . . . .             | Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi.             | Mohd. Ishaq Malik.                                            |
| 170                                                           | 31 | Sind Cement Works Eng. Workshop.       | Rohri. . . . .                            | Mr. Cecil Claude Turner, C/o Associated Cement Co.            |
| 171                                                           | 32 | Sind Engineering Works . . . . .       | Shikarpur . . . . .                       | Bhagwan M. Nichani.                                           |
| 172                                                           | 33 | Standard Vacuum Kerosene Tin Factory.  | Keamari, Karachi.                         | R. E. Mirkley, C/o<br>Standard Vacuum<br>Oil Co.              |
| 173                                                           | 34 | Utility Tools and Metal Works.         | Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.               | Mohomedali T. Salim.                                          |
| 174                                                           | 35 | V. J. Technical Institute              | Sukkur . . . . .                          | H. T. Gardhi.                                                 |
| RUBBER AND RUBBER MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING RUBBER SUBSTITUTES) |    |                                        |                                           |                                                               |
| 175                                                           |    | Laxmi Rubber Works . . . . .           | Queens Road, Karachi.                     | Lala Jaganath Tandon.                                         |



| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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# HUME PIPES AND OTHER CEMENT AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS (INCLUDING REINFORCED PRODUCTS,

|     |   |                                                     |                                |                |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 176 | 1 | B. R. Herman & Mohatta Spun Concrete Pipes Factory. | Satnarain Garden Rd., Karachi. | S. R. Mohatta. |
| 177 | 2 | Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.                           | Country Club Road, Karachi.    | Walchand & Co. |
| 178 | 3 | Spun Pipe Construction Co.                          | Varley Road, Karachi.          | J. A. Raval.   |

## BRICKS, TILES, LIME AND SURKHI MANUFACTURING

|     |   |                                   |                                          |                        |
|-----|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 179 | 1 | D. C. Rohira Factory              | Amla Street, Off Lawrence Road, Karachi. | Jethanand Dhanraj-mal. |
| 180 | 2 | Eastern Tiles and Concrete Works. | Lawrence Road, Karachi.                  | Sagarmal Ratiram.      |
| 181 | 3 | Sind Patent Tiles Works           | Garden Quarter, Karachi.                 | Jamshed Nasserwanji.   |
| 182 | 4 | Tinani & Co. Tiles Works          | Old Queens Road, Karachi.                | Kanyalal T. Tinani.    |

## SAW MILLING

|     |    |                                             |                              |                                          |
|-----|----|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 183 | 1  | B. R. Herman & Mohatta Boat Building Works. | West Wharf, Karachi.         | B.R.S. Mohatta.                          |
| 184 | 2  | Dharuwalla Saw Mills                        | Ranchorelines, Karachi.      | M. K. Patel, C/o United Construction Co. |
| 185 | 3  | Govind Moti Saw Mills                       | Marston Road, Karachi.       | Virji M. Rathode.                        |
| 186 | 4  | Jer Saw Mills                               | Lawrence Road, Karachi.      | Virji Narainji.                          |
| 187 | 5  | K. P. T. East Wharf Workshop.               | No. 10, Berth, Keamari.      | E. L. Everett, Chief Engineer, K.P.T.    |
| 188 | 6  | National Saw Mills                          | Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.  | Ramji Ladhobai.                          |
| 189 | 7  | Patel Saw Mills                             | Off Lawrence Road, Karachi.  | Dhanji P. Patel.                         |
| 190 | 8  | R.A.F. Station Saw Mill                     | Drigh Road                   | Chief Technical Officer, R.A.F.          |
| 191 | 9  | Santsing & Sons Saw Mills                   | Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Karachi. | Santsing Sundersing.                     |
| 192 | 10 | Sardar Saw Mills                            | Ireland Road, Karachi.       | Narainsingh U. Negi.                     |

## WOODWARE (INCLUDING FURNITURE MANUFACTURING)

|     |   |                              |                              |                        |
|-----|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 193 | 1 | Continental Furniture Mart   | Thole Produce Yard, Karachi. | N.Greenfield.          |
| 194 | 2 | New American Furniture Mart. | Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Karachi. | Haji Ali Mohd. Haroon. |
| 195 | 3 | U.S.A. Furniture Mart        | Pankha Lane, Karachi.        | Mahadev Ramchandra.    |

## PRINTING (INCLUDING LITHOGRAPHING) AND BOOKBINDING

|     |   |                                  |                              |                                             |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 196 | 1 | Alwahid Electric Printing Press. | Belassis Street, Karachi.    | Din Mohd. Mistri Chatan Lakho.              |
| 197 | 2 | Daily Gazette Printing Press     | Kutchery Road, Karachi.      | J. H. Dinshaw.                              |
| 198 | 3 | Educational Printing Press.      | Kutchery Road, Karachi.      | K. T. Shahani.                              |
| 199 | 4 | Government Printing Press.       | Victoria Road, Karachi.      | D. P. Mukerjee, Manager Government of Sind. |
| 200 | 5 | Hindustan Printing Press         | Kutchery Road, Karachi.      | Mohanlal V. Raisinghani.                    |
| 201 | 6 | Kanti Printing Press.            | South Napier Road, Karachi.  | Jaggiwan P. Kotecha.                        |
| 202 | 7 | Paper Stamping Works             | Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Karachi. | K. R. Gupta.                                |
| 203 | 8 | Sansar Samachar Printing Press.  | Frere Road, Karachi.         | Sobhraj J. Budhwani.                        |
| 204 | 9 | Shyam Offset Litho Works Ltd.    | Elander Road, Karachi.       | Ghanshamdas G. Fakhi.                       |

## STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
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|     |    |                                               |                                      |                      |
|-----|----|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 205 | 10 | Sind Observer and Mercantile Steam Press Ltd. | McLeod Road, Karachi.                | K. K. Sopariwala.    |
| 206 | 11 | The Laxmi Printing Works                      | Water Course Road, Karachi.          | Om Prakash.          |
| 207 | 12 | The National Electric Ruling Works.           | Adamji Building Frere Road, Karachi. | Usfali Abdulali Kaj. |
| 208 | 13 | Union Printing Press.                         | Elphinstone Street, Karachi.         | C. E. Gonsolves.     |

## COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING

|     |    |                                           |                    |                                              |
|-----|----|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 209 | 1  | Ajoomal Jagatrai Ginning Factory.         | Mirpurkhas         | Sanwaldas Chhangomal.                        |
| 210 | 2  | Ajoomal Jagatrai Ginning Factory.         | Tando Allahyar     | Motiram Chhangomal.                          |
| 211 | 3  | Ajoomal Jagatrai Pressing Factory.        | Mirpurkhas         | Sanwaldas Chhangomal.                        |
| 212 | 4  | Ajoomal Jagatrai Pressing Factory.        | Tando Allahyar     | Motiram Chhangomal.                          |
| 213 | 5  | Ajoomal Jagatrai Saw Ginning Factory.     | Mirpurkhas         | Sanwaldas Chhangomal.                        |
| 214 | 6  | Ajoomal Lilaram Ginning Factory.          | Hyderabad (Sind)   | Shankerdas Lilaram.                          |
| 215 | 7  | Ajoomal Lilaram Ginning Factory.          | Tando Jam.         | Naraindas Lilaram.                           |
| 216 | 8  | Ajoomal Lilaram Pressing Factory.         | Tando Jamarparkar  | Naraindas Lilaram.                           |
| 217 | 9  | Bachraj Factories Ltd., Ginning Factory.  | Digri (Tharparkar) | Lalji Mehotra.                               |
| 218 | 10 | Bachraj Factories Ltd., Pressing Factory. | Digri (Tharparkar) | Lalji Mehotra.                               |
| 219 | 11 | Basantlal Benarsilal Ginning Factory.     | Jhol               | Makhanlal.                                   |
| 220 | 12 | Basantlal Benarsilal Pressing Factory.    | Jhol               | Makhanlal.                                   |
| 221 | 13 | Basoomal Wadhmal Ginning Factory.         | Pithoro.           | Bhai Gangaram Koro-mai.                      |
| 222 | 14 | Basoomal Wadhmal Pressing Factory.        | Pithoro            | Bhai Gangaram Koro-mai.                      |
| 223 | 15 | Bhagchand Tillumal Ginning Factory.       | Mahrabpur          | Tillumal Bhagchand.                          |
| 224 | 16 | Bhagchand Tillumal Pressing Factory.      | Mahrabpur          | Tillumal Bhagchand.                          |
| 225 | 17 | Bharomal Thaumal Ginning Factory.         | Nawabshah          | Hirenand Thaumal.                            |
| 226 | 18 | Bharomal Thaumal Pressing Factory.        | Nawabshah          | Hiranand Thaumal.                            |
| 227 | 19 | Ghetumal Bulchand Ginning Factory.        | Tando Allahyar     | Shivaldas G.                                 |
| 228 | 20 | Chetumal Bulchand Pressing Factory.       | Tando Allahyar     | Shivaldas G.                                 |
| 229 | 21 | Dhanpatmal Diwanchand Ginning Factory.    | Tando Allahyar     | Locknath Sarma.                              |
| 230 | 22 | Dhanpatmal Diwanchand Pressing Factory.   | Tando Allahyar     | Locknath Sarma.                              |
| 231 | 23 | Dulahdinomal Lekhraj Ginning Factory.     | Tando Adam.        | Lekhraj Dulhadinomal.                        |
| 232 | 24 | Dwarkadas Cotton Ginning Factory.         | Sukkur             | Chatrumal Radhakishindas C/o Dwarkadas & Co. |
| 233 | 25 | Dwarkadas Wool Press and Ice Factory.     | Sukkur             | Chatrumal Radhakishindas C/o Dwarkadas & Co. |

| 1   | 2  | 3                                           | 4                   | 5                                                    |
|-----|----|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 234 | 26 | Eduljee Dinshaw Cotton Press.               | Hyderabad (Sind)    | D. N. E. Dinshaw C/o M/s. Eduljee Dinshaw, Karachi.  |
| 235 | 27 | Eduljee Dinshaw Cotton Press.               | Karachi             | Jullien H. Dinshaw, C/o Eduljee Dinshaw, Karachi.    |
| 236 | 28 | Eduljee Dinshaw Ginning Factory.            | Potoyan (Nawabshah) | Seth Choithram Bhagwandas.                           |
| 237 | 29 | Eduljee Dinshaw Pressing Factory.           | Potoyan (Nawabshah) | Seth Choithram Bhagwandas.                           |
| 238 | 30 | Ghanomal Alimchand Ginning Factory.         | Tando Adam          | Alumal Paryomal.                                     |
| 239 | 31 | Gopal Cottor Ginning Factory.               | Shikarpur           | ..                                                   |
| 240 | 32 | Gumanmal Khushiram Ginning Factory.         | Tando               | Parmanand K.                                         |
| 241 | 33 | Herchandmal Dayaldas Ginning Factory.       | Shahdadpur          | Hariram Chellaram.                                   |
| 242 | 34 | Herchandmal Dayaldas Pressing Factory.      | Shahdadpur          | Hariram Chellaram.                                   |
| 243 | 35 | Hydrabad Cotton Ginning Factory.            | Hyderabad (Sind)    | Vishindas Parsram.                                   |
| 244 | 36 | Hydrabad Cotton Press                       | Hyderabad (Sind)    | P. H. Gidwani.                                       |
| 245 | 37 | Jeramdas Naoomal Ginning Factory.           | Jameshabad          | Assandas Tahilram Ailani.                            |
| 246 | 38 | Jeramdas Naoomal Pressing Factory.          | Jameshabad          | Assandas Tahilram Ailani.                            |
| 247 | 39 | Jessaram Valiram Ginning Factory.           | Ubauro              | ..                                                   |
| 248 | 40 | Jethanand Amardinomal Ginning Factory.      | Matari              | Pessumal Amarhomal.                                  |
| 249 | 41 | Jethanand Humdomal Cotton Ginning Factory.  | Dhoro Naro          | Jethanand Chandirmal.                                |
| 250 | 42 | Jethanand Motumal Ginning Factory.          | Dadu                | Kimatrai Jethanand.                                  |
| 251 | 43 | Jethanand Sobhraj Ginning Factory.          | Pad Idan            | Jethanand Sobhraj.                                   |
| 252 | 44 | Jethanand Sobhraj Pressing Factory.         | Pad Idan            | Jethanand Sobhraj.                                   |
| 253 | 45 | Kishinchand Chellaram Ginning Factory.      | Pithoro             | Kachhumal Chandiram C/o M/s. Kishinchand Chellaram.  |
| 254 | 46 | Kishinchand Chellaram Pressing Factory.     | Pithoro             | Kachhumal Chandiram, C/o M/s. Kishinchand Chellaram. |
| 255 | 47 | Kundomal Alimchand Ginning Factory.         | Tando Adam          | Nebhraj Radhakishin.                                 |
| 256 | 48 | Lalehand Nenumal Ginning Factory.           | Nawabshah           | Shankerdas Ruplal.                                   |
| 257 | 49 | Madandas Alimchand Cotton Pressing Factory. | Tando Adam          | Rewachand Hotchand.                                  |
| 258 | 50 | Madandas Alimchand Ginning Factory.         | Tando Adam          | Rewachand Hotchand.                                  |
| 259 | 51 | Madandas Alimchand Ginning Factory.         | Bhiria Road         | Shamdas Balchand.                                    |
| 260 | 52 | Madandas Alimchand Ginning Factory.         | Nawabshah           | Rewachand Hotchand.                                  |
| 261 | 53 | Madandas Alimchand Pressing Factory.        | Bhiria Road         | Shamdas Balchand.                                    |
| 262 | 54 | Madandas Alimchand Ginning Factory.         | Nawabshah           | Rewachand Hotchand.                                  |
| 263 | 55 | Manghanmal Chugomal Ginning Factory.        | Shahdadpur          | Seth Tarachand Choithram.                            |
| 264 | 56 | Manghanmal Chugomal Pressing Factory.       | Shahdadpur          | Seth Tarachand Choithram.                            |

| 1   | 2  | 3                                              | 4                             | 5                                      |
|-----|----|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 265 | 57 | Manghanmal Wadhupal Ginning Factory.           | Tando Adam                    | Murlimal Khialdas.                     |
| 266 | 58 | Manghanmal Wadhupal Pressing Factory.          | Tando Adam                    | Murlimal Khialdas.                     |
| 267 | 59 | Metharam Wadhupal Cotton Pressing Factory.     | Tando Adam                    | Chellaram Metharam.                    |
| 268 | 60 | Metharam Wadhupal Ginning Factory.             | Hala                          | Gopaldas Hikamal.                      |
| 269 | 61 | Metharam Wadhupal Ginning Factory.             | Khandu (Hyd. Dist.)           | Chellaram Metharam.                    |
| 270 | 62 | Metharam Wadhupal Ginning Factory.             | Tando Adam                    | Chellaram, Metharam                    |
| 271 | 63 | Mulchand Dipchand Ginning Factory.             | Tando Adam                    | Lokumal Kishinchand Manghnani.         |
| 272 | 64 | Naraindas Rajaram & Co. Ginning Factory.       | Tando Jan Mohd.               | Lalchand L. Shah.                      |
| 273 | 65 | Naraindas Rajaram & Co. Pressing Factory.      | Tando Jan Mohd.               | Lalchand L. Shah.                      |
| 274 | 66 | Naraindas Rajaram & Co., Saw Ginning Factory.  | Tando Jan Mohd.               | Lalchand L. Shah.                      |
| 275 | 67 | Nebhandas Teekchand Ginning Factory.           | Shikarpur                     | Tikam Lal Verhomal.                    |
| 276 | 68 | Nebhandas Teekchand Pressing Factory.          | Shikarpur                     | Tikam Lal Verhomal.                    |
| 277 | 69 | Pahloomal Motiram, Ginning Factory No. I.      | Mirpurkhas                    | Roopchand Chellaram.                   |
| 278 | 70 | Pahloomal Motiram Ginning Factory No. II.      | Mirpurkhas                    | Roopchand Chellaram.                   |
| 279 | 71 | Pahloomal Motiram Pressing Factory.            | Mirpurkhas                    | Roopchand Chellaram.                   |
| 280 | 72 | Pherumal Dayaram Cotton Ginning Factory.       | Nawabshah                     | Lokchand Penjumal Budh.                |
| 281 | 73 | Pherumal Dayaram Ginning Factory.              | Nawabshah                     | Lokchand Penjumal Budh.                |
| 282 | 74 | Pritamdas Jethanand Ginning Factory.           | Shahdadpur                    | Lilaram Udernomal                      |
| 283 | 75 | Pritamdas Jethanand Pressing Factory.          | Shahdadpur                    | Lilaram Udernomal.                     |
| 284 | 76 | Punjab Sind Farms Ltd., Ginning Factory.       | Kazi Ahmed (Dist. Nawabshah). | L. Jawaldas Taneja.                    |
| 285 | 77 | Rais Ghulam Md. Khan Bhurgri Ginning Factory.  | Jameshabad                    | Bhai Dakhomal Khajumal.                |
| 286 | 78 | Ralli Bros. Cotton Press                       | McInch Road, Karachi          | H. K. C. Hare Brothers, Karachi.       |
| 287 | 79 | Ralli Bros. Double Roller Ginning Factory.     | Mirpurkhas                    | T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi. |
| 288 | 80 | Ralli Bros. Ginning Factory No. I.             | Nawabshah                     | T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi. |
| 289 | 81 | Ralli Bros. Ginning Factory No. II.            | Nawabshah                     | T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi. |
| 290 | 82 | Ralli Bros. Pressing Factory                   | Mirpurkhas                    | T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi. |
| 291 | 83 | Ralli Bros. Pressing Factory                   | Nawabshah                     | T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi. |
| 292 | 84 | Ralli Bros. Saw Ginning Factory.               | Mirpurkhas                    | T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi. |
| 293 | 85 | Ralli Bros. Single Roller Ginning Factory.     | Mirpurkhas                    | T. Waddell, M/s. Ralli Bros., Karachi. |
| 294 | 86 | Ramchand Manjimal Ginning Factory.             | Mirpurkhas                    | Devraj Ratanchand.                     |
| 295 | 87 | Ramchand Manjimal Pressing Factory.            | Mirpurkhas                    | Devraj Ratanchand.                     |
| 296 | 88 | R. B. Motiram Goverdhan- das Pressing Factory. | Tando Adam                    | Motilal Goverdhanias.                  |

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| 1   | 2   | 3                                                | 4                              | 5                                                        |
|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 297 | 89  | Rellumal Kishordas Ginning Factory.              | Shadipally (Tharparkar)        | Chanchaldas Ramchand.                                    |
| 298 | 90  | Reti Ginning Ltd., Ginning Factory.              | Reti (Dist. Sukkur)            | Pandit Shivaram C/o B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khanewal. |
| 299 | 91  | Reti Ginning Ltd., Pressing Factory.             | Reti (Dist. Sukkur)            | Pandit Shivaram C/o B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khanewal. |
| 300 | 92  | Rewachand Menghraj Ginning Factory.              | Tando Jam                      | Gopaldas Menghraj.                                       |
| 301 | 93  | Rijhumal Pribhdas Cotton Ginning Factory.        | Dhoro Naro                     | Rijhumal Pribhdas.                                       |
| 302 | 94  | Samaldas Madhawdas Ginning Factory.              | Tando Siru (Distt. Nawabshah). | Basarmal Menghraj.                                       |
| 303 | 95  | Seksaria Pressing Factory                        | Hyderabad                      | M. D. Mansinghka.                                        |
| 304 | 96  | Seoomal Assumal Ginning Factory.                 | Tando Jam                      | Naraindas Atmadas.                                       |
| 305 | 97  | Seoomal Assumal Ginning Factory.                 | Tando Kaiser                   | Kessomal Ramchand.                                       |
| 306 | 98  | Seoomal Assumal Pressing Factory.                | Tando Jam                      | Naraindas Atmadas.                                       |
| 307 | 99  | Seumal Assumal Ginning Factory.                  | Tandon Adam                    | Shambhumal Tejumal.                                      |
| 308 | 100 | Shewaram Rewachand Cotton Pressing Factory.      | Matli                          | Chanidram Janjimal.                                      |
| 309 | 101 | Sewaram Rewachand Ginning Factory.               | Hyderabad (Sind)               | Moorimal Sobhraj.                                        |
| 310 | 102 | Shewaram Rewachand Ginning Factory.              | Matli                          | Chandiram Janjimal.                                      |
| 311 | 103 | Showkimal Khiantomal Ginning Factory.            | Shadipally                     | Seoomal Assandas.                                        |
| 312 | 104 | Sind Electric Ginning Factory.                   | Dadu                           | ..                                                       |
| 313 | 105 | Sind Electric Ginning Factory.                   | Hyderabad (Sind)               | Nandiram Lajpatrai.                                      |
| 314 | 106 | Sind Factories Ltd., Ginning Factory.            | Jhudo (Dist. Tharparkar).      | E. S. Vernon Jones, The Bombay Co. Ltd. Karachi.         |
| 315 | 107 | Sind Factories Ltd., Pressing Factory.           | Jhudo (Distt. Tharparkar).     | E. S. Vernon Jones, The Bombay Co. Ltd., Karachi.        |
| 316 | 108 | Sind Land Development Ltd., Ginning Factory.     | Mirpurkhas                     | John Watkins, C/o Sind Land Development Ltd., Mirpurkhas |
| 317 | 109 | Sind Land Development Ltd., Saw Ginning Factory. | Mirpurkhas                     | John Watkins, C/o Sind Land Development Ltd., Mirpurkhas |
| 318 | 110 | Sind Press Co. Ltd.                              | Karachi                        | T. C. Beaumont.                                          |
| 319 | 111 | Sobhraj Tourmal Ginning Factory.                 | Tando Md. Khan                 | Ganumal Sobhrajmal.                                      |
| 320 | 112 | Sobhraj Tourmal Pressing Factory.                | Tando Md. Khan                 | Ganumal Sobhrajmal.                                      |
| 321 | 113 | S. Sarupsing Gulzar Mohd. Ginning Factory.       | Tando Md. Khan                 | Haji Dost Mohd. Atta Mohd.                               |
| 322 | 114 | S. Sarupsing Gulzar Mohd. Pressing Factory.      | Tando Md. Khan                 | Haji Dost Mohd. Atta Mohd.                               |
| 323 | 115 | Sugnichand Dharamdas Ginning Factory.            | Begmanji                       | Dharamdas Sugnichand Jotwani.                            |
| 324 | 116 | Sugnichand Dharamdas Pressing Factory.           | Begmanji                       | Dharamdas Sugnichand Jotwani.                            |
| 325 | 117 | Sikhdev & Bros. Ginning Factory.                 | Hyderabad (Sind)               | Ramchand Udhavdas M/s. Vishindas Sukn dev.               |
| 326 | 118 | Teckchand Ghanshamdas Ginning Factory.           | Daharki (Sukkur)               | Dwarkadas.                                               |

| 1   | 2   | 3                                             | 4                                | 5                                                                    |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 327 | 119 | Teckchand Ghanshamdas Pressing Factory.       | Daharki (Sukkur)                 | Dwarkadas.                                                           |
| 328 | 120 | Thakur Jethanand Jessomal Ginning Factory.    | Khandu (Dist. Hyderabad).        | Thakur Jethanand Jessomal.                                           |
| 329 | 121 | Thakur Jethanand Sobhrajmal Ginning Factory.  | Hyderabad (Sind)                 | Nathurmal Relumal.                                                   |
| 330 | 122 | Thakur Jethanand Sobhrajmal Pressing Factory. | Hyderabad (Sind)                 | Nathurmal Relumal.                                                   |
| 331 | 123 | Thaumlal Bhojomal Ginning Factory.            | Sinjhoro                         | Vassumal Tilloomal.                                                  |
| 332 | 124 | The Denisa Cotton Ginning Factory.            | Mabisar Road (Dist. Tharparkar). | N. L. Bannan, C/o, The Denis Estate Syndicate Ltd.                   |
| 333 | 125 | The Patel Cotton Ginning Factory.             | Jacobabad                        | F. B. Patel.                                                         |
| 334 | 126 | The Patel Cotton Pressing Factory.            | Jacobabad                        | F. B. Patel.                                                         |
| 335 | 127 | The Sind Ginning Factory                      | Kunri (Dist. Tharparkar).        | Moulvi Abdul Baqui, C/o The Saddar Anjuman Ahmadiyya Qadian, Punjab. |
| 336 | 128 | The Sind Pressing Factory                     | Kunri (Dist. Tharparkar).        | Moulvi Abdul Baqui, C/o The Saddar Anjuman Ahmadiyya Qadian, Punjab. |
| 337 | 129 | Topandas Mulchand Ginning Factory.            | Nawabshah                        | Tarachand K. I.                                                      |
| 338 | 130 | Tulsidas Uttamchand Ginning Factory.          | Shikarpur                        | Kundandas Keinatram.                                                 |
| 339 | 131 | Tulsidas Uttamchand Pressing Factory.         | Shikarpur                        | Kundandas Keinatram.                                                 |
| 340 | 132 | Volkart Bros. Double Roller Ginning Factory.  | Mirpurkhas                       | E. Wipf, M/s. Volkart Bros. Agency, Mirpurkhas.                      |
| 341 | 133 | Volkart Bros. Ginning Factory.                | Mirpurkhas                       | E. Wipf, M/s. Volkart Bros. Agency, Mirpurkhas.                      |
| 342 | 134 | Volkart Bros. Pressing Factory.               | Mirpurkhas                       | E. Wipf, M/s. Volkart Bros. Agency, Mirpurkhas.                      |
| 343 | 135 | Volkart Bros. Saw Ginning Factory             | Mirpurkhas                       | E. Wipf, M/s. Volkart Bros. Agency, Mirpurkhas.                      |

## SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK

|     |             |                                  |                      |
|-----|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 344 | Sugar Mills | Dayaram Dharamshala Road, Rohri. | Premchand Sugnichand |
|-----|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|

## ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND TRANSFORMATION

|     |   |                                                  |                                   |                                                           |
|-----|---|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 345 | 1 | Dalmia Cement Ltd., Power House.                 | Shantinagar, Drigh Road, Karachi. | N. C. Roy.                                                |
| 346 | 2 | Hyderabad (Sind) Electric Supply Co.             | Rasala Road, Hyderabad (Sind).    | Mukhi Mangharam Gurdinomal.                               |
| 347 | 3 | K. P. T. Erskine Wharf Power Station.            | Keamari, Karachi                  | E. L. Everett, Chief Eng. K. P. T.                        |
| 348 | 4 | Karachi Electric Supply Corporation Power House  | Elander Road, Karachi             | E. Russell-Wells.                                         |
| 349 | 5 | Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, Light House | West Wharf, Karachi               | K. M. Panlin.                                             |
| 350 | 6 | N. W. R. Power House                             | Sukkur                            | T.G.R. Eagon, Divisional Superintendent N. W. R. Karachi. |
| 351 | 7 | Sind Cement Works Power House.                   | Rohri                             | Mr. Cecil Claude Turner C/o Associated Cement Co. Ltd.    |

| 1                                                                     | 2 | 3                                                       | 4                            | 5                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 352                                                                   | 8 | Sukkur Municipal Power House.                           | Sukkur . . .                 | Bhagwandas P. Hazari<br>Chairman, Electricity<br>Committee.                          |
| AUTOMOBILES AND COACH BUILDING                                        |   |                                                         |                              |                                                                                      |
| 353                                                                   | 1 | B. O. A. Corporation Motor Repair Workshop.             | Old Queens Road,<br>Karachi. | Mr. G. H. C. Lee, C/o<br>B. O. A. C. Corpora-<br>tion, Karachi.                      |
| 354                                                                   | 2 | Naraindas & Co., Auto-<br>mobile Engineers.             | Garden Road, Karachi         | R. K. Mirchandani.                                                                   |
| SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRS<br>(INCLUDING SHIPYARDS AND DOCKYARDS) |   |                                                         |                              |                                                                                      |
| 355                                                                   | 1 | Alcock Ashdown & Co. Engineering Workshop.              | West Wharf, Karachi.         | J. Wright.                                                                           |
| 356                                                                   | 2 | British India Engineering Workshop.                     | Preedy Street, Karachi       | Noshiarwan F. Cowas-<br>jee.                                                         |
| 357                                                                   | 3 | K. P. T. Engineering Work-<br>shop & Dockyard.          | Manora, Karachi              | E. L. Everett, Chief<br>Engineer, K. P. T.                                           |
| RAILWAY WORKSHOP, REPAIR SHOPS AND LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS                   |   |                                                         |                              |                                                                                      |
| 358                                                                   | 1 | Jodhpur Railway Running Shed.                           | Mirpurkhas . . .             | L. Rigg.                                                                             |
| 359                                                                   | 2 | N. W. R. Loco Engine Shed and Workshop.                 | Karachi Cantt. . .           | T. G. R. Eagon, Divi-<br>sional Supdt., N. W.<br>R. Karachi.                         |
| 360                                                                   | 3 | N. W. R. Loco Engine Shed and Workshop.                 | Kotri . . .                  | T. G. R. Eagon, Divi-<br>sional Supdt., N. W.<br>R. Karachi.                         |
| 361                                                                   | 4 | N. W. R. Loco Engine Shed Workshop.                     | Pad Idan . . .               | T. G. R. Eagon, Divi-<br>sional Supdt., N. W.<br>R., Karachi.                        |
| 362                                                                   | 5 | N. W. R. Loco Engine Shed Workshop.                     | Rohri . . .                  | T. G. R. Eagon, Divi-<br>sional Supdt., N. W.<br>R., Karachi.                        |
| 363                                                                   | 6 | N. W. R. Narrow Gauge Shed Workshop.                    | Jacobabad . . .              | T. G. R. Eagon, Divi-<br>sional Supdt., N. W.<br>R., Karachi.                        |
| AIR CRAFT ASSEMBLING REPAIRS AND SERVICING                            |   |                                                         |                              |                                                                                      |
| 364                                                                   | 1 | B. O. A. Corporation Air-<br>craft Workshop.            | Air Port, Drigh Road         | G. H. C. Lee.                                                                        |
| 365                                                                   | 2 | R. A. F. Station Workshop                               | Drigh Road . . .             | Chief Technical Officer,<br>R. A. F.                                                 |
| RAILWAY WAGON MANUFACTURING                                           |   |                                                         |                              |                                                                                      |
| 366                                                                   |   | The Wagon Cutting up Plant Workshop, N. W. R.           | Hyderabad . . .              | I. Patchett, Asstt.<br>Works Manager, C/o<br>Divisional Supdt.<br>N. W. R., Karachi. |
| UNSPECIFIED INDUSTRIES                                                |   |                                                         |                              |                                                                                      |
| 367                                                                   | 1 | Bharat Carbon Papers and Ribbon Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | Lawrence Road, H. Karachi.   | L. Bhugra Maruwah                                                                    |
| 368                                                                   | 2 | Bharat Wire Netting and Metal Products Co.              | Country Club Road, Karachi.  | Harbanslal Maruwah.                                                                  |
| 369                                                                   | 3 | Burmah Shell Kerosene Oil Installation.                 | Keamari, Karachi             | W. J. D. Graham, Bur-<br>mah Shell Oil Storage<br>& Dist. Co. of India<br>Ltd.       |

| 1   | 2  | 3                                                         | 4                                | 5                                                                                                          |
|-----|----|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 370 | 4  | Burmah Shell Petrol Storage Installation.                 | Keamari, Karachi . .             | W. J. Williams Burmah<br>Shell Oil Storage &<br>Dist. Co. of India Ltd.                                    |
| 371 | 5  | Byramji Eduljee, Ice Fac-<br>tory.                        | Victoria Road, Karachi           | Byramji Eduljee.                                                                                           |
| 372 | 6  | Caltex (India) Ltd., Petrol<br>Installation.              | Keamari, Karachi . .             | H. M. Keeley, Caltex<br>(India) Ltd., Karachi.                                                             |
| 373 | 7  | Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co.                            | Kutchery Road, Karachi.          | B. K. Bhappu.                                                                                              |
| 374 | 8  | David Sasoon Bone Mills                                   | Kalli Road, Hyderabad<br>(Sind). | E. Pather, M/s. David<br>Sasoon Co.                                                                        |
| 375 | 9  | Grax Ltd. Salt Works                                      | Maurypur . . .                   | H. Greenfield.                                                                                             |
| 376 | 10 | Gulabai Salt Works                                        | Maurypur . . .                   | Jamshed Nusserwanji.                                                                                       |
| 377 | 11 | Hyderabad Municipal Pumping Station and Workshop.         | Station Road, Hyderabad          | J. R. Kripalani, Chief<br>Officer, Hyd. Municipi-<br>pality.                                               |
| 378 | 12 | Karachi Municipal Pump-<br>ing Station and Work-<br>shop. | Lawrence Road, Karachi.          | Mr. Moses Jerstone<br>Asstt. Engineering<br>(Mech.) II Sewage<br>Plant Karachi Muni-<br>cipal Corporation. |
| 379 | 13 | Karachi Municipal Sewage Pumping Station.                 | Barnes Street, Karachi           | Mr. Moses Jerstone<br>Asstt. Engineer<br>(Mech.) II Sewage<br>Plant Karachi Muni-<br>cipal Corporation.    |
| 380 | 14 | Kataria Optical Factory.                                  | Elphinstone Street,<br>Karachi.  | Takandas H. Kabaro.                                                                                        |
| 381 | 15 | Khursheed Salt Works                                      | Maurypur . . .                   | D. N. E. Dinshaw Khur-<br>sheed Salt Works Ltd.                                                            |
| 382 | 16 | Laxmi Salt Works Ltd.                                     | Maurypur . . .                   | Nagendra Nath Ojha.                                                                                        |
| 383 | 17 | Master Aerated Water                                      | Napier Road, Karachi             | Ramchand K. Gidwani.                                                                                       |
| 384 | 18 | Ordnance Depot.                                           | Drigh Road . . .                 | Lt. Col. G. E. P. Cable<br>Chief Ordnance<br>Officer.                                                      |
| 385 | 19 | Ralli Bros. Bone Crushing Mill.                           | Laundhi . . .                    | T. Waddell.                                                                                                |
| 386 | 20 | Ralli Bros. Hides Press                                   | Lyari, Karachi . . .             | T. Waddell.                                                                                                |
| 387 | 21 | Sind Manure Works                                         | Manghopir Road,<br>Karachi.      | Hormasji A. Dalal, Bur-<br>jor Ardeshir & Co.<br>Karachi.                                                  |
| 388 | 22 | Solid Ice & Cold Storage Co.                              | Lawrence Road, Karachi           | Rattanji Harji.                                                                                            |
| 389 | 23 | Standard Vacuum Kerosene Oil Installation.                | Keamari, Karachi . .             | R. E. Markley, Stand-<br>ard Vacuum Oil Co.<br>Karachi.                                                    |
| 390 | 24 | Standard Vacuum Petrol Installation.                      | Keamari, Karachi . .             | R. E. Markley, Stand-<br>ard Vacuum Oil Co.,<br>Karachi.                                                   |
| 391 | 25 | Venice Silver Plate Works                                 | Victoria Road, Karachi           | Santidas Manikrai<br>Jhangiani.                                                                            |

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 320 (b), (c), (d) and (h) of 18th February, 1948

GOVERNMENT HELP TO REFUGEES AT DEOLI CAMP AND INHABITANT OF A NEW TOWN

(b) On the 17th February, 1948, 1,765 refugees (including children on milk) were being supplied with free food ration and clothing. The weekly expenditure on such refugees was Rs. 4,000.

(c) Present population of the Deoli Camp is 9,967. All these refugees have been accom-  
modated in barracks and the quarters for the staff at the Camp. In addition to the liberty

to render spaces used by putting temporary purdahs, arrangements have since been made to provide a purdah wall for latrines and bath-rooms. Moreover as ultimately the refugees are to be shifted to the place of their rehabilitation, it is not considered advisable to convert the barracks into small rooms.

(d) All pucca built quarters, bungalows, etc. are being utilized to accommodate the refugees. Arrangements for the supply of water and electric light have been made.

(h) The schemes for monetary help to refugees have started functioning only recently. No monetary help under these schemes has so far been taken by refugees in Ajmer-Merwara. As regards food rations and clothing, the honourable member is referred to reply to part (b) of the question.

*Shri Dimadur Swarup Seth's Starred Question No. 359, of 20th February 1948*

POSTS AND GRADES OF SUPERIOR SERVICE OFFICERS IN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

| Category or grade             | Old Scale       | New Scale               | Prescribed Scales                               |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Senior Administrative posts—  |                 |                         |                                                 |
| (i) Director Accounts .       | 2,500—100—3,000 | 2,250                   | 1,800—100—2,000<br>+ Spl. pay 250 p.m.          |
| (ii) F.A. & C.A.Os. .         | 2,200—100—2,500 | 2,000                   | Under consideration.                            |
| Junior Administrative posts . | 1,500—60—1,800  | 1,300                   | 1,300—60—1,600.                                 |
| Senior Accounts Officers .    | 800—50—1,350    | Grade I 950             | 600—40—1,000.                                   |
|                               |                 | " II 850                | 1,000—1,050—1,050.                              |
|                               |                 | " III 750               | 1,100—1,100—1,150.                              |
| Junior Accounts Officers .    | 300—50—850      | 300—25—400—<br>450—500. | 350—350—380—380<br>—30—590 E.B.<br>—770—40—850. |

*Shri Ramnarayan Singh's Starred Question No. 513 (a) and (b) of 27th February, 1948*  
(transferred to 1st March, 1948)

WORKING OF GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARMS DURING 1946-47

Statement I

| Serial No. | Name of the Dairy Farm                                                            | Income during 1946-47 | Expenditure during 1946-47 | Number of Bullocks and other animals sold to the Public                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            |                                                                                   | Rs. A. P.             | Rs. A. P.                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1          | Assam—                                                                            |                       |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|            | (i) Upper Shillong Govt. Dairy Farm.                                              | 40,000 0 0            | 40,000 0 0                 | Bulls . . . 8<br>Other animals . 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|            | (ii) Gauhati Government Cattle Farm.                                              | 25,554 12 6           | 66,665 10 3                | Bulls . . . 8<br>Other animals . 11                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|            | (iii) Jorhat Government Farm Cattle Section.                                      | 8,000 0 0             | 19,000 0 0                 | Bulls . . . 6<br>Other animals—Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 2          | United Provinces—<br>No Government Farm.<br>Two Farms have been started recently. |                       |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 3          | Bihar—                                                                            |                       |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|            | (i) Government Cattle Farm.                                                       | 1,29,016 0 0          | 2,81,419 0 0               | Cows . . . 13<br>Male Calves . 42<br>Female „ . 57<br>Cross Breed .<br>male calf . 1<br>Cross Breed .<br>Bulls . . 45<br>Cross Breed .<br>Goats . . 7<br>(ii) Sapaya Dairy Farm . 8,018 1 3 9,784 1 3 Bulls . . 2<br>Buffalo cows . 10<br>(iii) Kanku Dairy Farm . 36,734 11 9 61,587 10 0 Bulls . . 7 |

|                          | the Dairy Farm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Income during 1946-47 | Expenditure during 1946-47 | Number of Bullocks and other animal sold to the Public                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Rs. A. P.             | Rs. A. P.                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| (iv) Sabour Dairy Farm . |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 7,810 0 0             | 25,270 0 0                 | Bull calves . 15<br>Cow calves . 5<br>Cows . . 9<br>Bullock . . 1<br>Cows . . 9<br>Bullocks . . 4<br>Heifers . . 3<br>Male Calf . 1<br>Buffalo male calves . 5<br>Bulls . . 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| (v) Pusa Dairy Farm .    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4,105 2 9             | 11,116 0 0                 | Bulls with milk strain 357<br>Cows . . 11<br>Heifers . . 8<br>Donkey . . 1<br>Stallions . . 5<br>Rams . . 87<br>Sheep . . 1<br>Goat . . 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 4                        | East Punjab—<br>There is really no Government Dairy Farm in the Province. The Government Live Stock Farm Hissar has a dairy section.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 42,158 0 0            | 1,07,018 0 0               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 5                        | Delhi—<br>There is no Government Dairy Farm in the Province.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                       |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 6                        | Madras—<br>There is no Government Dairy Farm in the province.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                       |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 7                        | West Bengal—<br>One farm at Haringhatta is being established.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                       |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 8                        | Government of India—<br>(i) Farm at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.<br>*(There is no Dairy Farm as such at the Institute, there are two pedigree herds of Sahiwal and Tharparkar cattle maintained respectively at the Institute at Delhi and its sub-station at Karnal.)<br>(ii) Farm at sub-station at Karnal.<br>(iv) Indian Dairy Research Institute. | 70,992 1 0            | [43,246 14 0               | Generally the animals were sold to the Provincial and State Govts. Surplus cattle sold to the private individuals.<br>Bulls . . 42<br>Cows . . 8<br>Rejected Cattle . 6<br>Bullocks . . 20<br>Bulls . . 16<br>Cows . . 26<br>Heifers . . 3<br>Cows . . 37<br>Buffaloes . 5<br>Cow Young Stock Female . 55<br>Cow Young Stock male . 102<br>(Buffaloe cow young stock female) . 12<br>Buffaloe young stock male . 3<br>Cow Bulls . . 1 |

## FILM CENSORSHIP

**\*1365. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of films censored during the year 1948;

(b) the main principles followed in censoring films; and

(c) whether films censored in a foreign country have to be subjected to censorship again for the purpose of exhibition in this country?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) and (b). Information required by the honourable member is not available with the Government of India as censorship of films is at present undertaken by the Provincial Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** What control is exercised by the Ministry on the Provincial Censorship Boards?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** There is the Cinematograph Act and according to the Cinematograph Act, Provincial Censorship Boards are formed, and there is no direct control from the Centre on these Censorship Boards.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any proposal, Sir, to set up a Central Board, so far as censorship is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Yes: There is not only a proposal, but in the last session of the Constituent Assembly an amendment to Government of India Act has been passed which authorizes this Parliament to go in for legislation to establish Central Censorship.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government seen the recent tendency of producing obscene films by many producers, and what steps are Government taking to see that the Censors work more rigidly?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is only illustrative of the existing controls.

**Seth Govind Das:** When the Central Board comes into operation, will the Provincial Boards be scrapped?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is hypothetical.

## RECRUITMENT TO ALL-INDIA SERVICES FROM STATES

**\*1366. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government make any distinction between the citizens of the Provinces of India and of the acceding and non-acceding Indian States in recruiting candidates to their services—diplomatic, administrative or others; and

(b) the number, if any, of the citizens of the acceding and non-acceding Indian States who have been recruited to all India services diplomatic and others since August 1947?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No distinction is made between persons domiciled in acceding States and persons domiciled in Provinces of the Indian Union in respect of appointments to any Service or post maintained exclusively under the control of the Central Government. Persons domiciled in non-acceding States are required to obtain a declaration of eligibility before appointment to such services or posts. The position is different in respect of the Indian Administrative Service, and the Indian Police Service. These Services are organised and maintained on an All-India basis, and appointments to these Services are regulated by a scheme which has been agreed upon by the Central and the Provincial Governments. According to this scheme, only those candidates who are domiciled in the participating provinces are at present eligible. It is intended, however, that the candidates from

acceding States should also be made eligible as and when the States concerned agree to participate in the Scheme.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Among the persons recruited to these diplomatic, administrative and other services from the States, is it a fact that a larger number is drawn from the Princely families than from the Plebians?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not know. I have no information as to what appointments are made in foreign service. A few members who are considered to be very efficient and useful from the princely families may have been employed.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to part (a) of the answer, is it a fact that with regard to States that have acceded to the Indian Union like Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, a disability operates against those who are domiciled in the Indian Union from competing for administrative posts in those States, while the citizens of those States are free to join the All India Services?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is quite possible. We are more broad-minded.

## RECRUITING Melas HELD IN 1948

**\*1367. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many recruiting *melas* were held in the year 1948, province-wise, and what was the cost of each *mela*?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Ten *melas* were held in 1948 five in East Punjab, three in the Bombay Presidency and one each in the U.P. and Kolhapur State.

Information with regard to the cost of each *mela* is not readily available, as expenditure on such *melas*, except for actual recruiting expenses, are met by voluntary public contribution.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** May I ask Sir, why any such *mela* was not held in the Province of Bihar?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I pointed out, these *melas* are held generally at the request of the public and as no request was received from Bihar no *mela* was held there.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is it a fact that these *melas* have had an excellent effect both on the Army and on the public?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, Sir. It is generally believed that these *melas* are very good both from the public point of view and from the Army point of view.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** For how many days such *melas* continue at one place?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The *melas* are held generally for a day only.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What is done in that *mela*, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

## RECRUITMENT OF SOLDIERS FROM BIHAR

**\*1368. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state district-wise the number of soldiers and officers who have been recruited from the province of Bihar in the year 1948 and also the agencies through which the recruitment was made?

| Serial No.                                              | Name of the Dairy Farm | Income during 1946-47 | Expenditure during 1946-47 | Number of Bullocks and other animals sold to the public |     |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| <i>Military Dairy Farms, under the Defence Ministry</i> |                        |                       |                            |                                                         |     |       |
| 1                                                       | Agra                   | 14,01,354             | 17,11,620                  | 7                                                       | 1   | 379   |
| 2                                                       | Allahabad              | 10,01,196             | 10,45,943                  | 4                                                       | 40  | 422   |
| 3                                                       | Bareilly               | 10,94,460             | 10,36,323                  | 9                                                       | 19  | 211   |
| 4                                                       | Cawnpore               | 5,81,601              | 5,18,304                   | 6                                                       | 18  | 201   |
| 5                                                       | Jhansi                 | 7,19,705              | 7,20,537                   | 5                                                       | 14  | 228   |
| 6                                                       | Lucknow                | 29,56,596             | 31,11,732                  | 21                                                      | 173 | 1,004 |
| 7                                                       | Meerut                 | 35,07,132             | 33,56,719                  | 18                                                      | 58  | 745   |
| 8                                                       | Multan                 | 5,28,563              | 4,42,076                   | 4                                                       | 1   | 248   |
| 9                                                       | E-in-Stores            | 8,71,417              | 9,18,201                   | ..                                                      | ..  | ..    |
| 10                                                      | Namkum                 | 16,89,908             | 14,39,560                  | 10                                                      | ..  | 1,192 |
| 11                                                      | Panagarh               | 17,38,119             | 14,49,869                  | 3                                                       | ..  | 361   |
| 12                                                      | Pig Farm Shillong      | 3,24,585              | 3,43,044                   | ..                                                      | ..  | ..    |
| 13                                                      | Manipore               | 1,96,961              | 77,869                     | 6                                                       | ..  | 356   |
| 14                                                      | Dehradun               | 13,45,858             | 16,12,247                  | 12                                                      | 8   | 324   |
| 15                                                      | Pathankot              | 7,68,573              | 8,08,565                   | } Figures are not available.                            |     |       |
| 16                                                      | Ferozepore             | 18,33,846             | 17,74,587                  |                                                         |     |       |
| 17                                                      | Jullundur              | 19,78,509             | 17,54,655                  |                                                         |     |       |
| 18                                                      | Ambala                 | 16,87,439             | 13,76,864                  |                                                         |     |       |
| 19                                                      | Kasauli                | 2,28,185              | 2,70,355                   | }                                                       |     |       |
| 20                                                      | Kirkee                 | 42,06,288             | 39,97,349                  |                                                         |     |       |
| 21                                                      | Caldicot Rd.           | 9,58,376              | 11,78,158                  |                                                         |     |       |
| 22                                                      | Chinhwad               | 14,40,158             | 14,52,991                  |                                                         |     |       |
| 23                                                      | Pimpri                 | 27,14,246             | 26,59,162                  | 6                                                       | ..  | 1,001 |
| 24                                                      | Kapaswadi              | 28,87,894             | 30,21,125                  | ..                                                      | ..  | 362   |
| 25                                                      | Kalyan                 | 22,14,364             | 25,67,704                  | 21                                                      | ..  | 971   |
| 26                                                      | Deolali                | 20,60,984             | 21,32,255                  | 3                                                       | 3   | 973   |
| 27                                                      | Nasik Road             | 6,43,878              | 9,45,094                   | ..                                                      | ..  | 736   |
| 28                                                      | Ahmednagar             | 7,66,287              | 7,91,991                   | 9                                                       | 5   | 574   |
| 29                                                      | Belgaum                | 3,42,035              | 3,32,321                   | 12                                                      | ..  | 189   |
| 30                                                      | Secunderabad           | 22,57,508             | 22,39,907                  | 1                                                       | ..  | 1,135 |
| 31                                                      | Bangalore              | 21,53,297             | 23,71,513                  | 11                                                      | 17  | 1,119 |
| 32                                                      | Coimbatore             | 5,59,385              | 5,45,119                   | ..                                                      | ..  | ..    |
| 33                                                      | Wellington             | 3,08,385              | 3,49,251                   | ..                                                      | ..  | 35    |
| 34                                                      | Vizagapatam            | 7,56,281              | 10,52,735                  | 1                                                       | ..  | 251   |
| 35                                                      | Jubbulpore             | 21,27,407             | 19,08,210                  | 19                                                      | 2   | 630   |
| 36                                                      | Pachmarhi              | 18,236                | 33,738                     | ..                                                      | ..  | 1     |
| 37                                                      | Kantim                 | 3,93,994              | 4,62,434                   | 7                                                       | ..  | 277   |
| 38                                                      | Mehgaum                | 5,54,057              | 6,16,650                   | 6                                                       | ..  | 284   |
| 39                                                      | Mhow                   | 4,55,660              | 4,37,074                   | 6                                                       | ..  | 180   |

*Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar's Starred Question No. 536 of 1st March 1948*  
PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN CONGRESS MOVEMENTS DEBARRED FROM SERVICE

| Serial No. | Ministry or Office                  | Position as on  | Number of persons disqualified | Number of cases reviewed | Ban removed | Ban to continue | Number of cases pending |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1          | 2                                   | 3               | 4                              | 5                        | 6           | 7               | 8                       |
| 1          | Agriculture                         | ..              | None                           | ..                       | ..          | ..              | ..                      |
| 2          | Commerce                            | 31st March 1948 | 1                              | 1                        | 1           | ..              | ..                      |
| 3          | Communications                      | 26th July 1948  | 56                             | 20                       | 14          | 6               | 36§                     |
| 4          | Defence                             | 31st July 1948  | 154                            | 146                      | 134         | 12              | 8                       |
| 5          | Education                           | 31st March 1948 | 3                              | 3                        | 3           | ..              | ..                      |
| 6          | E.A. & C.R. (E.A. Wing) (C.R. Wing) | ....            | None                           | ..                       | ..          | ..              | ..                      |
| 7          | Finance                             | ..              | None                           | ..                       | ..          | ..              | ..                      |
| 8          | Finance (Rev. Div.)                 | 27th May 1948   | 1                              | ..                       | ..          | ..              | 1*                      |
| 9          | Finance (Defence)                   | ....            | 5                              | 4                        | 4           | ..              | 1                       |
| 10         | Finance (I. & C.)                   | 1st August 1948 | 65                             | 63†                      | ..          | ..              | 57**                    |
| 11         | Finance (E.A. & States)             | ....            | None                           | ..                       | ..          | ..              | ..                      |
| 12         | Food                                | 31st March 1948 | 6                              | 6                        | 5           | 1               | ..                      |
| 13         | Health                              | 23rd April 1948 | 4                              | 4                        | 4           | ..              | ..                      |
| 14         | Home Affairs                        | 1st August 1948 | 6                              | 6                        | 6           | ..              | ..                      |
| 15         | I. & B.                             | 15th July 1948  | 8                              | 5                        | 4           | 1               | 3                       |
| 16         | I. & S.                             | 31st March 1948 | 69                             | 48†                      | 44†         | 2               | 23§                     |
| 17         | Labour                              | ....            | None                           | ..                       | ..          | ..              | ..                      |
| 18         | Law                                 | ....            | None                           | ..                       | ..          | ..              | ..                      |
| 19         | R. & R.                             | ....            | None                           | ..                       | ..          | ..              | ..                      |
| 20         | Railways                            | 2nd August 1948 | 59†                            | 53                       | 53          | ..              | 6                       |
| 21         | States                              | ....            | None                           | ..                       | ..          | ..              | ..                      |



| 1     | 2                               | 3              | 4    | 5   | 6   | 7  | 8   |
|-------|---------------------------------|----------------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 22    | Transport                       | 28th May 1948  | 1    | 1   | 1   |    |     |
| 23    | W.M.&P.                         |                |      |     |     |    | 6   |
| 24    | Without Portfolio               | 15th July 1948 | 16   | 10  | 10  |    |     |
| 25    | Legislative Assembly Department |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 26    | Constituent Assembly            |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 27    | D.G.R.&E.                       |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 28    | Spl. Police Eatt.               |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 29    | D.I.B.                          |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 30    | F.P.S.C.                        | 1st June 1948  | 7    | 7   | 7   |    |     |
| 31    | Partition Secretariat           |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 32    | Cabinet Secretariat             |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 33    | Prime Minister's Sectt.         |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 34    | Federal Court                   |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 35    | I.A.S. Trg. School              |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| 36    | Development Board               |                | None |     |     |    |     |
| TOTAL |                                 |                | 461  | 377 | 298 | 22 | 141 |

\* Addresses not available.

\*\* A number of persons not black-listed and addresses of 55 persons not known. It has been decided to reopen the cases of persons whose addresses are not available only on the candidates approaching the Ministries concerned.

† Persons reported dead included.

‡ Two reported dead and ban not imposed against two others.

§ Out of the pending cases the addresses of a number of persons are not available and it has been decided to reopen the cases on the candidates themselves approaching the Ministries. Further the ban against some of these persons have been removed. The exact number is being verified.

¶ Information regarding E.P. Rly. not available.

**Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor's Starred Question No. 586 (c) of 3rd March, 1948**  
**SURPLUS STORES FOR REFUGEES TO START BUSINESS, ETC.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
 MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
 New Delhi, July 2, 1948

Press Note

**SURPLUS STORES FROM DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE FOR REFUGEES**

Surplus stores from the Disposals Directorate are now available for release to individual refugees for rehabilitating them in different trades and professions.

These stores will be sold to those *bona fide* refugees who have sufficient experience and qualifications for using them in the trade or vocations for which those stores are required. In order that the largest number of refugees should benefit, each applicant should apply for the minimum number of stores required by him. The Rehabilitation and Development Board reserves the right to reject or meet in part or whole the demand of the applicant.

Those interested can obtain the list of the stores available with the office of the Rehabilitation and Development Board, Central Secretariat North Block, Room No. 33, New Delhi, on payment of Re. 1 with effect from 10th July, 1948. They will also be supplied an application form which should be completed and sent to the Board not later than 31st August, 1948. A permit to inspect these stores will be issued along with the list.

The stores available include machine tools, Generating Sets, Air Compressors, non-ferrous metals like, Tin Strips, Tin Ingots, Aluminium Sheets and Circles, Brass Sheets, Brass Ingots, Brass Strips, Copper Sheets, Copper Strips, Spelter and Gun Metal, etc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
 MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
 (REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD)  
 (Application for the purchase of surplus Stores)

1. Refugee Registration No. & Date of registration.
2. Name of Applicant.
3. Present address.
4. Present occupation.
5. Address in Pakistan.
6. Previous occupation.
7. Are you in possession of a site or building for installing the machinery applied for, and if so, give details of location, area etc.
8. Experience or other qualifications which the applicant feels, qualified him for release of machinery etc.
9. In the case of controlled vocation, has the applicant obtained the necessary permit or authority.
10. In the case of industrial concern, please give the following details :
  - (a) Number of skilled workmen employed at present and to be employed after the installation of machinery/stores asked for.
  - (b) Number of unskilled workmen employed at present and to be employed after the installation of machinery/stores asked for.
  - (c) Is power installed in the applicant's premises, if so, give details?
  - (d) Does the applicant offer to entertain apprentices for training? If so, give details of training proposed and the

number of apprentices proposed to be accepted for training.

- (e) The number of apprentices the applicant is willing to absorb in employment after training.

NOTES 1.—It is clearly understood that sales would be governed by general conditions of contract as given in Form Con. 117 of the Director General of Disposals, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Government of India, and would be on the basis of "As is where is", and the Rehabilitation and Development Board would not be responsible for the condition, suitability, or completeness of the Stores. Stores once sold will not be taken back by the Rehabilitation and Development Board. It is recommended that store/stores are inspected before applying for purchase.

(2) No re-sale of the machinery will be permitted within two years of the acquisition.

(3) On receipt of the letters of allocation from the Rehabilitation and Development Board, parties would be required to apply to the Director General, Disposals, for the necessary Treasury Chalcans. On presentation of the Treasury receipt they will obtain from the Director General, Disposals, release orders on the strength of which they will take deliveries of the stores from the Depots concerned.

I solemnly declare that the statement made above is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I shall accept the store/stores allotted to me by the Board.

Date..... (Signature of Applicant).

Certified that the information given by the applicant and as can be locally verified is generally correct.

Date..... (Signature of District Magistrate).

(The District Magistrate will, after verification as above, forward the application to the Director of Industries for favour of onward transmission to the Rehabilitation and Development Board, Government of India, along with his comments, if any.)

Date..... (Director of Industries).

OFFICE OF THE REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD, MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI

No.....

Date.....

Received from ..... an applicant for the purchase of machinery and other equipment available with D.G. (Disposals).

The stock holder will permit your representative to inspect the stores on production of the enclosed authority.

Secretary, R. & D. Board.

### LIST I

*Machinery and other stores available for sale with the Directorate General of Disposals (Ministry of Industry and Supply.)*

| Serial No. | D.G.D's No. | Description of Stores                                                                              | Quantity | Price | Condition    | Location                               |
|------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2           | 3                                                                                                  | 4        | 5     | 6            | 7                                      |
|            |             |                                                                                                    |          | Rs.   |              |                                        |
| 1          | 41779C.C.   | M.A.S.C. 10" Centre S.S. & S.C. Lathe belt drive cone pulley and complete with standard equipment. | 1        | 1,591 | Serviceable. | E. I. Rly., Jamal-pore.                |
| 2          | 41780C.C.   | 10" Menarch Lathe Belt driven Cap. No. P-384.                                                      | 1        | 3,477 | Good         | Monir Angus Eng. Works, Angus, Bengal. |

| 1  | 2       | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4 | 5     | 6           | 7                                                   |
|----|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
|    |         |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |   | Rs.   |             |                                                     |
| 3  | 44861   | 2nd Hand 7" Centre 6" American Engine lathe for S.S.&S.C. T.P. 30.                                                                                                                                       | 1 | 1,080 | Serviceable | Loco Shops, Kanchrapara.                            |
| 4  | 44826   | 2nd Hand 7" Centre (Fayscott) S.S. & S.C. Straight Pod Engine Lathe TR-128.                                                                                                                              | 1 | 918   | Do.         | Do.                                                 |
| 5  | 44822   | M.K. 1'-7" Centre "Ming" self acting S.S. & S.C. Lathe.                                                                                                                                                  | 1 | 707   | Do.         | Do.                                                 |
| 6  | 45019   | Special purpose Lathes with equipment including double armed pulleys W.I. Split 24" dia. 12" wide suit 2 1/2" dia. main shafting supplied by M/s. Richardson & Clauddas, Bombay CAP Nos. P-1737 to 1741. | 5 | 4,538 | Good        | The Loco. & Carriage Supdt., B.B.&C.I. Rly., Parel. |
| 7  | 44998   | Atlas 5" Centre Lathe with 1 1/2" H.P. 230 V. Single Phase 1450 IPM motor supplied by M/s. Batliboi & Co., Bombay, Cap 10, P-594.                                                                        | 1 | 445   | Serviceable | M/s. Gramophone Co., Ltd., Dumdum.                  |
| 8  | 44947   | Atlas Lathe 5" Centre with Motor supplied by M/s. Batliboi & Co., Bombay, CAP. No. P-596.                                                                                                                | 1 | 466   | Do.         | Do.                                                 |
| 9  | 44996/1 | Bench Lathes Ht. of Centres 2 1/2" distances between centres with chuck supplies by M/s. Atlas Works Ltd., Calcutta, Cap. No. P-741 to P-742.                                                            | 2 | 264   | Good        | Messrs. National Emporium, Roorkee.                 |
| 10 | 44995/1 | Bench Lathes Ht. of Centres 2 1/2" distance between centres 8" with chuck supplies by M/s. Atlas Works Ltd., Calcutta, CAP No. P-786 to P-787.                                                           | 3 | 284   | Do.         | Do.                                                 |
| 11 | 42020/1 |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |   |       |             |                                                     |

| 1  | 2       | 3                                                                                                                                                                    | 4  | 5     | 6             | 7                                           |
|----|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------|---------------|---------------------------------------------|
|    |         |                                                                                                                                                                      |    | Rs.   |               |                                             |
| 12 | 45166/1 | 2nd Capstan Lathe capacity with countershaft Cone Pulley, right and left drive arrangements. Supplied by M/s. Alfred Herbert (I) Ltd., Calcutta. CAP. No. P-493.     | 1  | 3,290 | Serviceable . | D.G.M.P. Depot, Bombay.                     |
| 13 | 44691/1 | Talco Drill Presses 64 with all equipment including Crompton Iarkinson type squirrel caterotary motors & B.P. 400/440 AC 1430 RPM CAP 1288 and 1299.                 | 2  | 215   | Good .        | Gramophone Co., Dumdum.                     |
| 14 | 41997/1 | Drilling Pillar type vertical single spindle high speed belt driven Capacity to drill holes upto $\frac{1}{2}$ " holes. Makers: Alfred Herbert & Co., Ltd. Coventry. | 1  | 100   | Fair .        | Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.           |
| 15 | 45105   | Maya $\frac{1}{2}$ " Bench Drilling Machines.                                                                                                                        | 3  | 607   | Serviceable . | Tats No. CMU, Barrackpore.                  |
| 16 | 45303/1 | L/P Drilling Machine Hand and Power Capacity $\frac{1}{2}$ " Field Pattern belt driven Maker: Hind Machine Tools, Calcutta.                                          | 15 | 1,220 | New .         | 501 T. N. Stores Depot, Panagarh.           |
| 17 | 45644/1 | "Pushpo" 16" shaping machine Belt driven supplied by M/s. Bhagvandas Badri Pershad, Calcutta. CAP P-874.                                                             | 1  | 1,475 | Good .        | M/s. Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 18 | 41807/1 | 24" India Shaping machine arranged for belt drive.                                                                                                                   | 1  | 1,593 | Serviceable . | Remington Rand, Calcutta.                   |
| 19 | 44732   | Horizontal Milling Machine 8" x 3" x 3" with Motor Supplier Alfred Herbert (I) Ltd. Calcutta. CAP No. P-42.                                                          | 1  | 946   | Good .        | D.G.M.P. Stores, Bombay.                    |
| 20 | 44825   | No. 2 Le Blond Plain Milling Machine.                                                                                                                                | 1  | 1,487 | Good .        | Do.                                         |
| 21 | 44821   | 22" Garvin "Vertical Milling Machine".                                                                                                                               | 1  | 1,075 | Good .        | D.G.M.P. Stores, Bombay.                    |
| 22 | 42008/1 | Milling vertical Belt Driven with C-Shaft. Makers: James Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.                                                                           | 1  | 1,720 | Fair .        | Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.           |

| 1  | 2       | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 4 | 5     | 6             | 7                                               |
|----|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|    |         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |   | Rs.   |               |                                                 |
| 23 | 45160/1 | Jessop's Thread Milling Machine Belt Driven Complete with Colant Pumps and Fittings (CAP. No. P.604).                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1 | 2,719 | Good .        | M/s. Guest Keen William Ltd., Calcutta.         |
| 24 | 45583/1 | No. 33 Abrasive vertical surface Grinder (TP-118) with grand Stores & Pump and Pump fitting etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 1 | 4,544 | Serviceable . | Officer Muni- tions, Kanchrapara, (Tools Room). |
| 25 | 45585/1 | No. 2 Horizontal surface Grinder with Motor Pump and Equipment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1 | 5,647 | Do. .         | Do.                                             |
| 26 | 45587/1 | Model 'A' Ball Bearing Band Grinder with fact and loose pulleys C.H.G. TP-104, 105 and 106.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3 | 176   | Do. .         | Do.                                             |
| 27 | 45590/1 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Double Eaded Dry Grinders with Bench Mounting and Equipment TP-125 to TP-128.                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4 | 78    | Do. .         | Do.                                             |
| 28 | 45592/2 | Hind Precision Grinding Machine TP-122.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1 | 3,408 | Do. .         | Do.                                             |
| 29 | 45595/1 | Hessop's circular saw sharpening machine to take inserted teeth saws from 12" dia. upto 38" dia. capable of grinding corners in addition to contours as found necessary of segmental saws. Belt driven complete with one dividing plate, having 100 teeth. Supply by M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta. | 1 | 2,229 | Fair .        | Jessop & Co., Ltd., Dum.                        |
| 30 | 45588/1 | No. 74 Lapping Machine (Exello style) T.P.97.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1 | 829   | Serviceable . | Officer Muni- tions, Kanchrapara (Tool Room).   |
| 31 | 45589/1 | New continent "Do all" Band filing machine Bench type arranged for self contained Motor Drive TP. 98.                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1 | 466   | Do. .         | Do.                                             |

## 124 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [1ST FEB. 1949]

| 1  | 2        | 3                                                                                                                                                         | 4 | 5     | 6             | 7                                                    |
|----|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|    |          |                                                                                                                                                           |   | Rs.   |               |                                                      |
| 32 | 45641/1  | L/F.121 Machine Saw Circular 48" with rope feed voltage 440/3/45 H.P.C. - Makers: M/s. Robinson & Sons.                                                   | 1 | N.K.  | New .         | 501 T. N. Stores Depot, Panagarh.                    |
| 33 | 40680    | Electric Arc Welding Set Cap 300 Amps. M. G. Set 230 V.L.C. Motor Drive Helmen U.K. D.G.S.R. Regd. No. SR/P/177.                                          | 1 | 2,836 | Fair .        | M/s. Garden Reach W. Shop, Calcutta.                 |
| 34 | 40789    | Electric Arc Welding Set Portable Petrol Engine Drive two operator 240 amps. G. D. Peters U.K., D.G.S.R. Redd No. UK/19.                                  | 1 | 8,465 | Fair .        | M/s. Hooghly Docking & Engr. Co., Calcutta.          |
| 35 | 44733    | Nand Fly Press size 24" high 24" wide and 2' long hand operated capacity 1,000 pieces per day, supplied by M/s. Jaff.                                     | 1 | 179   | Good .        | D.G.M.P. Depot Bombay.                               |
| 36 | 42023/1  | Fly Press (G.&S. Fly. Redg. No. XXXII/D203) Makers: Greenwood & Hatley Co., England.                                                                      | 1 | 200   | Fair .        | Gun & Steel Factory, Cossipore.                      |
| 37 | 45103    | 7" Stroke India Slotting Machine Belt Driven.                                                                                                             | 1 | 4,162 | Serviceable . | Tatas No. 5. CMU Barrackpur. Ex. No. 4. CMU Dum Dum. |
| 38 | 45167/1  | Small compound slitting machine complete with 10 Circular Slitters each 0.285 and 0.002" wide Belt Driven supplied by B. Rly. Kanchrapara Cap. No. P-239. | 1 | 535   | Good .        | M/s. Venesta Kamarhati, 24 Parganas.                 |
| 39 | 43729/1  | Air Compressor for dual controller.                                                                                                                       | 1 | 385   | New .         | Meat dehydra- tion Fy. Delhi.                        |
| 40 | 43731/10 | Boilder having 2,480 lbs. per hour evaporating capacity.                                                                                                  | 1 | 6,386 | New .         | Do.                                                  |
| 41 | 43727/1  | Boiler size 4 mountings and 1" chimney.                                                                                                                   | 1 | 3,405 | New .         | Do.                                                  |

| 1  | 2        | 3                                                                                                                 | 4 | 5          | 6                   |                                         |
|----|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|    |          |                                                                                                                   |   | Rs.        |                     |                                         |
| 42 | 43731/2  | Air Compressor for dual controller.                                                                               | 1 | 385        | New .               | Meat Dehydra- tion Fy. Amritsar.        |
| 43 | 43731/9  | Boiler having 3,400 lbs. per hour evaporating capacity.                                                           | 1 | 6,386      | New .               | Do.                                     |
| 44 | 43730/12 | Boiler size 4 Mountings etc.                                                                                      | 2 | 3,405      | New .               | Do.                                     |
| 45 | 41510    | Sanch Lathe light of centre 24" distance between centres 8" with JACOBES No. 32 medium duty key— P.1237 to 1240 . | 4 | 282 each   | Good }              | M/s. Golam Hussain & Co., Roorkee.      |
| 46 | 41510    | P. 1241 and 1242                                                                                                  | 2 | 292 each   | Good }              |                                         |
| 47 | EG/50373 | Induction Motor Electric 'Westing House'. 320V 5 H.P. 1450 RPM (Eng. 131 and 132).                                | 2 | 210 each   | Fair .              | Roya Naval Base, Cochin.                |
|    | B.E.O.18 | Induction Motor Marshall & Sons 400 V., 3 H.P. 15 R.P.M. (Eng. No. 133).                                          | 1 | 168        | Fair .              | Do.                                     |
| 48 | EG/50373 | Induction Motor 'Crompton Parkinson' 400 V 3 H.P. (Eng. No. 136).                                                 | 1 | 168        | Fair .              | Do.                                     |
| 49 | B.E.O.18 | Induction Motor 2 H.P. 100 V. 21 amp. 1000 RPM Electric Motor (Eng. 147).                                         | 1 | 300        | Fair .              | Do.                                     |
| 50 | EG/51608 | Electric Motors, 5, 15 and 25 H.P.                                                                                | 3 | 1,800 each | Serviceable . Used. | D.G.S.R., Jackaria, Bunder Road, Sewri. |
| 51 | 50296    | Motor Electric D.C. 7.5 H.P. 400/440 V. Starter Electric D.C. 7.5 Type.                                           | 1 | 668        | New .               | } Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.           |
|    |          |                                                                                                                   | 1 | 80         | New .               |                                         |
| 52 | 44274/14 | PM 7 Crompton Parkinson 3 H.P. Motor 2880 RPM Coupled with 1 1/2 Kirloskarpump No. 2422325 Motor No. MBK 2G.      | 1 | 250        | Fair running order. | Frere Basin, Bombay.                    |
| 53 | 44818/10 | GEC. Motor 3 H.P. 2800 RPM 3 phase 50 cycles.                                                                     | 1 | 90         | Serviceable, used.  | Civil Aerodrome Kanpur.                 |
| 54 | 44818/11 | Induction motor 3 H.P. 1429 RPM 400/440 V 3 phase 50 cycles.                                                      | 1 | 112        | Do.                 | Do.                                     |

| 1   | 2        | 3                                                                              | 4  | 5          | 6                           | 7                                                            |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |          |                                                                                |    | Rs.        |                             |                                                              |
| 55] | 44818/12 | Induction Motor (M. Itachi) c.75 HP. 1420 RPM 400/440 V. 50 cycles.            | 1  | 85         | Serviceable, used           | Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur                                      |
| 56  | 50327    | Motor Electric 15 H.P. 440 V. D.C. 1,000 RPM. Plainshaft. G.E. P-243.          | 1  | 1,347/4/-  | Good                        | Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.                            |
|     |          | Motor Electric 25 H.P. 440 Volts, Eng. Elec. Coy. p. 814.                      | 1  | 1,805      | "                           | Do.                                                          |
| 57  | 44094    | Induction Motor 380/420 V. 3 phase 50 cycles. Speed 20/50.                     | 1  | 85         | "                           | Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur.                                     |
|     |          | 5 H.P. Motor 400/440 V. 50 cycles 3 phase. 1500 RPM.                           | 1  | 85         | "                           | Do.                                                          |
| 58  | 44758    | Oil Engine 6 H.P. Imperial No. 100.                                            | 1  | 1,000      | Fair                        | Military Farms, Muthra.                                      |
|     |          | Oil Engine 9.5 H.P. Marshall Copor H.S. Type S. No. 2388.                      | 1  | 1,300      | "                           | Do.                                                          |
| 59  | 44818/7  | M.C. Sot Crompton Motor 5 BHP 1430 RPM 3 phase 50 cycles 400 volts 2500 watts. | 1  | 140        | Serviceable                 | Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur.                                     |
| 60  | SR-41804 | Myford 38" capmodel MU Capstan Lathes.                                         | 1  | 1,231      | Do.                         | M/s. Remington Rand Inc., 182, Lower Circular Road Calcutta. |
| 61  | 12876    | Pressuro die casting machines of special designs.                              | 2  | 1,151      | Do.                         | D.G.M.P. Depot Bombay.                                       |
| 62  | 11780    | Single purpose lathes                                                          | 13 | 880        | Fair                        | Do.                                                          |
| 63  | 44110    | Lathe with wheels keys centres.                                                | 1  | 4,500      | Good                        | C.E. No. 3 Container Production Deptt., Bhusawal.            |
| 64  | SR-41637 | Gasfired Open Chamber Furnace.                                                 | 1  | 4,211      | Fair. Requires rebrickking. | McGreger Balfour, Calcutta.                                  |
| 65  | SR-42418 | 7½" centre Bradford Lathes.                                                    | 1  | 2,143      | Serviceable                 | B.N.Rly., Khargpur.                                          |
| 66  | SR-41551 | Drilling Machine 3/4"                                                          | 4  | 2,312 each | Good                        | Britannia Engineering, Tita-ghar.                            |
| 67  | SR-41778 | Capstan Lathe hand operated.                                                   | 2  | 4,998      | Serviceable                 | Do.                                                          |
| 68  | SR-41546 | Rivetting Machine                                                              | 1  | 1,485      | "                           | Angus Eng. Work, Eng.                                        |
| 69  | SR-41553 | Base Plact Rivetting Machine.                                                  | 1  | 2,091      | "                           | D.G.M.P. Depot, Cossipore.                                   |
| 70  | SR-42109 | Annealing furnace                                                              | 1  | 413        | "                           | Do.                                                          |
| 71  | SR-42114 | 4 Spindle Drilling Machine.                                                    | 1  | 1,232/9/-  | "                           | Do.                                                          |

| 1  | 2        | 3                                                                                                                                                                 | 4   | 5           | 6            | 7                                      |
|----|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|
|    |          |                                                                                                                                                                   |     | Rs.         |              |                                        |
| 72 | SR-42115 | 4 Spindle Drilling Machine                                                                                                                                        | 2   | 2,441       | Serviceable. | DCMP Depot, Cossipore.                 |
| 73 | SR-72175 | Thread Milling Machine.                                                                                                                                           | 2   | 2,090 each. | Do.          | Aluminium Mfg. Co., Calcutta.          |
| 74 | 45630/1  | Buffals' Bench Drilling Machines ½" capacity with ½ H.P. Motor supplied by M/s. East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bombay, CAP No. P-862 and P-859.                          | 2   | 176         | Good         | The Work Manager, G.I.P. Rly. Matunga. |
| 75 | 45637/1  | Tanco Drill No. 994 —14" with ½ H.P. Motor (Cap. No. P-320½) 400/3/50 A.C. Supplied by M/s. Machine Tools (I) Ltd., Calcutta. CAP. No. P-73.                      | 1   | 129         | Do           | Do.                                    |
| 76 | 45638/1  | Tanco No. 909-14" Bench Model Drill with ½ H.P. Motor 220/1/50 A.C. Starter D.P. Switch and Fuze supplied by M/s. Machine Tools (I) Ltd., Calcutta. Cap. No. 315. | 1   | 164         | Do.          | Do.                                    |
| 77 | 44818/9  | Electric Drilling Machine with Motor Metropole Works department of Feed 2.8" capacity in steel ½ length over all 28-10" S1 No. CAP. P-703.                        | 1   | ..          | Fair         | Civil Aerodrome Kanpur.                |
| 78 | 44971/1  | Drills Pillar 1½" with A.C. Motor 400 Volts 3 Phase 80 cycles.                                                                                                    | 8   | ..          | Do.          | E.S.D. Panagarn                        |
| 79 | 45278/1  | L.F. Machine Bench Drilling Hand and Power capacity 1-1½ Field Pattern.                                                                                           | 150 | ..          | N.K.         | 501 Tn. Stores Depot, Panagarn.        |
| 80 | 44504    | Grinders. (Machine Grinding Bench).                                                                                                                               | 68  | ..          | ..           | 302 MU Mansur-i Allahabad.             |
| 81 | 44889/3  | Grinder Double ended 12" x 2" Wet & Dry Wheel & Pet. Drive Belt Maker: Alfred Herbert & Co., (India) Ltd.                                                         | 1   | 367         | ..           | 206 BOD Avadi, Madras.                 |
| 82 | 45007/1  | Punch Nose Grinding Machine with counter Shaft manufactured by Jessop & Co., Ltd.                                                                                 | 1   | 776         | ..           | M/s. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Dum Dum.      |

| 1   | 2        | 3                                                                                                                         | 4  | 5     | 6        | 7                   |
|-----|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------|----------|---------------------|
|     |          |                                                                                                                           |    | Rs.   |          |                     |
| 101 | 44538/8  | (a) Machine Grinding floor D. R. Not and Day Pedestal 12" x 14". Size of wheel Belt Drive. Maker: Batliboi & Co., Bombay. | 1  | 1,040 | Good New | C.O.D., Cantt. Delh |
|     |          | (b) Do. Maker: Not known.                                                                                                 | 1  | 520   | Fair     | Do.                 |
|     |          | (c) Do.                                                                                                                   | 1  | 1,040 | Good New | Do.                 |
| 102 | 44538/9  | Machine Grinding Floor DE Wet and (a) Dry Wheel 12" x 2" Drive B/lit. Maker: Alfred Herbert & Co., Ltd.                   | 3  | 853   | Do.      | Do.                 |
|     |          | (b) Do. do.                                                                                                               | 1  | 477   | Fair     | Do.                 |
|     |          | (c) Do. do. Maker: Batliboi & Co., India.                                                                                 | 1  | ..    | Fair     | Do.                 |
| 103 | 44538/11 | (a) Machine Sawing circular 26" Belt Drive. Maker: Victor Crane & Co., Ltd., Sialkot.                                     | 4  | 2,427 | Good New | Do.                 |
|     |          | (b) Do. Maker: T.E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.                                                                       | 4  | 2,427 | Do.      | Do.                 |
|     |          | (c) Do. Maker: Kunden Wood Fy., Ludhiana.                                                                                 | 20 | 2,427 | Do.      | Do.                 |
|     |          | (d) Do. Maker: Not known.                                                                                                 | 6  | 2,427 | Do.      | Do.                 |
| 104 | 44538/12 | Machine Sawing Circular Bench 36" Belt Drive.                                                                             | 7  | 2,513 | Do.      | Do.                 |
| 105 | 44538/14 | Machine Saw Hack 14" Blade capacity 6" x 6". Belt Drive. Maker: Alfred Herbert India Ltd.                                 | 12 | 867   | Do.      | Do.                 |
| 106 | 44538/20 | (a) Machine sawing circular 24" Belt Drive. Maker: T. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd.                                             | 18 | 4,333 | Do.      | Do.                 |
|     |          | (b) Maker: Victor Crane & Co., Sialkot.                                                                                   | 2  | 4,333 | Do.      | Do.                 |
|     |          | (c) Maker: Laxmi Das Prem Chand Eng., Bombay.                                                                             | 4  | 4,333 | Do.      | Do.                 |
|     |          | (d) Maker: Not known.                                                                                                     | 3  | 2,167 | Do.      | Do.                 |
|     |          | (e) Maker: Not known.                                                                                                     | 1  | 3,250 | Do.      | Do.                 |
| 107 | 44538/21 | Machine Sawing circular 26" Belt Drive. Maker: Kunden Wood Factory, Ludhiana.                                             | 3  | 2,167 | Do.      | Do.                 |

| 1   | 2        | 3                                                                                                                                            | 4 | 5     | 6        | 7                    |
|-----|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|----------|----------------------|
|     |          |                                                                                                                                              |   | Rs.   |          |                      |
| 108 | 44538/25 | Machine Band Saw 24" Drive B/lit Maker: UNIQUE.                                                                                              | 4 | 1,050 | Good New | C.O.D., Cantt. Delhi |
| 109 | 44538/30 | Band Saw 30" Drive Belt— (a) Maker: Smith Peace.                                                                                             | 1 | 2,015 | New      | Do.                  |
|     |          | (b) Maker: Olten                                                                                                                             | 1 | 2,015 | New      | Do.                  |
| 110 | 44538/50 | Sawing Cross cut Drive Motor 400/440 V.A.C. Maker: D. E. Walt.                                                                               | 3 | 2,479 | Good New | Do.                  |
| 111 | 44538/21 | Machine Sawing Circular cross cut 18" Blade Pendulum Drive Motor 220/250 V. A.C. Maker: John Pickles & Sons Ltd.                             | 1 | 2,860 | Do.      | Do.                  |
| 112 | 44538/52 | Machine Sawing Circular cross cut 14" drive. Belt drive. Maker: Frezer & Stall.                                                              | 1 | 1,257 | Fair     | Do.                  |
| 113 | 44538/53 | Machine saw spindle combination drive motor 400/440 V. A.C. Maker: Lukerman Adinger.                                                         | 1 | 1,300 | Fair     | Do.                  |
| 114 | 44538/61 | (a) Machine Sawing crosscut Pendulum type 36" saw drive Motor 400/440 V. A.C. Maker: J. Pickles & Sons York, U.K.                            | 5 | 2,778 | Fair     | Do.                  |
|     |          | (b) Do. Deficient of Motor Starter.                                                                                                          | 1 | 1,640 | Fair     | Do.                  |
| 115 | 44538/63 | Machine sawing circular 48" with Rope 4 feed attachment and pulley drive approx. 45090 H.P. Drive approximate. Maker: Smith Peace, Keighley. | 2 | 6,067 | Good New | Do.                  |
| 116 | 44538/64 | Machine sawing circular 60" drive Engine. Maker: J. Pickles Ltd., York.                                                                      | 4 | 2,080 | Good New | C.O.D., Cantt. Delhi |
| 117 | 44538/66 | Machine sawing crosscut Pendulum to take upto 24" dia. saw drive Motor 400/440 V. A.C.                                                       | 2 | 2,518 | Do.      | Do.                  |

| 1   | 2        | 3                                                                                                                                                   | 4              | 5                   | 6        | 7                                             |
|-----|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------|
|     |          |                                                                                                                                                     |                | Rs.                 |          |                                               |
| 118 | 44538/67 | Machine saw reciprocating Log. Stationery Belt Drive with fast and Loose Pulleys 20" dia. 5" face drive Belt. Maker: J. Pickles & Sons, Ltd., York. | 3              | 1,733               | Good New | C.O.D., Delhi Cantt.                          |
| 119 | 44538/68 | (a) Machine saw Hack 6" x 6" drive motor 220/230 V. D.C. Maker: H. G. Herbert. Atlas Works, Manchester.                                             | 10             | 867                 | Do.      | Do.                                           |
| 120 | 44538/35 | (b) Do. do. Machine Moulding vertical spindle Belt Drive—                                                                                           | 118            | 433                 | Fair     | Do.                                           |
|     |          | (a) Maker: Not known.                                                                                                                               | 2              | 2,860               | Good New | Do.                                           |
|     |          | (b) Maker: Kitchner                                                                                                                                 | 1              | 2,860               | Do.      | Do.                                           |
| 121 | 44538/37 | Machine Moulding vertical spindle 6" Drive Motor 115/230 C. A.C.—                                                                                   |                |                     |          |                                               |
|     |          | (a) Maker: Beach                                                                                                                                    | 2              | 2,860               | Fair     | Do.                                           |
|     |          | (b) Maker: Not known.                                                                                                                               | 1              | 1,807               | Fair     | Do.                                           |
| 122 | 44538/42 | Machine Dowelling Drive Belt.                                                                                                                       | 1              | 3,250               | New      | Do.                                           |
| 123 | 40578    | Straightening Presses                                                                                                                               | 4              | 409 each.           | Good     | Controller of Supplies Godown, Kupar, Bombay. |
| 124 | 42221    | Universal Type Thread Milling Machine.                                                                                                              | 3              | 17,772 (for whole). |          | D.G., M.P. Depot, Bombay.                     |
| 125 | 40352    | Metal Holding Furnaces.                                                                                                                             | 2              | 9,678               |          | Indian Standard Metal Co. Bombay.             |
| 126 | 41773    | Single Purpose Lathe.                                                                                                                               | 1              | 1,835               |          | B.B.&C.I. Rly Godown, Pare Bombay.            |
| 127 | 44733    | Hand Fly Press Complete with Brackets. Lathe 12" Centre.                                                                                            | 1              | 149                 |          | D. G. Industry & Supply Depot, Bombay.        |
| 128 | 41613    | Plain Hand Milling Machine arranged for Motor Drive complete with standard equipment.                                                               | 1              | 1,646               |          | M.&S.M. W/Shop Hubli.                         |
| 129 | CPM/3454 | Lathes 6½" Centre                                                                                                                                   | Nos. 9 in all. | 1,339               |          | Britannia Factory, Kirkee.                    |
| 130 | CPM/3455 | Do. do.                                                                                                                                             | Do.            | 1,339               |          | Do.                                           |
| 131 | CPM/3456 | Do. do.                                                                                                                                             | Do.            | 1,339               |          | Do.                                           |
| 132 | CPM/3453 | Do. do.                                                                                                                                             | Do.            | 1,339               |          | Do.                                           |

| 1   | 2         | 3                                       | 4              | 5           | 6 | 7                                                    |
|-----|-----------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|------------------------------------------------------|
|     |           |                                         |                | Rs.         |   |                                                      |
| 133 | CPM/3461  | Lathes 6½" Centre                       | Nos. 9 in all. | 2,829       |   | Britannia Factory, Kirkee.                           |
| 134 | CPM/3441  | Do. do.                                 | Do.            | 1,338       |   | Do.                                                  |
| 135 | CPM/3464  | Do. do.                                 | Do.            | 3,536       |   | Do.                                                  |
| 136 | CPM/3463  | Do. do.                                 | Do.            | 3,536/4/    |   | Do.                                                  |
| 137 | CPM/3462  | Do. do.                                 | Do.            | 2,839       |   | Do.                                                  |
| 138 | CPM/41779 | 10" Centre S.S.&S.C. Lathe Belt Driven. | 1              | 1,591       |   | Mathematica Instrument Office, Calcutta.             |
| 139 | 45115     | Polishing Lathes                        | 2              | 88 each.    |   | No. 1 C.M.U. Kachrapara.                             |
| 140 | 41789     | Single Purpose Lathes.                  | 13             | 880 each.   |   | G.D., M.F. Depot, Bombay.                            |
| 141 | 41813     | Single Purpose Lathes, Kirloskers.      | 10             | 1,053 each. |   | Do.                                                  |
| 142 | 407040270 | Single Purpose Lathes.                  | 2              | 1,013 each. |   | Do.                                                  |
| 143 | 45019/1   | Special Purposes Lathes with equipment. | 5              | 4,538       |   | Loco. & Carriage Supdt., B.B.&C.I. Rly Parel, Bombay |

## LIST II

Non-Ferrous Metals available for sale with the D. G. (Disposal)

| Serial No. | D.G.D's. No.                     | Description of Stores               | Quantity   | Price          | Condition | Location                                               |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2                                | 3                                   | 4          | 5              | 6         | 7                                                      |
|            |                                  |                                     |            | Rs.            |           |                                                        |
| 1          | 35554                            | Aluminium Sheets, 18 S.W.G.         | 5,000 Nos. | 3,325 Per ton. |           | D.G., I.&S. Deptt., Santragachi.                       |
| 2          | 4252                             | Aluminium Circles, 16G. 24"—26".    | 9 Tons.    | 3,360 Per ton. |           | Aluminium Co. Ltd., Calcutta.                          |
| 3          | ..                               | Brass Sheets assorted thicknesses.  | 85 Tons.   | 110 Per cwt.   |           |                                                        |
| 4          | ..                               | Brass Ingots                        | 200 Tons.  | 70 Per cwt.    |           |                                                        |
| 5          | ..                               | Brass strips, assorted thicknesses. | 61.5 Tons. | 75 Per cwt.    |           |                                                        |
| 6          | ..                               | Copper Strips                       | 6 Tons.    | 100 Per cwt.   |           |                                                        |
| 7          | 35439<br>35488<br>35486<br>34736 | Spelter (Zinc Ingots)               | 20         | 50 Per cwt.    |           | D.G., I.&S. Deptt. Bombay and Dy. S. Supplies, Madras. |
| 8          | 35488<br>35489                   |                                     |            | 120 Per cwt.   |           | D. G., I. & S. Deptt., Bombay and Santragachi.         |

Note. The allocations of supply of any particular size of materials included in the list is not guaranteed.



*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 717 of 12th March, 1948*

NOTICES ISSUED UNDER SECTION 34, ETC., RESULTED IN ASSESSMENTS

- (a) (i) Number of notices issued under section 34 during the year 1946-47—46,600.  
 (ii) Number of such notices resulting in assessments upto 1st April 1948—28,030.  
 (iii) Number of notices dropped—4,054.  
 (b) (i) Number of notices issued under section 28 during the year 1946-47—7,640.  
 (ii) Number of cases decided under sections 28 and 52—3,806.  
 Amount collected—Rs. 26,21,864.

*Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 740 of 12th March, 1948*

#### TERMS OF SERVICE OF OFFICIALS OF VARIOUS MERGED STATES

At the time of merger of States, the Rulers were assured that, as far as possible, the States' employees would be provided for and that there would be no victimization for past views and loyalties. In accordance with this assurance instructions have been issued by the Provincial Governments concerned that all employees who were in the service of the States before the date of merger should continue in their present posts until they are absorbed or otherwise dealt with. Every effort is made to see that the States personnel are not discharged except for good and sufficient reasons. Each individual case is carefully considered and initial pay fixed at a suitable stage having regard to such factors as his present pay and length of service. The main idea is to build up common services in all grades and ranks on common scales of pay to serve the needs of the provinces proper as well as the merged States so that Officers may be freely transferred from any place or station to any other place or station in the larger provinces.

States' employees are taken in the Provincial services on a probation for a period varying from six months to one year, during which period they are expected to pass departmental examinations. During the probationary period they are entitled to draw their periodical increment in their previous grade, i.e., such increment as may fall due after the date of administrative integration provided that nothing to the contrary is decided during the reorganisation of scale of pay or administrative overhaul. Leave and furlough which Darbar employees had earned before the date of merger are taken into leave accounts maintained by the Provincial Governments.

Provincial Governments are examining how best to adjust the Provident Fund and Pensionary obligations of previous administrations in respect of personnel concerned but the tentative view is that where an employee is at present in a pensionable service, he will continue to be in the pensionable service of the Government and his past service will not for purpose of pension. Where such an employee is a subscriber to a State contributory provident fund, he will be given the option as between Government contributory provident fund and absorption in pensionable service. In a case where a State employee is present neither in a pensionable service nor is a subscriber to a contributory provident fund, he will be deemed to be a new entrant in Government pensionable service.

*Shri Deshbandhu Gupta's Starred Question No. 998 (b) of 29th March, 1948*

#### CONSIGNMENTS OF FULL WAGON LOAD OF GOODS REACHING DELHI LATE FROM BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

Only seventy wagons received at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations were despatched and temporarily stabled at other stations near Delhi due to congestion in the yards and sheds at Delhi and New Delhi. These wagons were gradually brought back to Delhi and New Delhi and delivered to the consignees.

*Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 1314 of 7th April, 1948*  
 POLITICAL PENSIONS TO FOREIGNERS

- (a) Rs. 36 per annum.

(b) and (c). The question of continuance or otherwise of all political pensions is under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This does not include political pensions paid to foreigners in East Punjab. The relevant records are with the Accountant General West Punjab who, despite repeated reminders has not yet furnished the necessary information.

*Shri Ram Sahai's Starred Question No. 1815 of 7th April, 1948*  
 IMPORT OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES INTO INDIA DURING 1938-39 AND 1946-47

#### List of Suppliers of Motor Cycles

1. Manufacturing Technical Corporation, New York.
2. Ariel Motors Limited, Birmingham.
3. Tozer Kennealy and Melbourne Limited.
4. Francis Barnett Limited, England.
5. B.S.A. Motor Cycle, London.
6. DOT Cycle and Motor Manufacturing Company Limited, Manchester.
7. Enfield Cycle Company, Redditch, London.
8. Excelsior Motor Company Limited, Birmingham.
9. The Czech. Factory and Arhes Manufacturers, Czechoslovakia.
10. Indian Motor Cycle Export Corporation, New-York, U.S.A.
11. Singleton Beinda and Company Limited.
12. Associated Motor Cycles Co., Limited, U.K.
13. Norton Motors Limited, Birmingham.
14. Moto Occane, France.
15. Hales Brothers, London.
16. The Raulter Cycle Company, Ashford, Kent.
17. Atlas Engineering Company Limited, Westminster.
18. Harley-Davidson Motor Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
19. Coment Manufacturing Company, U.S.A.
20. Watnall Wilson and Company U.S.A.
21. Triumph Engineering Company Limited, Coventry, England.
22. Swiss India Trading Corporation.

NOTE.—It is regretted that it is not possible to furnish the information about the quantity of goods supplied by each of the suppliers, as such information is not recorded by the Customs and could not be obtained from the importers.

#### List of suppliers of Motor cars

1. Austin Motor Car Company Limited, Birmingham.
2. Ford Motor Company Limited, Dagenham.
3. Armstrong Siddeley Motors Limited, Coventry.
4. Citroen Motor Company Storegh Bucks.
5. Daimler Company Limited, Coventry.
6. Morris Industries Export Limited, Oxford.
7. Nuffield Export Limited, Oxford.
8. Roots Limited, Devonshire.
9. Jaguar Cars Limited, Coventry.
10. Byranson T. Childs Limited, London.
11. Lanchester Motor Company Limited, Coventry.
12. Packard Motor Export Corporation New York.
13. General Motors Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
14. Sezeoni Automobile Torino, Italy.

15. Rapid S. A. F. Panelenees and Moteur, Zurich.
16. Chrysler Corp., Detroit, U.S.A.
17. Ford Motor Company of Canada.
18. Ford Motor Company, U.S.A.
19. Graham Paige Motor Corp., Linchigam.
20. Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, U.S.A.
21. Kaiser Frazer Export Corp., U.S.A.
22. Nash Kohimatur Corp., U.S.A.
23. Rolls Royce Ltd., London.
24. Hendry Brothers, London.
25. Renault Limited, London.
26. Standard Motor Company, Ltd., Coventry.
27. Studebaker Export Corp., Indiana, U.S.A.
28. Vauxhall Motors Limited, London, England.
29. Singer Motor, Limited, Birmingham.

NOTE.—It is regretted that it is not possible to furnish the information about the quantity of goods supplied by each of the suppliers, as such information is not recorded by the Customs and could not be obtained from the importers.

Shri H. V. Kamath's Starred Question Nos. 1317 of 7th April and 379, dated 20th August, 1948

#### POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SIND JAILS CONVICTED DURING 'QUIT INDIA' STRUGGLE OF 1942

The Pakistan Government have informed that "no warrants of arrest issued against persons suspected of connection with the 1942 movement are still in force against those who absconded at the time".

Shri H. V. Kamath's Starred Question No. 1371 (b) of 9th April, 1948

#### OCCUPATION OF WAGONS BY RAILWAY STAFF FROM PAKISTAN DUE TO LACK OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

##### Statement

| Railways | Gauge | Number of wagons occupied | Location                     | Total number of persons accommodated. |
|----------|-------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1)      | (2)   | (3)                       | (4)                          | (5)                                   |
| Assam    | Metre | 284                       | Pandu . . . . .              | 27                                    |
|          |       |                           | Gauhati . . . . .            | 22                                    |
|          |       |                           | Panbari . . . . .            | 16                                    |
|          |       |                           | Khetri . . . . .             | 1                                     |
|          |       |                           | Lumding Jn. . . . .          | 12                                    |
|          |       |                           | Mariani Jn. . . . .          | 3                                     |
|          |       |                           | Simaluguri Jn. . . . .       | 14                                    |
|          |       |                           | Tinsukia Jn. . . . .         | 14                                    |
|          |       |                           | Safrai . . . . .             | 2                                     |
|          |       |                           | Dibrugarh Town . . . . .     | 1                                     |
|          |       |                           | Dum Dum Town . . . . .       | 1                                     |
|          |       |                           | Senchoa Jn. . . . .          | 4                                     |
|          |       |                           | Nowgong Assam . . . . .      | 2                                     |
|          |       |                           | Silghat Town . . . . .       | 4                                     |
|          |       |                           | Bodarpur Section . . . . .   | 16                                    |
|          |       |                           | Bongaigaon Section . . . . . | 145                                   |
|          |       |                           |                              | 284                                   |

| (1)         | (2)   | (3) | (4)                   | (5) |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| B.B. & C.I. |       |     | NIL                   |     |
| B.N.        |       |     | NIL                   |     |
| B.I.        | Broad | 684 | Sealdah . . . . .     | 241 |
|             |       |     | Chitpur . . . . .     | 203 |
|             |       |     | Naihati . . . . .     | 108 |
|             |       |     | Ranaghat . . . . .    | 38  |
|             |       |     | Bongaon . . . . .     | 24  |
|             |       |     | Howrah . . . . .      | 12  |
|             |       |     | Sahebganj . . . . .   | 1   |
|             |       |     | Kanchrapara . . . . . | 1   |
|             |       |     | Asansol Dn. . . . .   | 55  |
|             |       |     | Dinapore Dn. . . . .  | 8   |
|             |       |     |                       | 684 |
| R.P.        |       |     | NIL                   |     |
| G.I.P.      |       |     | NIL                   |     |
| M. & S. M.  |       |     | NIL                   |     |
| O. T.       | Metre | 53  | Mokamehghat . . . . . | 2   |
|             |       |     | Semariaghat . . . . . | 2   |
|             |       |     | Gauribazar . . . . .  | 1   |
|             |       |     | Gorakhpur . . . . .   | 20  |
|             |       |     | Samastipur . . . . .  | 2   |
|             |       |     | Katihar . . . . .     | 20  |
|             |       |     | Izamnagar . . . . .   | 1   |
|             |       |     | Paulaha . . . . .     | 1   |
|             |       |     | Tanakpur . . . . .    | 2   |
|             |       |     | Dudwa . . . . .       | 1   |
|             |       |     | Kashipur . . . . .    | 1   |
|             |       |     |                       | 53  |
| S. I.       |       |     | NIL                   |     |

#### Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 35 of 10th August, 1948 OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES OF RULERS OF STATES IN DELHI AND BOMBAY.

| S.No. | Name of State        | Whether Ruler has house in |        | Whether houses are                                                           |                |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|       |                      | Delhi                      | Bombay | Private Property                                                             | State Property |
| 1     | Alwar . . . . .      | Yes                        | No     | The question of private properties of these Rulers has not yet been settled. |                |
| 2     | Bharatpur . . . . .  |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 3     | Dholpur . . . . .    |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 4     | Orchha . . . . .     |                            | Yes    | do.                                                                          |                |
| 5     | Morvi . . . . .      |                            | Yes    | do.                                                                          |                |
| 6     | Wankaner . . . . .   |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 7     | Dhol . . . . .       |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 8     | Bhavnagar . . . . .  | Yes                        |        | do.                                                                          |                |
| 9     | Kapurthala . . . . . | Yes                        |        | do.                                                                          |                |
| 10    | Nabha . . . . .      |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 11    | Faridkot . . . . .   |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 12    | Kotah . . . . .      | Yes                        | Yes    | do.                                                                          |                |
| 13    | Sant . . . . .       |                            | Yes    | do.                                                                          |                |
| 14    | Sirohi . . . . .     |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 15    | Rajpipla . . . . .   |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 16    | Banada . . . . .     |                            |        |                                                                              |                |
| 17    | Lunawada . . . . .   |                            |        |                                                                              |                |

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Recruitment to the officer ranks of the Armed Forces is made through Services Selection Boards while other ranks are recruited through the agency of the Recruiting Organisation and to a lesser extent by Regimental Recruiting parties, some of which are drawn from the Bihar Regiment.

As regards the figures of officers and other ranks recruited in each district of Bihar, the information is not readily available.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister collect the information and supply to me?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It will take a long time to collect this information, because we will have to enquire from all the centres and it will take, I am afraid, a very, very long time. We are not in a position to collect it.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** When any information is required in the House, even if it entails a lot of trouble, will not the Department take this trouble and supply the information?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think perhaps the Honourable Minister did not mention the latter part of his reply, namely, that the trouble and cost will not be worth the information. That is how I gather from the trend of his reply.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** But who can judge whether the information is worth the trouble or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister himself.

#### MILITARY PENSIONS PAID IN 1948

**\*1369. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of military pensions paid in the year 1948 province-wise?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the House.

| STATEMENT                    |       | (In thousands of Rupees) |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| United Provinces             |       |                          |
| Bihar                        |       | 17,990                   |
| Bombay                       |       | 1,762                    |
| Madras                       |       | 6,976                    |
| East Punjab                  |       | 9,197                    |
| West Bengal                  |       | 27,527                   |
| C.P. & Berar                 |       | 3,099                    |
| Assam                        |       | 976                      |
| Orissa                       |       | 448                      |
| Centrally Administered Areas |       | 118                      |
|                              | Total | 75,777                   |

#### COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING TO STUDENTS

**\*1370. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any scheme is being prepared for giving compulsory military training in schools and colleges to students between the ages of 18 and 25?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Government do not consider it necessary to introduce compulsory military training in schools and colleges at present.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Have the Government any proposal to give compulsory military training in the proper way of receiving and giving salute to the Members of the Cabinet?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### EXPORT OF MONKEYS TO U. K.

**\*1371. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 250 monkeys were recently exported from Calcutta to the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, on what terms, and for what purpose?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) According to information available 150 monkeys (and not 250 as stated) were recently exported from Calcutta to the United Kingdom.

(b) The monkeys were intended for research work in connection with malaria and infantile paralysis. They were exported by private firms and no information in respect of the terms on which they were supplied is available.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that in the House of Commons, it was asked whether these monkeys were intended for experiments in bacteriological warfare?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not followed the discussion in the British Parliament on the subject of monkeys.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Am I to understand from the Honourable Minister that these monkeys were intended for experiments in connection with malaria and infantile paralysis?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** This is all the information that I have. If I may say so, Sir.....

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** If that be so, what are the reasons for exporting only Indian monkeys and not monkeys from other countries for the purpose?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I would suggest that if the honourable member is so anxious to pursue this subject, he should put down a question to the relative Department, because what has happened in this particular case is that this question was referred to a number of Ministries none of whom would accept it. In the end, the question came to me, and I decided to accept it largely because I know that the honourable member has a keen personal interest in the subject.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### GRANT OF COMMISSIONS TO LICENTIATES IN I.A.M.C.

**117. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in the *Hindustan Times*, dated 22nd November, 1948 under the heading "Commissions in I.A.M.C." and the two letters to the Editor which appeared in the Issues of the *Tribune*, dated the 9th and 15th December, 1948 respectively and which were replies to the above articles;

(b) if so, whether any Committee has been appointed to investigate the question of granting regular Commissions to ex-I.A.M.C. Licentiate officers in the I.A.M.C.; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, what further steps are being taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The minimum qualifications are prescribed by the Indian Medical Act of 1933. It is not proposed to depart from these.

| S.No. | Name of State | Whether Ruler has house in |        | Whether houses are                                                           |                |
|-------|---------------|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|       |               | Delhi                      | Bombay | Private Property                                                             | State Property |
| 18    | Mandi         | Yes                        | ..     | The question of private properties of these Rulers has not yet been settled. |                |
| 19    | Korea         | Yes                        | ..     |                                                                              |                |
| 20    | Kutch         | ..                         | Yes    | Yes.                                                                         | ..             |
| 21    | Dujana        | Yes                        | ..     | The question of private properties of these Rulers has not yet been settled. |                |
| 22    | Pataudi       |                            | ..     |                                                                              |                |
| 23    | Gwallor       | ..                         | Yes    | Yes.                                                                         | 1              |

*Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu's Starred Question No. 41 (b), (c) and (d) of 10th August, 1948.*

**ATROCITIES ON ORIYAS CONSEQUENT ON TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATION OF SERAIKELLA AND KHARSAWAN STATES FROM ORISSA TO BIHAR**

(b) No Oriya living in the States of Seraikella and Kharsawan has been subjected to any oppression. There has also been no case of any atrocity on women or of house-burning or attempt to intimidate any Oriya family to go out of the Seraikella State. The Oriyas in these two States are living as peacefully as any other citizen.

(c) No.

(d) No.

*Lala Raj Kanwar's Starred Question No 55 (b) of 10th August, 1948*

**DEPARTMENTS OF AND ATTACHED OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

| Name of Ministry            | Total number of offices attached to the Ministry | Names of offices                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                         | (2)                                              | (3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1. Ministry of Home Affairs | 3                                                | (1) Intelligence Bureau.<br>(2) Federal Public Service Commission.<br>(3) Office of the Inspector General, Special Police Establishment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 2. Ministry of Finance      | 9                                                | (1) Office of the Military Accountant General.<br>(2) Office of the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Delhi).<br>(3) National Savings Bureau.<br>(4) Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).<br>(5) Office of the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Supply).<br>(6) Office of the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Textiles), Bombay.<br>(7) Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)—Income-tax, Investigation Commission.<br>(8) Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Inspector of Customs and Central Excise.<br>(9) Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) Director of Inspection (Income-tax). |

| (1)                                          | (2) | (3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Ministry of Commerce                      | 6   | (1) Office of the Superintendent of Insurance<br>(2) Office of the Chief Controller of Imports.<br>(3) Office of the Chief Controller of Exports.<br>(4) Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.<br>(5) Administrative Intelligence Room.<br>(6) Seamen's Welfare.                                                                    |
| 4. Ministry of Communications.               | 2   | (1) Office of the Director General, Civil Aviation.<br>(2) Office of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 5. Ministry of Industry and Supply           | 8   | (1) Directorate General, Industry and Supply.<br>(2) Directorate General, Disposals.<br>(3) Newspaper Control.<br>(4) Industrial Statistics Directorate.<br>(5) Office of the Chief Technical Adviser, Fertiliser Project.<br>(6) Office of the Coal Commissioner.<br>(7) Office of the Salt Controller.<br>(8) Office of the Iron and Steel Controller. |
| 6. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. | 3   | (1) Press Information Bureau.<br>(2) Publications Division.<br>(3) Director General, All India Radio.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 7. Ministry of Agriculture                   | 5   | (1) I.C.A.R.<br>(2) Central Ground Water—Organisation.<br>(3) Directorate of Marketing & Inspection.<br>(4) Plant Production, Quarantine, etc.<br>(5) Directorate of Econ. & Stat.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 8. Ministry of Health                        | 1   | Director General, Health Services.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 9. Ministry of Education                     | 1   | Director General, Archaeology.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10. Ministry of Labour                       | 4   | (1) Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner.<br>(2) Directorate General Resettlement and Employment.<br>(3) Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories.<br>(4) Directorate of Labour Bureau.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 11. Ministry of Railways                     | 2   | (1) Office of the Controller of Railway Supplies.<br>(2) Central Standards Office.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 12. Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.   | 1   | Office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 13. Ministry of Food                         | 2   | (1) Office of the Vegetable Products Controller.<br>(2) Directorate of Purchases.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 14. Ministry of States                       | 1   | Office of the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 15. Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.      | 3   | (1) Office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery.<br>(2) Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission.<br>(3) Office of the Petroleum Officer.                                                                                                                                                                                         |

Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 80, of 11th August, 1948.

### SMUGGLING OF CLOTH INTO PAKISTAN.

The total value of cloth and yarn smuggled across the borders of Western and Eastern Pakistan amounts to Rs. 10,53,000 (Rs. 1,87,000 on the East Punjab border and Rs. 8,66,000 on the West Bengal border).

The cloth and yarn seized during smuggling is kept in the custody of Customs authorities pending adjudication of the cases. The confiscated goods are thereafter sold by public auction under the Customs Law.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha's Starred Question No. 155 (a) and (c) of 12th August, 1948

### REHABILITATION OF EAST BENGAL REFUGEES IN ASSAM

(a) 2,50,000 (roughly).

(c) Refugees in Assam are staying with their friends and relations. They are mostly scattered in Headquarter stations of districts and sub-Divisions, small towns, trade centres, Railway stations, Tea gardens, oil fields at Digboi and mine areas. There has been so far no necessity or demand for opening of camps by the Provincial Government for accommodation of refugees. The Government of Assam has, however, recently addressed district officers to report if there are refugees who on account of old age, illness or for any other reason are unable to follow any profession and may be in need of relief and for whom it may be necessary to open camps. On receipt of their reports action will be taken to open camps as may be found necessary.

Reports so far indicate that poor class of refugees were mostly fishermen, weavers and labourers. District Officers have been instructed to see that the fishermen are employed officers to report if there are refugees who on account of old age, illness or for any other individually or on a co-operative basis and labourers will be employed in various construction schemes and elsewhere.

Supplementaries to Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 220 of 16th August, 1948

### SALES FROM DISPOSALS AND RE-ORGANISATION OF DISPOSALS DEPARTMENT

On examination it has been found that it is neither possible nor desirable to utilise cloth shops opened by Provincial Governments for the sale of surplus drugs and chemicals direct to consumers. Few of the drugs and chemicals available in Disposals are of a nature which can be used without a medical prescription. Most of them are individual drugs which can be used only in dispensing.

The availability of the floating Dock at Cocanada was communicated to all Provincial Governments and Ports Trusts and also to the Royal Indian Navy. None of them needed it. It originally belonged to the British Admiralty and the British Admiralty has now sold it to a private party.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 237 (c) of 16th August 1948

### STAFF SENT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON DEPUTATION

| S. No. | Name of Deputation.           | Expenditure incurred by the Government of India    |
|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 4      | Textile Machinery delegation. | In India .. Rs. 5,081 5 0<br>In U.K. .. £ 228 15 6 |

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's Starred Question No. 244 of 16th August, 1948.

### BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION AMONG RAILWAY STAFF OF WAGON SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

The results of the enquiries during the year ending 30th June 1948 for the other four Indian Government Railways are given below:

Total number of complaints—256.  
Cases in which the investigations are still pending—44.  
Cases which were dropped after investigation—141.  
Cases in which action was taken either departmentally or through prosecution—71.

### STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 257 of 17th August, 1948.  
LOANS TO REFUGEES.

|                                                           | Madras  | Bombay             | West Bengal | East Punjab      | Bihar            | C. P.            | U. P.           | Assam   | Orissa  | Cutch              | Coorg              | Himachal        | Ajmer-Merwara    | Delhi            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Date on which Information supplied by the Province.       | 20.8.48 | 16.8.48            |             | 18.8.48          | 1.9.48           | 27.8.48          | 18.8.48         | 16.8.48 | 11.8.48 | 10.8.48            | 13.8.48            | 18.8.48         | 14.8.48          | 14.8.48          |
| (a) (1) Total Number of refugees granted loans.           | NIL     | 218                |             | 2,961            | 37               | 698              | 751             | NIL     | NIL     | 459                | 23                 | NIL             | 90               | 206              |
| (2) Total amount of loans given.                          | NIL     | 5,82,500           |             | 2,79,000         | 21,800           | 17,18,150        | 2,81,450        | NIL     | NIL     | 1,04,400           | 8,000              | NIL             | 49,900           | 2,29,850         |
| (b) Highest and the lowest amount given to an individual. | NIL     | 5,000:H<br>1,000:L |             | 5,000:H<br>200:L | 5,000:H<br>100:L | 5,000:H<br>250:L | 2,000:H<br>40:L | NIL     | NIL     | 833:H<br>33:L      | 1,000:H<br>100:L   | NIL             | 2,500:H<br>250:L | 5,000:H<br>850:L |
| (c) Percentage of loan money for starting                 |         |                    |             |                  |                  |                  |                 |         |         |                    |                    |                 |                  |                  |
| (1) Trade.                                                | NIL     | 47%                |             | 8%               |                  | 31%              | 73%             | NIL     | NIL     | 90% Ag-ricultural. | 90% Ag-ricultural. | Not avail-able. | 57%              | Not avail-able.  |
| (2) Profession.                                           | NIL     | 13%                |             | 16%              | 14%              | 3%               | 22%             |         |         |                    | 10% Rest           |                 | 9%               |                  |
| (3) Business.                                             |         | 40%                |             | 76%              | (1 & 3) 86%      | 66%              | 5%              |         |         |                    |                    |                 | 34%              |                  |
| (d) Loans given to co-operative Societies.                | NIL     | NIL                |             | 24,02,800        | NIL              | 3,96,800         | 5,000           | NIL     | NIL     | NIL                | NIL                | NIL             | NIL              | 19,500           |

NOTE.—Figures given against item 2(a) do not include figures given against item(d)

Prof. K. T. Shah's Starred Question No. 264 of 17th August, 1948.

## EXPENDITURE ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES.

The total cost on Relief and Rehabilitation of refugees upto the 31st July, 1948 is given below:

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

|                           | 1947-48<br>(15-8-47 to<br>31-3-48.) | 1948-49<br>(1-4-48 to<br>31-7-48.) | Total    |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Relief and Rehabilitation | 7,10.95                             | 4,36.16                            | 1,147.11 |

It is possible that in addition there may be more expenditure which has not been included in the above figures due to—

- (i) non receipt of statement of expenditure
- (ii) bills not submitted by contractors
- (iii) bills received but not accepted due to differences in rates etc.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar's Starred Question No. 275 (c) to (f) of 17th August, 1948.  
GRANT OF LOANS TO REFUGEES

|                                                                                    | Madras  | Bombay  | West Bengal | E. Punjab | Bihar   | C. P.   | U. P.   | Assam   | Orissa  | Cutch   | Coorg   | Himachal | Almer-<br>Merwara | Delhi.  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------|
| Date on which information supplied by Province.                                    | 20-8-48 | 23-8-48 | 18-8-48     | 1-9-48    | 18-8-48 | 27-8-48 | 18-8-48 | 16-8-48 | 11-8-48 | 10-8-48 | 13-8-48 | 13-8-48  | 14-8-48           | 14-8-48 |
| (c) Total Number of applications received.                                         | ..      | 2046    | 41098       | 1885      | 1077    | 2503    | 10012   | 2       | 18      | 481     | 229     | 171      | 6526              | 18500   |
| (d) Total Number of applications scrutinized.                                      | NH      | 431     | ..          | ..        | 1077    | 805     | 4008    | NH      | NH      | 459     | 229     | NH       | 90                | 805     |
| (e) Total Number of applications to whom loans have been granted and payment made. | NH      | 212     | ..          | 780       | 780     | 698     | 3825    | NH      | NH      | 459     | 146     | NH       | 90                | 208     |
| (f) Period likely to be taken in disposing of the remaining                        |         |         |             |           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |                   |         |

It is not possible to estimate the period.

\* Information not available.

Dr. Bakeshi Tel Chond's Starred Question No. 321 (a) of 18th August, 1948  
RELIEF TO HINDUS MIGRATED FROM HYDERABAD.

Number of Hindus who have migrated to the Indian Union from the Hyderabad State since 1st January 1948—4,33,000

Mr. R. K. Sidhvi's Starred Question No. 351 of 20th August, 1948.  
LOANS GIVEN TO REFUGEES.

|                                                | Madras  | Bombay   | W. Bengal | East Punjab                   | Bihar   | C. P.     | U. P.   | Assam   | Orissa  | Coorg   |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Date on which information supplied by Province | 20-8-48 | 16-8-48  | ..        | 18-8-48                       | 21-9-48 | 27-8-48   | 19-8-48 | 16-8-48 | 11-8-48 | 13-8-48 |
| (a) (1) No. of refugee + granted loans         | ..      | 213      | ..        | 2961                          | 37      | 698       | 751     | NH      | NH      | 237     |
| (2) Total amount of loans given                | ..      | 5,82,300 | ..        | 2,79,000<br>and<br>+24,02,800 | 21,300  | 17,18,150 | 381,450 | NH      | NH      | 8,000   |
| (b)(2) No. of Applicants—                      |         |          |           |                               |         |           |         |         |         |         |
| (1) Received                                   | ..      | ..       | ..        | 41,098                        | 1885    | 2566      | 10,012  | 2       | 18      | 229     |
| (3) Admitted                                   | ..      | ..       | ..        | 41,098                        | 780     | 698       | 3,826   | ..      | ..      | 146     |
| (3) Rejected                                   | ..      | ..       | ..        | ..                            | 207     | 107       | 183     | ..      | ..      | 83      |
| (e) Number of applications pending             | ..      | ..       | ..        | ..                            | 483     | 1761      | 5,204   | 2       | 18      | 123     |

\* Not available

† Amount given to Cooperative Societies.

*Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar's Starred Question No. 359 (a) of 20th August 1948.*

### EXPENDITURE ON MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION.

The total expenditure so far (upto 31st July, 1948 incurred by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 is as given below :

|                                                      | (In lakhs of Rupees.)              |                                   |         |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|                                                      | 1947-48<br>(15-8-47 to<br>31-3-48) | 1948-49<br>(1-4-48 to<br>31-7-48) | Total   |
| Relief and Rehabilitation . . . . .                  | 710.95                             | 438.16                            | 1147.11 |
| (i) Establishment . . . . .                          | 6.18                               | 7.32                              | 13.50   |
| (ii) T. A., Other Allowances and Honoraria . . . . . | 2.16                               | 2.80                              | 4.96    |

It is possible that in addition there may be more expenditure which has not been included the above figures due to :

- (i) non receipt of statement of expenditure,
- (ii) bills not submitted by contractors,
- (iii) bills received but not accepted due to differences in rates etc.

*Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 386 of 23rd August, 1948.*

### HIGH SALARIED APPOINTMENTS AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1947.

#### STATEMENT I

Showing the names and designations of new recruits drawing salaries of Rs. 1,000 and over, appointed in the various Ministries of the Government of India during the period from 15th August, 1947 to 31st July, 1948, and whether the concurrence of the Federal Public Service Commission to the appointment of the persons concerned was or was not obtained.

| Name                       | Designation                                                 | Name of Ministry in which employed or re-employed.       | Whether the Public Service Commission's concurrence was obtained. If not, the authority under which it was not done.                                                                                                        |  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| (1)                        | (2)                                                         | (3)                                                      | (4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |
| 1 Bhojwani, Mr. N. K.      | Director of Food Grains                                     | Ministry of Food                                         | No. The officer was appointed for a period less than one year without consultation with the Federal Public Service Commission under regulation 4 (b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations. |  |
| 2 Hari Sharma              | Deputy Secretary                                            | Ministry of States.                                      | do. do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
| 3 Kesri Singh, Lt. Col.    | Military Liaison Officer                                    | do.                                                      | do. do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
| 4 Tara Chand, Dr.          | Joint Secretary                                             | Ministry of Education.                                   | do. do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
| 5 Hamayun Kabir, Mr.       | Joint Educational Adviser.                                  | do.                                                      | do. do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
| 6 Masud Mr. M. N.          | Private Secretary to the Honourable Minister for Education. | do.                                                      | No. The F. P. S. C. agreed to the appointment being made without reference to them.                                                                                                                                         |  |
| 7 Dalip Singh, Kanwar, Sir | Legal and Treaties Adviser                                  | Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. | No. The period of appointment was for less than three years, and the FPSC agreed to the appointment being made without consultation with them under                                                                         |  |

| 1                             | 2                                                  | 3                                                       | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8 Shridharani, Dr. Krishnalal | Officer on Special Duty                            | Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations | regulations 4 (b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations. No. Under regulation 4(b) of the FPSC (Consultation by G. G.) Regulations, as the appointment was for 3 months only.                                                                                                           |
| 9 Haksar, Mr. P. N.           | do.                                                | do.                                                     | No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the G. G.) Regulations 5 as appointment was for a period of less than one year.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10 Sen, Dr. S. R.             | Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser.           | Ministry of Agriculture                                 | No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations, as the appointment was for a period of less than one year.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 11 Gandhi, Mr. B. J.          | Officer on Special Duty.                           | do.                                                     | Before going to the U.S.A. these officers were selected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 12 Kalamkar, R.J.             | Dr. Officer on Special Duty.                       | do.                                                     | For studies in soil conservation in consultation with the F. P. S. C. and were guaranteed appointment on Rs. 1,250/- p. m. in the Government of India. The concurrence of the F. P. S. C. to their appointment as Officer on Special Duty on the promised emoluments on return from abroad was therefore not necessary. |
| 13 Kaith, Mr. D. C.           | do.                                                | do.                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 14 Sen, Dr. A. T.             | do.                                                | do.                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 15 Raychaudhuri Dr. S. P.     | do.                                                | do.                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 16 Iyer, Mr. S. Ramaswamy     | do.                                                | Ministry of Defence                                     | No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations, as the appointment was for a period of less than one year.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 17 Kothari, Dr. D. S.         | Scientific Adviser.                                | do.                                                     | No. the F. P. S. C. having agreed to the exclusion of the post from their purview for the purposes of recruitment.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 18 Puri, Mr. P. R.            | Officer on Special Duty (from 23-9-47 to 12-10-47) | Ministry of Transport.                                  | No. Under regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |



| 1                           | 2                       | 3                                      | 4                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19 Chablanj, Mr. M. B.      | Additional ting (Roads) | Consul- Engineer                       | Ministry of Transport                                                                                                                                                   |
| 20 Rajagopalan, Mr. K. V.   | Additional man          | Drafts-                                | Ministry of Law.                                                                                                                                                        |
| 21 Rajagopaul, Mr. C. R.    | do.                     | do.                                    | do.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 22 Nanavati, Mr. D. H.      | Solicitor               | do.                                    | No. Post included in the Schedule to the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations and thus outside their purview for the purposes of recruitment. |
| 23 Jain, Dr. L. C.          | Economic Adviser        | Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. | No. Under Regulation (49B) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations. Appointment lasted from 20-9-47 to 7-3-48 only.                       |
| 24 Pandhy, Diwan Chaman Lal | Facts Finding Officer.  | do.                                    | do Appointment lasted from 10-10-47 to 10-8-48 only.                                                                                                                    |
| 25 Mehta, Dr. Jivraj N.     | Secretary               | Ministry of Health                     | No. Under Regulation 4(b) of the F. P. S. C. (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations, as the period of appointment was less than one year.                   |

## STATEMENT II

*Showing the names and designations of superannuated persons drawing salaries of Rs. 1000 p. m. and over appointed in various Ministries of the Government of India during the period from 15th August 1947 to 31st July 1948 and whether the concurrence of the Federal Public Service Commission to the appointment of the persons concerned was or was not obtained.*

| Name                 | Designation     | Ministry in which re-employed                                                                 | Whether the Federal Public Service Commission's concurrence was obtained. If not, the authority under which it was not done. |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Sukh Anand, Diwan, | Under Secretary | Appointed in the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation in October 1947 and transferred to the | No. Appointment was not expected to last over a year.                                                                        |

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

| Name                          | Designation                            | Ministry in which re-employed | Whether the Federal Public Service Commission's concurrence was obtained. If not, the authority under which it was not done.                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 Raman, Rao Bahadur V. Siva. | Officer on Special Duty.               | Ministry of Defence (Defence) | No. Under regulation 4(b) of the Federal Public Service Commission (Consultation by the Governor General) Regulations. Appointment made for a period of 6½ months only.                                                                                                                              |
| 3 Chemma, Dr.G.S.             | Fruit Development Adviser.             | Ministry of Agriculture.      | Yes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 4 Sethi, Mr. D. R.            | Agricultural Development Commissioner. | do.                           | No. Dr. Sethi retired as Agricultural Development Commissioner on 4-2-1948 and re-employed in the same post from that date on contract for three years with the approval of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance. The concurrence of the F. P. S. C. was not obtained and is being sought now. |
| 5 Bhandarkar, Mr. V.P.        | Member, Transportation, Railway Board. | Trans. Ministry of Railways.  | No. The case one of grant of an extension of service, and no reference to the Federal Public Service Commission was necessary.                                                                                                                                                                       |

Shri R. R. Diwakar's Starred Question No. 400 (a) of 23rd August 1948

## REFUND OF DEPOSIT COLLECTED BY CENTRAL EXCISE DEPARTMENT AT CASTLE ROCK, GOA

The reply is in the negative. Refunds in all cases could not be made early because in some cases the landing certificates were, on receipt, found to be incomplete inasmuch as they were not accompanied by relative vouchers under which the deposits were made, thus making it difficult for the Central Excise Department to co-relate the landing certificates with the export applications and necessitating further correspondence with the parties to elicit full particulars. Furthermore as the original deposits were paid to the Central Excise Department through the agency of the Madras Southern Marhatta Railway, the repayment of the same had to be done, not directly to the depositors, but through the Station Master, Castle Rock. This officer does not keep big amounts in his custody for

fear of loss and hence the flow of money to him has to be regulated. Some further delay was caused by the Station Master having to contact the parties concerned to receive payments due to them. All possible steps to expedite refunds are however being taken.

*Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan's Starred Question No. 450 of 24th August, 1948*

#### SMUGGLING OF TEXTILES FROM COCHIN HARBOUR TO KARACHI

The report received from the Special Police Establishment Ministry of Home Affairs, reveals that four cases of attempted smuggling of 110938½ yards of cloth valued at Rs. 1,53,982-2-0 in July 1948 from Erode in Madras Province to Karachi via Cochin Harbour, were registered by them. Investigation into these cases is being conducted by the Special Police Establishment, Madras.

*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 480 (e) of 25th August, 1948*

#### INTER-DOMINION TRAFFIC OF REFUGEES

(i) The total expenditure on Evacuation of Non-Muslim refugees from Western Pakistan to Indian Union is upto July 1948, Rs. 94-86 lakhs. This amount does not include expenditure incurred by the Railways. Debits to the extent of Rs. 2,38-51 lakhs have been received and are under adjustment.

(ii) Expenditure on provision of Food, Shelter, Clothing and other necessities of life to the destitute refugees is as given below:

| Relief.                                       | In Lakhs of Rupees. |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Food, Clothing and Medical expenses etc. .... | 3,50-12             |
| Accommodation ....                            | 36-48               |
| <b>Total</b> ....                             | <b>3,86-60</b>      |

It is possible that in addition there may be more expenditure which has not been included in the above figures due to—

- (i) non receipt of statement of expenditure,
- (ii) bills not submitted by contractors,
- (iii) bills received but not accepted due to differences in rates etc.

*Dr. Raghu Vira's Starred Question No. 498(a) of 25th August, 1948*  
**NUMBER OF HINDU AND MUSLIM REFUGEES FROM JAMMU AND KASHMIR**  
**WOMEN ABDUCTED BY RAIDERS.**

| Name of Province/State/Centrally Administered Camps | Number of Jammu and Kashmir Refugees. |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Provinces                                           | Hindus                                | Muslims |
| (1) United Provinces                                | 5,676                                 | Nil.    |
| (2) Bihar                                           | 151                                   | Nil.    |
| (3) Orissa                                          | 4                                     | Nil.    |
| (4) East Punjab                                     | 3,776                                 | Nil.    |
| (5) Central Provinces                               | 36                                    | Nil.    |
| (6) Bombay                                          | 13                                    | Nil.    |
| <b>Centrally Administered Camps.</b>                |                                       |         |
| (1) Jammu Camps                                     | 20,291                                | 77      |
| (2) Chakrata Camp                                   | 2,666                                 | Nil.    |
| (3) Delhi Camps                                     | 739                                   | Nil.    |

| States                                              |               |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| (1) Himachal Pradesh                                | 232           | Nil.       |
| (2) Matsya Union (Bharatpur)                        | 32            | Nil.       |
| (3) Jodhpur State                                   | 5             | Nil.       |
| (4) Patiala and East Punjab States Union (Faridkot) | 13            | Nil.       |
| (5) Jaipur State                                    | 11            | Nil.       |
| (6) Bikaner State                                   | 8             | Nil.       |
| (7) Madhya Bharat Union                             | 3             | Nil.       |
| (8) Hyderabad State                                 | Nil.          | 48         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                        | <b>33,656</b> | <b>125</b> |

*Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 542 of 28th August, 1948*

#### LAND UNDER CULTIVATION BY TRACTORS.

*Area brought under cultivation by the Provincial Government.*

| Province. | Area brought under cultivation. | Expected yield. |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Bihar     | Nil.                            | Nil.            |

*Note.—Reclamation of waste land in Bihar by the use of the tractors will start this year after the rains.*

*Dr. Raghu Vira's Starred Question No. 557 (f) of 28th August 1948*

#### SHIFTING OF ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA FROM BANARAS TO CALCUTTA.

| Serial No. | Name of Ministry.     | Name of Research Institute or Department located in Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)        | (2)                   | (3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1          | Ministry of Transport | Office of the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 2          | Ministry of Education | (1) Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (enjoys grant from the West Bengal and India Government).<br>(2) Bose Institute for the Cultivation of Science (enjoys grant from the West Bengal and India Government).<br>(3) University College of Science and Technology (enjoys grant from the West Bengal and India Government).<br>(4) Indian Statistical Institute for the Cultivation of Science (enjoys grant from the West Bengal and India Government).<br>(5) Central Jute Technological Research Laboratory—Central Jute Committee.<br>(6) All India Institute of Hygiene—maintained by Central Government).<br>(7) School of Tropical Medicine—maintained by Central Government.<br>(8) Bio-chemical Standardisation laboratory maintained by Central Government.<br>(9) Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (Maintained by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Central Government). |
| 3          | Ministry of Food      | Office of the Regional Food Commissioner Eastern Region, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| (1)                                         | (2)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | (3) |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 4 Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.       | (1) Office of the Director Geological Survey of India.<br>(2) Offices of the Superintending Engineers Central P. W. D.<br>(3) Office of the Inspector of Explosives.<br>(4) Office of the Damodar Valley Corporation.<br>(5) Portion of the Estate Office.<br>(6) Stationery and Printing Department.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |     |
| 5 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. | (1) Regional office of the Press Information Bureau.<br>(2) Calcutta Station of All India Radio.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |     |
| 6 Ministry of Defence                       | There are 5 technical development establishments in Calcutta area which primarily deal with matters relating to designs and specifications of military equipment but do a limited amount of research work—two at Ishapore, one at Cossipore and two in Calcutta itself.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |
| 7 Ministry of Labour                        | (1) Office of the Regional Labour Commissioner.<br>(2) Office of the Regional Conciliation Officer.<br>(3) Office of the Chairman, Industrial Tribunal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |
| 8 Ministry of E. A. & C. R.                 | Office of the Protector of Emigrants.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |     |
| 9 Ministry of Communications                | Posts and Telegraphs Department.<br>(1) Office of the P. M. G. West Bengal Circle, Calcutta.<br>(2) Office of the General Manager, Telephones, Calcutta District.<br>(3) Office of the Director of Telegraph Workshop, Calcutta.<br>(4) Office of the Chief Controller of Telegraph Stores, Calcutta.<br>(5) Office of the Chief Accounts Officer, Telegraphs Stores & Workshop, Calcutta.<br>*(6) Office of the Electrical Engineer in-charge, Calcutta.<br>*There is one Laboratory attached to this office for the testing of stores. |     |
|                                             | Civil Aviation Department.<br>(7) Office of the Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta.<br>(8) Office of the Aeronautical Inspector, Calcutta.<br>(9) Office of the Controller of Communications Organisation, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |     |
|                                             | India Meteorological Department.<br>(10) Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipore, Calcutta.<br>(11) Aviation Forecast Centre, Dum Dum, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |     |
|                                             | Railway Inspectorate.<br>(12) Office of Government Inspector of Railways Circle No. 1 and 2, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |     |
| 10 Ministry of Finance                      | (1) India Government Mint, 47, Strand Road, Calcutta.<br>(2) India Government New Mint, Alipore, Calcutta 27 (under construction. After construction of this Mint and its functioning as a full fledged Mint, the India Government Mint Calcutta will merge into it).<br>(3) Deputy Secretary Supply, 6 Esplanade Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |     |

| (1)                              | (2)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | (3) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
|                                  | Offices under the Auditor General of India.<br>(4) A. G. West Bengal, Calcutta.<br>(5) A.D.A.D.S. (Factories and Supplies), Calcutta.<br>(6) Dy. A. G. I. & S., Calcutta.<br>(7) Dy. A. G. P. & T., Calcutta.<br>(8) Controller of Coal Accounts, Calcutta.<br>(9) Chief Auditor, B.N.R., Calcutta.<br>(10) Chief Auditor E. I. Railway, Calcutta.<br>(11) Chief Auditor, T. C. O., Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                              |     |
|                                  | Office under the Defence Division.<br>(12) Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |
|                                  | Offices under C. B. R.<br>(13) Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta.<br>(14) Collector of Customs, Calcutta.<br>(15) Commissioner of Income Tax, West Bengal, Calcutta.<br>(16) Commissioner of Income Tax, (Central), Calcutta.<br>(17) Authorised Representative Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta Branch, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |     |
| 11 Ministry of Commerce          | (1) Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.<br>(2) Tea Controller for India.<br>(3) Principal Office, Mercantile Marine Depot and Supdt. of Light Houses.<br>(4) Dy. Chief Controller of Imports, and Exports and special officer War Risks Insurance.<br>(5) Dy. Registrar of Trade Marks, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |
| 12 Ministry of Agriculture       | (1) Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta.<br>(2) Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.<br>(3) Office of the Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta.<br>(4) Eastern Circle, Survey of India, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |     |
| 13 Ministry of Law               | (1) Office of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Calcutta.<br>(2) Office of the First Special Tribunal, Calcutta.<br>(3) Office of the Second Special Tribunal, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |
| 14 Ministry of Health            | (1) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.<br>(2) Port Health Office, Calcutta.<br>(3) Air Port Health Office (Dum Dum), Calcutta.<br>(4) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.<br>(5) Pharmacognosy Laboratory, Calcutta (to be eventually merged with the Central Drugs Laboratory).<br>(6) Office of the Assistant Drugs Controller, Calcutta.<br>(7) Lake Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.<br>(8) Office of the Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India, Calcutta.<br>(9) Medical Store Depot, Calcutta. |     |
| 15 Ministry of Industry & Supply | (1) Coal Commissioner, Calcutta.<br>(2) Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.<br>(3) Controller of Patents and Designs, Calcutta.<br>(4) Director Supplies, Calcutta.<br>(5) Director Government Test House, Alipore, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |     |

| (1) | (2) | (3)                                                            |
|-----|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |     | (6) Director of Inspection, Calcutta.                          |
|     |     | (7) Regional Commissioner, (Disposals), Calcutta.              |
|     |     | (8) U. S. T. Directorate, Calcutta.                            |
|     |     | (9) United States Army Surplus Stores, Organisation, Calcutta. |
|     |     | (10) Stores & Stores Accounts Control Organisation, Calcutta.  |

Dr. V. Subramaniam's Starred Question No. 635 of 31st August, 1948

#### RESOLUTION OF DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST CONFERENCE

527 poor class houses have been built by the Delhi Improvement Trust so far.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's Starred Question No. 705 of 1st September, 1948

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

On their merger with the C. P. and Berar, the Chhattisgarh States did experience some difficulty in obtaining their civil supplies but adequate steps have since been taken to include these States in the Provincial Civil Supply Zone. The Central and Provincial Acts and Control Orders have already been applied to these states vide Provincial Government's notifications dated 21st February 1948 and 26th June, 1948. Some of these merged states were formerly in the Central Provinces Deficit Zone for the purpose of textile control and after the merger, there was a certain amount of inconvenience caused in the matter of free movement of cloth to these areas. The question of issuing necessary amendments to the Cotton Textiles (Control of movement) Order, necessitated as a result of the merger, was taken up by the Provincial Government with the Government of India and it took some time to issue these amendments, as it was not considered desirable to issue them piecemeal for individual States.

Shri Ram Sahai's Starred Question No. 710 of 1st September, 1948

#### RATION FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Under the Railway Grainshops Scheme in force up to 31st December, 1948, about 19 essential commodities are being handled in railway grainshops. The scale of ration of cereals and other controlled articles is according to the rationing rules applicable to the areas within the jurisdiction of respective Provincial/State Governments and of non-controlled articles according to the needs of the staff on different railways.

This scheme has been revised as a result of the recommendations of the Railway Grainshops Inquiry Committee, and the number of articles to be handled and the scale of ration prescribed are given below. This scheme will come into force with effect from the 1st January, 1949.

| Names* of Articles |                       | Scale of Rations  |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Cereals            | Employee himself      | 16 Oz. per day    |
|                    | Each adult member     | 12 " " "          |
| Pulses             | Employee himself      | 4 Seers per month |
|                    | Every additional unit | 2 " " "           |
|                    | Maximum per family    | 12 " " "          |
| Cooking Oil        | First Unit            | 2 " " "           |
|                    | Every additional unit | 1 " " "           |
|                    | Maximum per card      | 6 " " "           |
| Matches            | Per Card              | 6 boxes           |
| Salt               | Per unit              | 1 Seer " "        |
|                    | Maximum per family    | 5 Seers " "       |

\*The quantity of cereal ration shall be in conformity with Provincial Rationing Rules, but the difference between the quantity of 16 Ozs. per day for the worker and 12 Ozs. per day for each adult member of his family and the quantities allowed by the rules shall be made up by an addition in the pulse ration equal to half this difference.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha's Starred Question No. 730 (a) and (b) of 1st September 1948

#### STRATEGIC ROADS ON EASTERN FRONTIER

As already explained, the Jorhat-Palel road may be divided into two sections, the first, the Jorhat-Numaligarh section, being part of National Highway No. 37, and the second, the Numaligarh-Palel section, being part of National Highway No. 39. This second section is further divided into three sub-sections as explained below. The further information promised with regard to these sections and sub-sections is as follows:

(i) Jorhat-Numaligarh section (N. H. No. 37).—This is motorable throughout the year.

(ii) Numaligarh-Dimapur sub-section (N. H. No. 39).—In this section, part of the road between Garampani and Dimapur (Ms 38-70) runs along the left bank of the Dhansiri river. As this river is subject to considerable meandering, the road has been eroded in several places. The portions cut by the river are being constantly "retired" by the provincial Public Works Department; i.e., the road in these places is being rebuilt further back from the river and is thus being kept open to traffic.

(iii) Dimapur-Kohima-Mao sub-section (N. H. No. 39).—Parts of this section have been affected by hillside slips and subsidences of soil in recent years, and a proposal to divert the road is under the Provincial Government's consideration. Their final recommendations are awaited. The road is, however, being kept open to traffic as far as possible.

(iv) Mao-Imphal-Palel sub-section (N. H. No. 39).—This is motorable throughout the year. Timber bridges constructed by the Army during the War are being repaired or replaced as and when necessary.

The Assam Public Works Department who are in charge of the above roads, are taking necessary steps to keep them in a state of repair generally.

Dr. Raghu Vira's Starred Question No. 731 (b) of 1st September, 1948

#### SURPLUS WAR MATERIALS

0.3 per cent. of the book-value (Rs. 72.88 crores) of the U.S. Air Force Surpluses (aircraft and aircraft stores) were sold upto the end of August, 1948 to Hyderabad by Messrs. Tata Aircraft Ltd., who are the agents of the Director General, Disposals for the disposal of these stores.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh's Starred Question No. 782 of 2nd September, 1948

#### IMPORT LICENSES FOR MACHINERIES

(a) Two statements giving figures of imports of machinery and millwork for December 1947 to March 1948 and breakdown under major heads of machineries are attached.

(c) The estimated value of machinery to be imported on Government account through the Directorate General of Industry and Supply and Government of India's purchase organisations abroad from now up to the 31st March 1949 is Rs. 16 crores. This figure is likely to vary by 2 per cent. either way owing to indefinite deliveries.

The above estimate does not include value of 100,000 spindles which Government have decided to import from Japan and for the manufacture of which Government will sell 30,000 tons of coking coal to that country. No textile machinery has been imported on Government account so far.

(f) Government do not propose to import any machinery for the manufacture of textile machinery on its own account. However, such machinery is being imported by private firms particularly by (1) National Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Bombay and (2) Machinery Manufacturers Corporation, Limited, Bombay.

## STATEMENT I

Showing the total value of machinery and millwork imported into India from abroad during December 1947 and January to March 1948

|                        | December 1947<br>(Rs. crores.) | January to March<br>1948 |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Machinery and Millwork | 4                              | Not available.           |

NOTE.—The above figure relates to British India before partition but exclude imports into the province of Sind and the port of Chittagong.

## STATEMENT II

Giving breakdown under major heads of machinery and millwork imported during 1946-47, nine months ending December 1947 and three months ending June 1948.

|                                                                                         | 1946-1947 | Nine months<br>ending Dec.<br>1947 | Three months<br>ending June<br>1948 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                                                                                         |           | (Rs. Crores)                       | (Rs. Crores)                        |
| 1. Prime movers (other than electrical)                                                 |           | 3                                  | 3                                   |
| 2. Electrical machinery of all kinds not including instrument apparatus and appliances. |           | 5                                  | 5                                   |
| 3. Machinery not being prime movers or electrical machinery.                            |           | 16                                 | 18                                  |
| 4. Other sorts of machinery                                                             |           | 7                                  | 10                                  |
| Total Machinery and Mill work                                                           |           | 31                                 | 36                                  |

NOTE 1.—The Figures for the year 1946-47 and the 8 months ending December 1947 relate to British India before partition but exclude imports into the province of Sind and the port of Chittagong with effect from the 1st and the 15th August 1947 respectively. The figures for the 3 months ending June 1948 relate to the trade of the Indian Dominion with all foreign countries including Pakistan and are also inclusive of Government Stores which have been merged with Private merchandise with effect from the 1st April 1948.

NOTE 2.—Figures for January to March 1948 are not available.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafar's Starred Question No. 833 of 3rd September, 1948.

## RECRUITMENT IN SECRETARIAT AFTER PARTITION

(a) Number of vacancies fallen vacant owing to exodus of Officers to Pakistan.

| Under Secretary. | Assistant Secretary | Superintendent. | Assistant-in-Charge. |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 14               | 29                  | 46              | 42                   |

(b) Number of vacancies—

|                     | Created after<br>15th August, 1947 | Upgraded since<br>15th August, 1947. |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Under Secretary     | 17                                 | 12                                   |
| Assistant Secretary | 22                                 | ..                                   |
| Superintendent      | 38                                 | 11                                   |
| Assistant-in-charge | 29                                 | ..                                   |

(c) Number of vacancies filled by—

|                     | Refugee Government<br>servants. | Direct recruitment<br>through Federal<br>Public Service<br>Commission. | Promotion of<br>subordinates from<br>Central Secretariat. |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Under Secretary     | 5                               | 1                                                                      | 16                                                        |
| Assistant Secretary | 1                               | ..                                                                     | 29                                                        |
| Superintendent      | 5                               | ..                                                                     | 70                                                        |
| Assistant-in-Charge | 4                               | ..                                                                     | 46                                                        |

Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 861 of 4th September, 1948.

## MANUFACTURE OF PENICILLIN

The proposal regarding setting up of a penicillin factory in Nilgiris which was forwarded to the Government of India by the Government of Madras has since been dropped as the firm who sponsored it has decided not to proceed with their plan any further.

Shri Satish Chandra Samanta's Starred Questions Nos. 887(a) and 888 (b) of 4th September, 1948.

## RAILWAY CATERING CONTRACTORS

No. 887(a)—B.B.&C.I. Railway—Number 9 on B. G.—

- (1) M/s. D. Aguilar and Co.
- (2) M/s. Chhotalal Jannadas and Co.
- (3) M/s. Haji Abdulla & Co.
- (4) Shah Mukundilal & Co.
- (5) M/s. Domingos John D' Mello & Sons.
- (6) R. S. Chiranjilal Kundanlal.
- (7) Mr. Laxmichand Rundayal.
- (8) R. B. Nihalsingh & Sons.
- (9) Mohd. Umardarazki an.

## VETERINARY TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

No. 888 (b).—

| Location of Veterinary College. | Number of admissions offered per year. | Remarks.                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hissar                          | 60                                     | It is a camp college and is admitting 60 students this year. No decision has however been reached about future admissions so far.       |
| Calcutta                        | 50                                     | ..                                                                                                                                      |
| Patna                           | 40                                     | To meet the increased demand for Veterinary Surgeons, 80 students are being admitted to the college on temporary basis since last year. |

Shri Basanta Kumar Das's Starred Question No. 920 (c) of 4th September, 1948

## FREEZING AND FIXATION OF PRICE OF CLOTH

Disposal instructions for the entire stock of cotton textiles frozen with the mills on the 30th July 1948, were issued by the first week of October 1948.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's Starred Question No. 924 (a) of 4th September, 1948.

## WAGONS FOR TRANSPORT OF COTTON AND CLOTH

During the year ended 30th June 1948, the following number of wagons were allotted for cotton and cotton cloth at Bombay (Carnac Bridge) and Indore stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

|                        | Cotton<br>wagons. | Cotton Cloth<br>wagons. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Bombay (Carnac Bridge) | 273               | 45                      |
| Indore                 | 28                | 1420                    |

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Wednesday, 2nd February, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

CONFERENCES HELD BY MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

\*38. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of conferences of provincial Ministers, public men and others held by the Ministry of Agriculture during the year 1948 to discuss matters relating to agriculture, Grow More Food and control of food and other ancillary subjects?

(b) What is the result of such conferences and what is the expenditure incurred on such conferences by various Governments?

(c) Have all the cultivable areas been brought under cultivation during 1948 and if so, with what result?

(d) Has the quantity of cereals etc., imported from foreign countries been reduced as compared with previous years? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Ministry of Agriculture convened in 1948 in all eight conferences relating to (i) import, export and production of vegetable and flower seeds, (ii) import of agricultural machinery, (iii) development of refrigeration, (iv) standard grades for foreign trades in Castor Oil, (v) agricultural census, food production targets and other measures, (vi) fisheries, (vii) ghee grading and other activities of the ministry, and (viii) improved method of marketing.

(b) The conferences were called to discuss important problems of common concern to the Provincial State and other interests represented at the conferences, and facilitate common action. The conferences while providing for the fullest consultation between the Centre, Provinces and States and other interests secured for the Ministry the advice of all those whose co-operation is essential before any important plans or schemes of common concern to the whole country could be formulated and implemented. A statement showing the object of convening each conference and the concrete and practicable proposals that emerged as a result of the discussions is placed on the table of the House.

The total expenditure incurred by the Central Government on these eight conferences is about Rs. 21,837. The expenditure relates mainly to Travelling Allowance of non-official members who attended the conferences. The expenditure incurred by Provincial Governments, in deputing representatives is not known.

(c) Statistically there are 65 million acres of culturable wasteland. But it is probable that not all this can be profitably cultivated. Schemes for gradual reclamation of land are being undertaken. However the area reclaimed by Provinces during 1948 amounted to 4,66,601 acres. The total production of eight major foodgrains in the reporting area of the Indian Union during 1947-48 amounted to about 42.66 million tons as against about 42.07 million tons in 1946-47.

## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

**118. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the birth rate and death rate in the country during each of the past five decades, worked out on the basis of census figures;

(b) if the figures are available, the corresponding birth rate and death rate in Great Britain, Sweden, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Russia and China; and

(c) whether Government have considered or intend considering, in the near future, the question of birth control in relation to the population in the country?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The question of birth control has been discussed at pages 483-489 in Volume II of the Health Survey and Development Committee's Report. Government will consider the question in consultation with the Provincial Governments.

### STATEMENT

*Birth and death rates during the last five decades in the various countries*

|               | Birth Rates |           |           |           |           | Death Rates |           |           |           |           |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|               | 1896-1905   | 1906-1915 | 1916-1925 | 1926-1935 | 1936-1945 | 1896-1905   | 1906-1915 | 1916-1925 | 1926-1935 | 1936-1945 |
| India         | 36.6        | 37.6      | 34.0      | 34.1      | 30.4      | 32.3        | 31.8      | 32.3      | 24.0      | 22.2      |
| Great Britain | 28.7        | 24.9      | 20.0      | 15.9      | 15.3      | 10.9        | 14.5      | 13.3      | 12.1      | 12.7      |
| Sweden        | ..          | ..        | ..        | 15.2      | 16.7      | ..          | ..        | ..        | 11.9      | 11.1      |
| U. S. A.      | ..          | ..        | 23.2      | 18.5      | 18.8      | ..          | ..        | 13.0      | 11.3      | 10.8      |
| Canada        | ..          | ..        | 22.8      | 22.0      | 22.0      | ..          | ..        | ..        | 10.3      | 9.8       |
| Australia.    | ..          | 27.2      | 24.7      | 19.0      | 18.9      | ..          | 10.7      | 10.2      | 9.1       | 9.8       |
| New Zealand   | ..          | ..        | ..        | 18.5      | 20.9      | ..          | ..        | ..        | 8.4       | 10.0      |
| South Africa  | ..          | ..        | ..        | 25.1      | 25.3      | ..          | ..        | ..        | 9.8       | 9.6       |

(It has not been possible to obtain information in respect of China)

|                                                                               | 1923-1925 | 1926 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| In respect of Russia (European territory only) the following could be traced: | 40.6      | 40.7 |
|                                                                               | 17.1      | 14.7 |
| Birth rate                                                                    | ..        | ..   |
| Death rate                                                                    | ..        | ..   |

(d) It has not been possible to reduce the imports during 1948. This is due to the cumulative effect of a number of factors the important among which are:

(1) Re-imposition of food controls with effect from 1st October, 1948, and the necessity for the Government of India and Provincial Governments to keep requisite stocks to meet Government commitments.

(2) Increased shortage in internal availabilities due to (i) widespread failure of rains which has resulted in famine conditions over a large area of Cutch, Saurashtra, Baroda, Gujrat, Districts of Bombay, Jodhpur, Jaisalmar and parts of Bikaner and Jaipur, (ii) Severe damage to U.P. and Bihar crops on account of heavy floods and in Bombay and C.P. on account of cyclone, and consequent rains.

(3) Steady increase in population at the assumed rate of 4 millions per year necessitating additional provision every year of half a million tons of foodgrains.

(4) Partition and the consequent loss to India of the surplus areas of the North-west resulting in a considerable increase of the deficit of the Indian Union.

*Statement showing in brief the Conferences convened by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1948, the objectives of the Conferences and the results achieved*

| Name of Conference                                                                                                           | Object                                                                                                                                 | Results achieved                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                                                                                          | (2)                                                                                                                                    | (3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| (1) Conference of representatives of Central, Provincial and State Governments, and seed growers and merchants.              | This is an annual conference held to discuss problems of import, export and production of vegetable and flower seeds.                  | As a result of the recommendations made at the conference government have (a) decided to set up central Vegetable Breeding Stations at suitable places. (b) re-imposed control on the import of vegetable seeds and (c) decontrolled exports of flower seeds and restricted export of vegetable seeds under a system of licencing.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| (2) Conference of representatives of importers and users of Agricultural Machinery and Officials of Ministry of Agriculture. | To lay down guiding principals for the import of Agricultural Machinery.                                                               | As a result of agreement reached at the conference Government have taken steps to regulate the import of tractors and Agricultural Machinery suitable to Indian conditions and consistent with the availability of petrol and other limiting factors.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| (3) Refrigeration Development Conference of representatives of Central, Provincial and State Governments trade and growers.  | To consider the measures to be taken for the planned development of the refrigeration Industry which is still in its infancy in India. | The conference made a number of suggestions and recommendations on (1) Inducing growers to take advantage of cold storage (2) equitable distribution of the benefits of the Refrigeration industry between growers and owners of cold storage plants (3) setting up of Refrigeration plant by co-operative societies (4) Government participating in ownership of Industry (5) organising refrigerated transport (6) training personnel to run the industry (7) manufacturing cold storage plants in India etc. The recommendations are under examination by the respective Governments. |

| Name of Conference                                                                                                                                                         | Object                                                                                                                | Results achieved                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                                                                                                                                        | (2)                                                                                                                   | (3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| (4) A conference of representatives of Central Government Departments Trade Representatives and Marketing Deptt. officials for prescribing standard grades for Castor Oil. | To lay down standard grades essential for developing the trade in Castor Oil particularly with foreign Governments.   | The Conference approved certain rules for Castor Oil grading and marking and grade specifications. These are being notified to elicit public opinion before being adopted under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1917.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| (5) A conference of Ministers of Agriculture of Provinces and States and representatives of the Central Government.                                                        | To discuss certain important problems relating to agriculture which were of common concern to the country as a whole. | As a result of this conference certain concrete suggestions and proposals were made on (i) stabilisation of agricultural Prices (ii) agricultural census to be conducted in 1951 (iii) future forest Policy (iv) furtherance of food production (v) Revision of foodgrain targets etc. These are engaging the attention of Government.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| (6) A conference of Directors and other representatives of the Fisheries Deptts. of the Provinces and States.                                                              | To consider measures to speed up the production of fish in India and so increase the food resources of this country.  | The conference made valuable suggestions in the development of fisheries in India and passed 27 Resolutions on the development of Rivers and Streams; Conservation and development of fisheries as part of multipurpose projects; Surveys of culturable waters. Improvement of fish curing yards; Intensification of Research; Central and Provincial spheres of Research etc. These recommendations are being examined by the Central and Provincial Governments with a view to their implementation wherever possible. |
| (7) Agmark Ghee Conference to consider the grading of Ghee under the Agmark.                                                                                               | To consider the grading of Ghee under the Agmark.                                                                     | The Conference made a number of valuable suggestions on extension of Agmark grading for ghee; check on quality control of Agmark Ghee; penalty for unlawful use of Agmark labels; popularising Agmark Ghee; improved method of manufacture and Research on quality of Ghee. These recommendations when put into operation are expected to result in improving considerably the quality and marketing of this important article of food.                                                                                  |
| (8) Marketing Officers Conference.                                                                                                                                         | To discuss means to improve methods of marketing of agricultural produce in the country.                              | This conference also focussed attention on a number of matters to improve marketing in India such as marketing surveys; Regulation of markets; co-operative marketing; Warehouses; Weights and measures etc. The Government of India and Provincial Governments are examining these suggestions with a view to implementing them wherever possible.                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of parts (a) and (b) in answer to which the Honourable Minister stated that non-officials were also invited for these conferences, may I know whether the members of the Standing Committees of the Food and Agriculture Ministries were also invited for these conferences?



**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The non-officials who were invited were those who were concerned with the purpose or agenda of the conferences. For instance, when we discussed questions relating to agricultural machinery firms importing agricultural machinery were invited. When we discussed, for instance, the question of seeds the seed growers and seed traders were invited.

With regard to the members of the Standing Committee I understand from other Ministries that it is not usual to invite members of the Standing Committees to such conferences. I have, however, no objection to inviting the members of the Standing Committee to the more important conferences, where, for instance, we have provincial ministers or representatives to discuss larger questions and if it is desired by the House that all the members of the Standing Committee should be invited or some elected by them to represent them at these conferences, that could be done.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that to the Industries Conference the Minister for Industries invited the members of the Standing Committee for Industries?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is a fact that on that occasion members of the Standing Committee were invited. What I said was that most of the Ministries have not done so but that I have no objection to inviting the members.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** In view of the fact that a large number of conferences have had to be convened by this Ministry would it not be better that those members who expressed their wish to be invited to such and such a conference alone should be invited instead of the whole lot of them being invited every time, because so many of us are very busy with many other things also?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the question is argumentative.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many Food Committee meetings were called during this period when this conference was called and were the members taken into confidence?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** If the question relates to the Standing Committee of the Food Ministry, then that meeting was not called when this conference was convened, so far as I can recall.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is it not a fact that while more uncultivated land is being brought under cultivation, land already under cultivation has gone fallow? If so, what is the area involved and what steps have Government taken to check this tendency?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would like to have notice with regard to the figures relating to such land. As regards the reasons why some land is going out of cultivation, for instance, in the Central Provinces, Bhopal and parts of Madhya Bharat on account of the depletion of bullock power during the war years, when a very large number of bullocks and cows were slaughtered for the American and other troops, people were not able to cultivate their lands and as a result some land has gone out of cultivation in those areas. If further details are required for all the provinces, I will get the information and place it before the House.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Was the question of the failure of the Grow More Food Campaign ever discussed in any of these conferences?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There was a conference held about the middle or latter half of 1948 when the question was discussed as to the results of the Grow More Food Campaign.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Is it not a fact that members of the Standing Committee expressed their willingness and desire to be invited at these Food conferences?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am sorry I did not catch the first part of the question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the attention of the Honourable Minister been drawn to the Resolution on the 'Grow More Food Campaign' passed at the Jaipur session of the Congress to the effect that vegetables or other food crops should be raised on all available land, including compounds of houses?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the spacious compounds of Honourable Ministers' houses be exempt from this rule?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question need not be answered.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister has given a long term plan. May I know whether Government have considered any short term plan to avoid the import from foreign countries of cereals in large quantities?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There can be no short term plan to make up a very large deficit. As honourable members know the Foodgrains Policy Committee went into the whole question of the shortage of food in this country and they recommended three major lines of action. One was the construction of large irrigation works dependent upon hydro-electric power. The second line of action was the reclamation of wasteland. And the third line of action was what is called the Grow More Food Campaign, which it was expected would yield three million tons in five year's time. It is with regard to the last item that efforts are being concentrated so far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned. Quite recently the work of reclamation of land has been taken up. As regards the hydro-electric schemes with the help of which four million tons are to be produced, that naturally is a matter which will take some time and I understand that the Works, Mines and Power Ministry is trying to expedite the irrigation part of those schemes.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are the ways in which the agricultural activities of the Provincial and Central Government are co-ordinated?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As you know, agriculture is a provincial subject and the Central Government have no powers except the function of research and some kind of informal co-ordination. The only venue of securing that co-ordination is these conferences. The Central Government under the present constitution or the future constitution has no power to issue any mandatory directives to the provinces in regard to production. It is only at these conferences that we try to co-ordinate our plans and see that some action is taken.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** May I know what steps have been taken so far to launch small irrigation schemes which will yield quick returns and how many such schemes are under way?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would require notice as to the number of the small irrigation schemes because they will be in thousands: for instance, wells or *bunds* or small little canals, they will be in thousands all over the country.

**Shrinati Renuka Ray:** Is the Honourable Minister satisfied that small irrigation schemes have been launched sufficiently to bring in quick returns?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; I am afraid the honourable member is asking for opinion.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I ask whether the Honourable Minister is aware that in some Provinces schemes like tank reclamation have been abandoned altogether?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware. If they have been abandoned it would be due to some special difficulties. If there is any specific reference given to me, I will make enquiries.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know what is the amount proposed to be spent on the plans of the Grow More Food Campaign from the loan that we are negotiating?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Last year's budget for Grow More Food work was rupees four crores. We actually gave grants and loans for Rs. 3,36,00,000. The amount actually spent by the Provinces on cereal production—not other objects—was about Rs. 1 crore only.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** With reference to part (c) of the question may I know whether any additional area has been brought under cultivation in the Delhi Province and whether the Agricultural Development Commissioner who was to be appointed under the recent Act which was passed by the Legislature during the last Session has been appointed or not?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give detailed figures in respect of Delhi Province from memory just now, but I can supply them to the honourable member. With regard to the appointment of the official, as the honourable member is aware, certain names were considered and ultimately it was found that we will have to go outside Delhi and secure a suitable man. Other names were placed before me and are being considered.

#### FIRE AND LOSS IN CALCUTTA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AND SCHEME FOR REMODELLING

**\*39. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the cause of fire at the Telephone Exchange in Calcutta in October, 1948?

(b) What is the total loss and how many telephone connections have been affected?

(c) How many have since been restored? Are the new connections of the automatic system or of the old type?

(d) Do Government contemplate the remodelling of the entire Telephone Exchange system in Calcutta?

(e) If so, what is the total cost estimated and when is the work likely to be taken in hand and completed?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) As investigations are still proceeding, the exact cause is still not known.

(b) Excepting a small part which had new equipment installed about a year ago, all the other equipment was old and had outlived its useful life. As the old equipment was of hardly any value at all, the net loss is estimated at approximately Rs. 12 lakhs. The number of telephones affected is 6,052.

(c) 2,197 connections have since been restored. The connections given are all of manual type.

(d) Yes.

(e) The total estimated cost of automatising the entire Calcutta system is Rs. 1,340 lakhs. The work is scheduled to be taken in hand immediately and completed in five stages by the end of 1954.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether each exchange panel is hermetically sealed, and if so how the fire simultaneously took place at all the exchanges?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The fire started at one board and then spread to others and could not be controlled.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was whether all the exchanges are hermetically sealed and whether the fire took place simultaneously; if so, what is the reason.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I never said it took place simultaneously at all places.

**Mr. Speaker:** He denies that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Resident Inspector who is supposed to be on the spot informed this matter to the senior Engineer at the time when the fire took place?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Enquiries are still going on as to whether proper steps were taken to inform all the authorities. My information is that information was immediately sent to the fire brigade and also to all other officials concerned.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was not about the fire brigade.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I may say that if an enquiry is going on there is no use prejudicing it one way or the other. Let the enquiry proceed and then the honourable member may put any number of questions.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** It is now six months. I want to know whether a departmental enquiry, apart from the police enquiry, was made.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I would not like to anticipate the police in any way. This matter is in their hands and I expect a report from them very shortly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I would like to know if the Ministry made any enquiry.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We did set up a Departmental Committee and they have submitted a report to us, and we are awaiting the report of the police.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many switch-boards were burnt down?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I would not be able to give the exact number, but if I remember correctly it is about sixty.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are they manufactured in our own factory in Jubbulpore?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** They are manufactured mostly in Bombay and we have already supplied enough switch-boards to them. As and when they have been utilised more will be supplied.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Without prejudice to the enquiry going on, may I ask whether sabotage is suspected?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We cannot exclude the possibility of sabotage, but we cannot say definitely.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Since the incident took place has the place been declared a protected or prohibited area?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask at what time was water available for the fire brigade?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There was slight difficulty there. The position is this. The practice in Calcutta is that as soon as they get information about a fire, the fire brigade telephone to the pumping station asking them to increase the pressure. But in this case the telephone itself having gone out of order, there was some difficulty in it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was the fire caused intentionally?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He is asking for inferences.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that fire extinguishers were available but none in the office knew the use of them?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I must admit that our arrangements for extinguishing the fire did not work properly. We have already taken steps to strengthen this.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** May I ask how many fire extinguishers were there in the office and how many were used?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I would not be able to give the exact number.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Was there any overhead reservoir or water tank so that the water could have been used from that tank for extinguishing the fire?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No such arrangement was there.

## INSTALLATION OF NEW TELEPHONES

\*40. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the statement made by the Honourable Minister during the last budget session that a plan for installing nearly 5,000 new telephones would be completed by the end of October, 1948 and state whether the scheme has been completed?

(b) If so, how many new telephones have been installed since the new machinery was put in?

(c) Have all the applicants in the waiting lists been provided and if not, how many still require to be provided and when are they likely to get connections?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) No. All that the Honourable Minister said in reply to a question asked by Shri Deshbandhu Gupta on March 12, 1948, was that so far as the information went he hoped that by September, 1948, 1,000 new connections could be given to New Delhi and by early 1949 another 1,500 new connections will be available.

(b) and (c). The scheme has been partly completed and equipment for 2,000 additional lines has been installed on 30th January, 1949. Out of these 1,100 have been utilised for giving connections to the subscribers of the old Secretariat Exchange which has since been closed and 600 connections will be given in the course of next three months to new subscribers, both Government and public. By June, another 2,000 lines will be installed at the Connaught Place Exchange. This extension will be utilized for abolition of some of the manual exchanges such as Shahjahan Road, Raisina, etc. 500 lines out of this extension will be available for giving new connections. After these have been given it is hoped that all the existing demands in New Delhi will be met. A 500 lines Auto Exchange will also be installed in the Cantonment Area by the end of March, 1950. A site is available for the construction of the building, which is likely to commence within a month's time. As regards Old Delhi it is proposed to instal a 4,000 line Auto Exchange there and orders for the equipment have been placed and it is expected to arrive by the end of this year. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1950. In the meanwhile some telephones will be made available to new subscribers in Old Delhi by the end of April, by re-arrangement of existing equipment. The Old Secretariat Exchange had to be closed down as the equipment had served its useful life but the question of overhauling and bringing into use some part of the equipment is under technical examination and if found feasible it is proposed to make some lines available from this equipment for giving new connections in Old Delhi in order to relieve the situation till the new equipment is installed there.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I have not been able to follow. May I know how many new connections will be available in New Delhi from this additional scheme?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I said, 600 new connections will be available from the equipment which has already been installed and 500 more will be available from the equipment which will be installed by the end of June.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are these 3,000 absolutely new connections or they will be supplemented by the old exchanges which are deteriorating?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** 1,100 new connections will be given. 1,100 old connections which were in the Old Secretariat Exchange will be replaced. That is the position.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Am I correct that only 1,100 will be new connections available from this additional scheme?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** That is right.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** While giving these new connections, may I know whether there is any classification for giving priority?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The telephonic connections are given on the advice of the Telephone Advisory Committee and rules have been framed under which they are being given priority.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that a certain percentage has been fixed for waiting list, certain for banks and businessmen and certain for refugees?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do Government have any plan in view for the manufacture of telephone instruments and equipment on a large scale?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We have set up a factory at Bangalore for the purpose.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it the only factory or are there going to be a large number of factories all over India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** For the time being, it is only proposed to set up the one factory at Bangalore.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Since these new telephones have been installed it has not been possible to get any connections. Is it likely that these new lines will make the present confusion even worse confounded?

## STOCK OF CLOTH IN MILLS ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1948

\*41. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what was the total stock of cloth lying in the Mills at Ahmedabad, Bombay and other places on 1st December, 1948?

(b) Is it a fact that a large number of bales was held up in Ahmedabad before 1st December, 1948 and no orders for their movement were issued by the Textile Commissioner?

(c) What was the stock with all dealers on 1st December, 1948?

(d) Is it a fact that in some provinces, due to the small number of permits issued to dealers, the stock could not be released?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The total stocks of cloth lying with composite Mills in the Indian Union on the 30th November, 1948, were 4,36,616 bales. In addition, 1,45,687 bales were lying with the mills on merchants' account, i.e., they had been sold but not lifted.

(b) 86,640 bales of unsold stocks were held by the Ahmedabad Mills on the 27th November, 1948, of which only 30,615 bales consisted of cloth Tex-marked October and earlier months and the rest pertained to stocks Tex-marked November, 1948. Pre-November stocks comprised mostly of un-attractive varieties. An Officer of Textile Commissioner's Organisation was deputed to Ahmedabad at the end of November, and he was able to clear off by 4th December, 1948 all the stocks except 4,000 bales, consisting mostly of *Kachi Malmal*, *Seconds* and *Fents*.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House at a later date.

(d) The Government of India have not received any serious complaint to this effect.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is a fact that the President of the Millowners' Association at Ahmedabad made a public statement that in Ahmedabad there was a stock of 83,000 bales packed from the month of October not released up to the end of December?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as Ahmedabad is concerned, the total stocks will be about five weeks' stocks and that has been the previous position also. The mills have usually about five weeks to six weeks' stock. I do not think the position there was abnormal except for a short period to which I have already referred in my answer.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But is it not a fact that a complaint was made in a public statement by the President that there were these 83,000 bales lying since October and were not allowed to be distributed?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In fact, even now there are 120,000 bales of cloth lying there, which represent about five weeks' stocks, which is perfectly normal.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** To what is this due that in various places in the country there are lying huge stocks of cloth not yet sold and the local people not being willing to take delivery of these?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There had been some difficulty in view of the inability of some of the Provincial Governments' agents to purchase and lift the cloth allotted to them within due time, and that matter is now being looked into. I can give the House a rough idea of the present position. I have got the figures up to 1st January, 1949 and it appears that so far as Bombay City and Ahmedabad are concerned, the stocks lying there with the mills will be about six weeks' stocks, which as I said is perfectly normal. This represents nearly 60 per cent of the total mill-made cloth produced in India. The accumulations are pretty high in the mofusil mills of Bombay and in the other surplus areas in India like Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, etc., where the accumulations vary from ten to twelve weeks' stocks, and arrangements are now being made, so that the Provincial agents may purchase the quotas allotted to them within due time and take them away to their own areas.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of answer to part (b) that there was no complaint, may I know whether any province has made a reference to the Central Government that the stocks which they were entitled to receive were not received, although the goods were available at the mills. What is this due to?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No provincial government has ever complained that it is not getting the quotas allotted to it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Did they get the full quota that they were entitled to?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Every province has been allotted the full quota, but as I said some provinces are finding difficulty in lifting the quota allotted to them.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that in the province of Assam where co-operative societies have been newly set up for the purpose of indenting this cloth, these societies have not been able to release their stock for the last two or three months?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If the honourable member refers to the inability of the provincial co-operative organisation to release the stocks for use within the province of Assam, I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** They have not been able to book it from Bombay and Ahmedabad to Assam.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There has been no complaint from the province of Assam that it has not been able to purchase the quota allotted to it. No province has complained of inability on the part of any mill to supply cloth to any province.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What are the reasons for provincial dealers not being able to lift the cloth? Have Government enquired into the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That matter has been discussed at a Conference which I called some months ago. One of the difficulties has been that in some places the provincial agents who have been nominated are new-comers. That has created some complication. Another difficulty has

been that some provincial agents have not been able to command sufficient finance to purchase the total quotas allotted to them. The third difficulty has been that the quotas taken to the provinces by the provincial agents have not moved out to different parts within the province for distribution among the consumers.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Are Government satisfied that the allocation of cloth made to the various provinces is based on the actual requirements of those provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** These are really two questions. The first is with regard to the total allotment made to each province.....

**Mr. Homi Mody:** I am talking of the quotas which are being put on to the various markets. Is it not a fact that in some markets cloth has been dumped for which the people have no use at all?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe the honourable member knowing every minute detail of the intricacies of the working of mills knows how unefficient cloth can be produced in some mills. There has been some complaint that in some mills cloths have been produced which are not of quite the desirable type and that matter is being looked into.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** I am afraid the Honourable Minister has turned the tables on me. I am not accusing the millowners; I was accusing the Government—if I was accusing anybody at all.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member may put his question.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Is the allocation based on the actual requirements of the various centres so that Government ensure that cloth is not being sent to areas where it cannot be consumed.

**Shri B. L. Sondhi:** Not unreliable, but unsuitable!

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is open to the provincial agents to purchase the cloth according to the requirements of the provinces concerned, and every help is given by the Textile Commissioner's office to see that the kind of cloth that is required by the province is really supplied to them, but of course if every province wants the best type of cloth out of the total quota allotted to them; obviously it is difficult to satisfy such a demand.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is the Honourable Minister satisfied with the working of cloth control ever since it was re-introduced and whether complaints have reached him from Delhi that cloth is being sold at much cheaper rates in unlicensed shops?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The very fact that cloth is available at prices lower than the control prices shows that the control has worked successfully.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that whereas the demand in Madras is for 8 cubit pieces, 10 cubit pieces are received there and that whereas in Bengal the demand is for 10 cubit pieces, they get 8 cubit pieces there?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If such defects are pointed out to us, we will rectify them.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is there any agency appointed by the Government at the mills to see that the kind and variety of cloth of the desired length is alone sent to areas where they are in need and that *voils* are not sent to villages and coarse cloth to cities?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think the situation is as bad as that described by the honourable member, although there are some complaints. What we have now done is this: We are allotting particular mills to particular provinces, so that the bulk of the production from those mills may

satisfy the requirements of those provinces. If this system works well, I believe such complaints will disappear completely.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** May I know why there is a difference between the prices charged by licensed dealers and by unlicensed shops?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** A large quantity of cloth which was produced up to 30th July, 1948 was released to the market. They bore no stamp of prices on them. These were purchased by the dealers at much higher prices. Now that the stamped cloth has come to the market, those dealers are anxious to sell their stocks at lower prices. That is the reason why at some places cloth is available at prices lower than the stamped prices.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that people selling cloth in the streets of Delhi are selling practically every kind of cloth at prices cheaper than those obtaining in shops licensed by Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have just explained the reason why that is so. Those dealers gained enormous profits previously. They can now bear some loss.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Have the Government taken steps to assure themselves that none of the licensed dealers was selling cloth before?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe the licensed dealers did sell cloth before.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Then they too must have made profits?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are now entering into arguments.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Have the Government of India laid down a condition that the provincial agents should in all cases be co-operative societies and that, as far as possible, the usual traders should not be selected for the purpose?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have issued a circular that provincial Governments should, as far possible, try to distribute cloth through co-operative organisations; but obviously, it is not possible to eliminate the normal trade channels altogether. Assam has 100 per cent. relied on co-operative organisations. But in other provinces a smaller number of co-operative organisations have come into existence. It is not possible to eliminate the trade channels completely.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** In the province of Madras there is an abundance of mill cloth. That is one of the reasons why the agents are not getting stocks from the mills.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** One of the Ministers who was here told me that there was Ram Rajya in Madras so far as distribution of cloth is concerned.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising from the answer of the Honourable Minister that stocks were lying idle because permits were in the hands of persons whose financial position was not good, may I know if he will hereafter give permits to persons whose financial position is good?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I did not say that all the provincial agents had no financial backing. In several cases there were financial difficulties standing in the way. I can now tell the House that it has been decided that every province must purchase by the end of the month following, whatever cloth was allotted to it in the preceding month and that if a province fails to do so, the extra cloth available will be distributed through other systems of distribution.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF KATHIAWAR PORTS

\*42. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government Resolution No. 19-P (118)/48 dated 7th

September, 1948 to the effect that the existing ports of Kathiawar should be placed under one Port Commission which should also include Okha and Verawal and that an extra berth be provided at Bhavnagar Port has been communicated to Saurashtra Government, and if so, with what result?

(b) Do Government intend to take under their control all Kathiawar ports so as to relieve congestion at the Bombay Port?

(c) Until Kandla port is fully constructed and developed what are the plans of Government as far as the existing Kathiawar ports are concerned?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes; The Saurashtra Government have reported that all the ports have been placed under the executive and administrative control of one senior officer designated Deputy General Manager, Ports. Verawal will be brought under his control as a result of Junagadh merger. For the inclusion of Okha, negotiations are proceeding with the Baroda Government. The Saurashtra Government are considering the question of appointing a Port Commissioner for Saurashtra. They have also under active consideration the question of the unification of charges, practice and procedure at all Saurashtra Ports. The question of the construction of an extra berth at Bhavnagar Port will be considered by that Government, when satisfactory results are obtained in respect of the dredging for which arrangements are under way. Some improvement in depths has already been achieved.

(b) No.

(c) The question whether the other Kathiawar Ports can be utilised to a greater extent than heretofore is now under examination.

Government are also examining plans for connecting Kandla by road to some Railway Stations in Kathiawar in order to provide increased scope for trade through Kandla even before that Port has been fully developed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Government are contemplating to take charge of and control the Kathiawar ports and consider them as major ports?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They are all minor ports. The Government do not intend to declare them as major ports.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** As Baroda has merged into the Bombay province, may I know whether the Government will take Okha port under their control?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The merger creates a new set of conditions. But I do not think that at the present moment any of these ports will be taken over as major ports by the Central Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that a number of cargo steamers can unload simultaneously at Okha and be conveniently berthed there?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That is so. Even today a number of steamers are berthed there.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I know whether the Saurashtra Government themselves are anxious to develop Sikka port, and, if so, what steps they are going to take for the purpose?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They are free to develop that port. So far as we are concerned, we do not go into the details of that question.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Has the fact been brought to the notice of Government that the Saurashtra Government desire to improve that port?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The Government of India have nothing to do with that matter.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Government contemplates to expand the Nowlaki port?



**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I am ignorant about the Nowlaji Port.

**DEVELOPMENT OF A DEEP SEA PORT BETWEEN MORMUGAO AND COCHIN AND A HARBOUR AT COCOANADA**

**\*43. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the West Coast Major Port Development Committee has submitted its report on the possibility of a deep sea port between Mormugao and Cochin?

(b) Do Government intend to build a harbour at Coccanada where cargo steamers at present anchor in stream for loading and unloading cargoes which involves great difficulties?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) No.

(b) The question of developing Coccanada as a minor port is primarily for the Madras Government to decide. So far as its development by the Government of India as a major port is concerned, Government have agreed with the finding of the Ports (Technical) Committee that it is not essential in the interests of future trade or necessary for the purpose of defence and strategy particularly in view of the other developments recommended by that Committee.

**FREE SERVICE OF WHISKY AND SODA TO PASSENGERS OF AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL**

**\*44. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state if it is a fact, as published in the *Gram Udyog Patrika* of September 1948, that whisky and soda are distributed free of charge to the passengers of the Air India International?

(b) Is the Air India International financed up to 51 per cent of its capital by the Government of India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) A rationed quantity of whisky and soda is supplied free of charge to those passengers of Air India International who ask for it outside a three mile limit from India. The total cost incurred on each journey is only about ten rupees but Government are taking up with the Company, the question of making the supplies on payment only.

(b) The Government of India hold 49 per cent. of the share capital of Air India International and have the option to acquire a further 2 per cent. at any time.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the Government of India permitted drinking three miles away from India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Government of India's jurisdiction ends after three miles away from India.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Were these drinks offered with the consent of the Government of India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Government of India's consent was not obtained by the Company.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** In view of the fact that whisky and soda are an effective antidote to air sickness will Government consider the advisability of advising other air-lines also to serve whisky and soda free?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are Government aware of the notification recently issued to the effect that Government expect that even in public dinners soda and whisky will not be offered?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid this will lead to arguments.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know whether whisky and soda are supplied free of charge or does it merely get preference over others?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are pilots also allowed to drink?

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS**

**\*45. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of serious railway accidents separately for passenger and goods trains in the different railways in India for the period from 1st June to 31st December, 1948;

(b) the number of persons (including children) who died or were injured and the amount of property damaged;

(c) the causes of such accidents;

(d) the action taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents; and

(e) the number of cases in which connected Railwaymen or Officers were punished?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Twenty-one serious accidents in which trains carrying passengers were involved and ten in which goods trains were involved occurred on Indian Government Railways during the period 1st June, 1948 to 31st December, 1948.

(b) Sixty-seven persons were killed and 254 received injuries of varying degrees, as a result of these accidents. These figures include 10 persons killed and 16 injured who were occupants of road vehicles involved in accidents at level crossings.

The approximate cost of damage to engines, rolling stock, permanent way and other railway properties, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,68,000.

(c) Of the 31 accidents, referred to in reply to part (a) above, seven were due to failure on the part of the train crew and/or station staff, four due to failure of parts of rolling stock, one due to buckling of permanent way, one due to uneven loading of a wagon, four due to fires in trains, and six due to trains running into road traffic at level crossings. The causes of the remaining eight cases, which include two cases of fires and two of accidents at level crossings, are under investigation.

(d) Enquiries are instituted into every case of accident and suitable preventive action taken where necessary. Action taken in the cases referred to above included modification of signalling arrangements at stations, modifications to or provision of level crossings as necessary, fitting of spark arrestors on engines, repetition of instructions for loading combustible goods in covered wagons tightening up of supervision and control of subordinate staff, and warnings and instructions to them to observe safety rules strictly.

(e) Staff held responsible for accidents have been punished in four cases and in four other cases the question of punishment is under consideration; in six cases the result of prosecutions by the Police is awaited. In nine cases no punishments have been imposed as no railway servant was held responsible. In the case of the remaining eight accidents, investigations have not yet been completed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether there is a rule or order in the Railway that one of the crew in the engine, either a foreman or a driver, is supposed to observe when the trains are in motion that the line is very clear?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am not aware of having seen any specific rule to that effect but I take it that such a rule does exist in the railways.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether, in the case of enquiries, it is only the connected officials who enquire it or it is done by judicial enquiry or by some officials having nothing to do with railway administration?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Magistrates are associated with most of these enquiries.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** In view of the frequency of these occurrences, have Government considered the need of appointing a Committee of this House to enquire and place before Government the causes of such recurrences of these serious accidents?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think that the facts regarding these accidents warrant the setting up of a Committee of Enquiry into the occurrence of these accidents. If any particular causes recur and accidents owing to such causes happen frequently, then it will be time for us to consider the setting up of an Enquiry Committee of that sort.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I know on which lines was the maximum number of accidents reported?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The East Indian Railway reports the largest number.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** What may be the reason for that?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It is about the longest line.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** In view of the long list of deaths and also injured persons, may I know what compensation Government have been giving in each of these cases?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I would like that notice is given for that question. I have not the information readily available here.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether the number of accidents occurring during the period 1st June to 31st December, 1948 is on the increase or decrease compared to the previous figure presented to this House?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I must ask for notice of that question also.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** In order to minimise the accidents to passengers, is there a system of appointing Conductor Guards so that they may help the passengers to get down?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not know what my honourable friend intends the Conductors Guard can do in the way of prevention of these accidents. They certainly can prevent accidents perhaps by helping certain old decrepit people getting into and out of compartments but hardly any of these accidents are attributable to that cause.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know in which of these railway lines these accidents are common? May I know what action Government propose to take or have already taken both to prevent such accidents in future or at least to minimise them?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That is given in a general way in the answer. I have got a whole statement giving the particular action taken in respect of each accident after it had been investigated and the causes of the accident had been found. If the honourable member is interested in that, I can hand him over that statement.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is there any truth in the report that due to the fact that there is no fencing for the railway line between Tejpur and Balipara, accidents often happen there owing to the collision of the railway engine and the train kettle? This line is a narrow gauge line.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** So far as I am able to see from the information at my disposal, on the Assam Railways there was only

one accident during the period for which I gave figures. So far as the particular small line to which the honourable member refers is concerned, I must ask for notice of the question, and I will investigate whether accidents have been frequent there.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have Government analysed the conditions that bring about these accidents and found any common conditions that have brought about the majority of these accidents?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The causes have been analysed completely in regard to all the cases that have occurred, but I cannot say that any one cause has been found as a common one, except perhaps the human element—the failure of particular persons employed on the railway to attend to their duties in the proper way. If you can call that a common cause it has occurred in a number of cases and action has been taken against them.

#### NEW RAILWAY LINES FOR ORISSA PROVINCE AND STATES

**\*46. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken during the year 1948-49 on each of the projected Railway lines within the Province of Orissa or the States that have merged with Orissa; and

(b) the order in which the construction work of each of these projected or investigated Railway lines is proposed to be taken up?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) I would invite the honourable member's attention to the information laid on the table of the House, on 16th August, 1948, in reply to his starred question No. 255. The surveys which were in hand at that time have since been completed. No construction has yet been commenced on any of the projects, except for the Combined Rail-Road Bridge over the River Mahanadi and the rail approach to it from Sambalpur, which forms part of the Sambalpur-Kantabanji Project.

(b) The Projects in Orissa will be considered by the Central Board of Transport on the 5th February, 1949. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to give the programme of construction.

**Shri B. Das:** In view of the expansion of the province of Orissa by the merging of the various States, and in view of the high priority that is given to the Hirakud Project in Orissa, has the Honourable Minister for Transport in his Ministry considered that some of the railway projects there require first priority and have they stated so in their recommendations to the Advisory Committee?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact, we give all these factors full importance and the Central Board of Transport on which the Local Government's representatives are present when the particular projects are taken up, will fully keep in view all the factors to which my honourable friend has referred.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the Government have considered the want of transport facilities in the States which have now merged in Orissa, and also whether they have considered that the proposed railway line connecting different parts and passing through the Koraput District has been hanging for the last fifteen or twenty years?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have no doubt, and I am personally aware, that all these things have been pending for a number of years. So have many other projects in the country. We certainly take

account of the fact that that particular area in the province of Orissa does require opening up.

#### REORGANISATION OF BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY

**\*47. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-organise railways and especially the Bengal Nagpur Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed re-organisation of the Bengal Nagpur Railway?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The question of some reorganisation of Indian Government Railways, with a view to increasing their efficiency and rendering better service to public, is under consideration but definite conclusions have not yet been reached. The Bengal Nagpur Railway has not been selected for any special reorganisation but is included in the general scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Sir, may I know why the railway line is called Bengal Nagpur Railway line, though there is no province of Bengal at present?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think this question need be answered.

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** Is the Government considering the question of the extension of the railway lines system in the Madhya Bharat Union which is so much lacking in communications?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That question does not probably arise.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is the "general reorganization" of the railway lines, and probably it arises out of that.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** In the general reorganisation under consideration, Madhya Bharat will not be lost sight of.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know from the Honourable Minister for Transport whether the reorganisation scheme includes also the reconsideration of the reservation and classification of the Second and First Classes which were recently introduced and which are reported to be causing much annoyance to the travelling public?

**Mr. Speaker:** It need not be answered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, is the question of reorganisation of the railway systems under active consideration or is just under consideration?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Very active consideration.

#### MANUFACTURE OF SALT IN ORISSA ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS

**\*48. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of salt manufactured in the factories of Humma and Surla Sumandi in Ganjam District, Orissa, during the current year as also the quantity manufactured last year;

(b) the extent of land, fit for salt manufacture in each of these areas, lying unused for the last so many years;

(c) the reason why monopolists are encouraged in these areas despite representation from the people to organise manufacture of salt on co-operative lines; and

(d) whether Government have considered the question of themselves starting such co-operative salt manufacturing activities with initial State aid and subsequently leaving them to the Provincial Governments concerned?

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

| Factories | Quantity of Salt manufactured. |               |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|
|           | 1947                           | 1948          |
| Humma     | 5,84,000 mds.                  | 3,63,540 mds. |
| Surla     | Nil                            | Nil           |
| Sumandi   | 4,48,960 mds.                  | 1,32,256 mds. |

(b) Land lying unused at present in these areas:

|                              |       |             |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Humma (including Gokurkudda) | About | 900 acres   |
| Surla                        | About | 1,600 acres |
| Sumandi                      | About | 1,000 acres |

(c) No encouragement has been given by the Government to monopolists in these areas in the matter of salt manufacture. The general policy is to encourage Co-operative Societies, wherever possible, for setting up new factories. However, at the express request of the Orissa Government, it was decided to assign the site of the abandoned factory at Surla, temporarily, to their nominee for setting up a heavy chemical industry, on condition that a public limited company will be floated for this purpose. Hence, an application received in May, 1948 from the Pathithapavana Mission for allotment of 1,200 acres of land at Surla to a Co-operative Society of Labourers had to be rejected. Another representation dated 19th November, 1946 for assignment of the land at Sumandi to local labourers was received too late to be considered.

(d) Government of India will give all possible help to co-operative salt manufacturing activities; but Co-operative Societies have to be formed under Provincial Government rules.

**Shri Biswanath Das rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the question hour is over.

**Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** What about the rest of the questions here? We have only disposed of a very few of the questions. I suggest that the replies to all the other questions may be printed and supplied to all the members so that we may know what are the answers to them.

**Mr. Speaker:** They are printed in the report.

**Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** The reports are printed after six months.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no help.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### MAINTENANCE OF PIPE BAND BY B.N. RAILWAY

**\*49. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to part (b) of my starred question No. 1130 asked on the 1st April, 1948 and state whether the details of cost of the maintenance of the pipe band attached to the Watch and Ward Department of the Bengal Nagpur Railway have now been obtained?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** A grant of Rs. 1,800 for maintenance of the Pipe Band was sanctioned from the Bengal Nagpur Railway Staff Benefit Fund in January, 1946. No grants for the maintenance of this Band have been made since, except a grant of Rs. 820 for purchase of certain Band equipment sanctioned from the Staff Benefit Fund in October, 1947.



## AMALGAMATION OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN INSTITUTES ON B. N. RAILWAY

\*50. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many European and how many Indian Institutes are in existence on the Bengal Nagpur Railway today?

(b) How many of them have been amalgamated since 1st April, 1947?

(c) What decision has been arrived at on the question of eliminating communal or racial distinctions in these institutes?

(d) What is the time by which all distinctions such as "European" and "Indian" Institutes will be removed, if they still remain?

(e) Have Government considered the question of having combined Institutes?

(f) How much money is being given to the Institutes as Staff Benefit Fund?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) There are at present 13 European and 24 Indian Institutes on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(b) None. The question of amalgamation of the European and Indian Institutes on this Railway at stations at which both exist, is under examination by a Sub-Committee specially appointed for the purpose.

(c) and (e). Instructions were issued to Railway Administrations in June, 1948, directing them to take early and appropriate measures in accordance with local conditions to secure the amalgamation of existing European and Indian Institutes into organizations where membership was not based on racial or religious considerations.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the question of such amalgamation or conversion is now under investigation by a Sub-Committee. Membership to the European Institutes has, in the meantime, been thrown open to all employees irrespective of their community or status on the Railway.

(d) On practical considerations one 'set pace' for all Railways has not been prescribed. Each General Manager is using his discretion to remove objectionable distinctions as early as possible, having regard to the local conditions.

(f) A grant of Rs. 93,890 has been given to the Institutes of the Bengal Nagpur Railway for the year 1947/48 from the Staff Benefit Fund.

## SHORT TERM PLAN FOR INCREASED INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

\*51. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the progress that has been made so far in regard to the short term plan of the Government of India for increased production in the 42 selected industries referred to in the answer to my Starred Question No. 1131 asked on the 1st April, 1948?

(b) Who are the private parties that have so far been encouraged by allowing them to raise necessary capital and import plants and machinery?

(c) What technical advice and assistance have so far been given in obtaining raw materials?

(d) Who have been appointed members of the Advisory Council?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Attention of the honourable member is drawn to our Quarterly Bulletins which review in detail progress made in various industries from time to time as also to the memorandum recently issued in connection with the Central Advisory Council of Industries which gives the latest position. Copies of these booklets are placed in the library of the House. Further details in any particular industry will be furnished on request.

(b) I place on the table of the House a statement of various private parties who have been encouraged to enable them to raise necessary capital to import plant and machinery.

(c) I place on the table of the House a list showing types of assistances rendered to industry in general.

(d) I place on the table of the House a copy each of Government's Notification No. I-4/1/(19)/48, dated the 6th December, 1948 and 8th January, 1949.

## STATEMENT

| Name of the Company                                                               | Object                                                                                                                                                                         | Amount consented |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                                                                               | (2)                                                                                                                                                                            | (3)              |
| (Amount in Rs.)                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |
| <i>Engineering-General</i>                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |
| 1. Liberty File and Tool Corp. Ltd. Cawnpore.                                     | Manufacturers of and Dealers in tools of all kinds and in particularly files, ball bearings, racksaw, etc.                                                                     | 60,00,000        |
| 2. Kulko Engineering Works Ltd., Ichalkaranji State.                              | Manufacturers of machinery such as workshop machines tools, Diesel Engines.                                                                                                    | 25,00,000        |
| 3. Hind Machines Ltd., Salkia, Howrah (near Calcutta).                            | Manufacture of machine tools and other Engineering products.                                                                                                                   | 10,00,000        |
| 4. Mahindra Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay.                                        | Manufacture of diesel engines, refrigeration machinery etc.                                                                                                                    | 75,00,000        |
| <i>Oil Mills</i>                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |
| 1. Excel Products Ltd., Bombay                                                    | Manufacture of Oil and Oil Products.                                                                                                                                           | 20,00,000        |
| 2. Shree Kamakshi Oil Mills and Soap Industries Ltd., Tindivanam, S. A. District. | Preparing Oils, principally from groundnuts and refining such oils for edible purposes and produce Toilet and Washing Soaps from such and other Oils produce and by the Mills. | 20,00,000        |
| 3. Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Bombay                                                 | Manufacture and sale of Oils Vegetable products and Soap.                                                                                                                      | 20,25,000        |
| 4. City Oil and Flour Mills Ltd., Calcutta.                                       | Manufacture of pure mustard Oils for edible purposes and wholemeal wheat flour.                                                                                                | 18,50,000        |
| 5. Kosi Oil and General Mills Ltd., Kosi (U. P.).                                 | To Oil seeds and to manufacture Oil, Soap.                                                                                                                                     | 5,00,000         |
| 6. S. R. Coconut Oil and Allied Industries Ltd., Kumamagalalam.                   | Produce and refine Coconut Oil.                                                                                                                                                | 12,00,000        |
| <i>Glass</i>                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |
| 1. Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Ogaleladi (Dist. Satara, Aundh State).                 | Manufacture of glass and enamelware and hurricane Lanterns.                                                                                                                    | 15,00,000        |
| 2. Ambica Glass Industries Ltd., Bombay.                                          | Manufacture of Sheet Glass, Window Glass, Plate Glass, etc.                                                                                                                    | 25,00,000        |
| 3. Mahalakshmi Glass Works Ltd., Bombay.                                          | Manufacture of Sheet Glass and Automatic machine bottles.                                                                                                                      | 23,00,000        |
| 4. Alembic Glass Industries, Ltd.                                                 | Manufacture of glass bottles and containers tin caps, tin contains plastics caps, etc.                                                                                         | 12,00,000        |
| <i>Cement</i>                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |
| 1. Jhajha Cement and Industries Ltd., Jhajha.                                     | Manufacture of Cement.                                                                                                                                                         | 50,00,000        |
| 2. Patiala Cement Co. Ltd., Surajpur                                              | Manufacture of Cement                                                                                                                                                          | 38,40,000        |

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Friday, 25th March, 1949.*

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

CONTROL ON CEREALS IN URBAN AREAS

\*1372. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether the control of cereals has been reimposed in all cities and towns and if so, what are the names of such cities and towns?

(b) What were the prices of wheat and rice ruling in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Nellore, Bezwada, Calcutta, Poona, Nagpur, Jabulpore, Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad Banaras, Patna, Gaya, Gauhati, Shillong and Ajmer, during the months of October and November, 1948?

(c) Are wheat and rice available in sufficient quantity in all parts of the country?

(d) What will be the total number of persons who will be affected if full control is imposed in all urban areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement (No. I) showing the names of cities and towns, which are now under rationing is laid on the table of the House.

(b) A statement (No. II) is laid on the table of the House

(c) Not in all parts of the country.

(d) Five crores.

STATEMENT I

*Urban areas, (Cities and Towns) in Provinces/States which are under rationing (Statutory and Non-Statutory) rationing or Controlled Distribution*

| S. No. | Province/States | Names of towns                                                                                                                                                         | Whether under Statutory rationing. |
|--------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2               | 3                                                                                                                                                                      | 4                                  |
|        | Assam           | (1) Shillong, (2) Gauhati, (3) Dibrugarh, (4) Tinsukia, (5) Dhubri, (6) Nowgong, (7) Silchar, (8) Karimganj, (9) Sibsagar, (10) Jorhat, (11) Golaghat and (12) Tezpur. | Yes                                |

| Name of the Company                                           | Object                                                                                                                                                            | Amount consented |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                                                           | (2)                                                                                                                                                               | (3)              |
| <i>Cement—contd.</i>                                          |                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
|                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                   | (Amount in Rs.)  |
| 3. Andhra Cement Co. Ltd., Bezwada                            | Manufacture of Portland Cement                                                                                                                                    | 25,00,000        |
| 4. Arcot Cement Co., Mylam                                    | Manufacture of Cement                                                                                                                                             | 70,00,000        |
| 5. Travancore Cements Ltd., Kottayam.                         | Manufacture of Cement and allied products.                                                                                                                        | 25,00,000        |
| 6. Rayalseema Cement Co. Ltd., Kurnool Distt.                 | Ditto . . . . .                                                                                                                                                   | 2,00,00,000      |
| 7. Bagalkot Cement Co. Ltd., Bagalkot.                        | Ditto . . . . .                                                                                                                                                   | 1,00,00,000      |
| <i>Electrical Industries</i>                                  |                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| Electrical Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.                 | Manufacture of electric Power motors, electrical accessories, etc.                                                                                                | 50,00,000        |
| <i>Aircraft Manufacture</i>                                   |                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore                            | Manufacture of Aircraft and Railway Coaches, Assembling, maintaining, repairing, concerting, overhauling and servicing of aeroplanes, etc.                        | 99,99,900        |
| <i>Shipbuilding and Repairs</i>                               |                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| 1. Cochin Industries and Transport Ltd., Cochin Harbour.      | Boat building, Ship building and repair works.                                                                                                                    |                  |
| 2. Alcock, Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Karachi.            | Mechanical Engineers, Ship-builders, Ship-repairers, and Iron foundries.                                                                                          | 16,71,100        |
| 3. Mazagon Dock Ltd., Mazagon, Bombay.                        | Ship-repairers and engineers                                                                                                                                      | 45,00,000        |
| <i>Drugs and Medicines</i>                                    |                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| 1. Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd.             | Manufacture Drugs, medicines, medicinal products, etc.                                                                                                            | 15,00,000        |
| 2. Vedic Chemicals, Ltd.                                      | Manufacture of all kinds of Allopathic, Homeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani Drugs, etc.                                                                      | 30,00,000        |
| <i>Chemicals (Heavy)</i>                                      |                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| 1. Modi Chemicals Ltd.,                                       | Manufacture of and deal in Caustic Soda and its bye-products.                                                                                                     | 50,00,000        |
| 2. Anikan Chemicals & Oils, Ltd.                              | Manufacture of Heavy Chemicals and fine chemicals.                                                                                                                | 30,00,000        |
| 3. Albert David Chemical Corp., Ltd.                          | Manufacture of Carbolic Acid, Sodium Salicylate and other Acids.                                                                                                  | 20,43,000        |
| 4. Shri Rama Lithophone Co., Ltd.                             | To manufacture Lithophone from Barium Sulphate.                                                                                                                   | 10,00,000        |
| 5. Heavy Chemicals, Ltd.                                      | Manufacture Electrolytic Caustic Soda and manufacture from the bye-products Liquid Chlorine, Bleaching Powder, Hydrochloric Acid Bromine, Potassium Bromide, etc. | 1,00,00,000      |
| 6. The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore, Ltd.             | Manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate and Sulphuric Acid.                                                                                                              | 2,00,00,000      |
| 7. Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Ltd.           | Manufacture of Heavy Chemicals such as Caustic Soda, Liquid Chlorine, bleaching powder.                                                                           | 25,50,000        |
| 8. Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd.                               | Manufacturing and selling magnesium Chloride, magnesium Carbonate, Potassium Chlorides.                                                                           | 8,00,000         |
| 9. Bombay Wood Distillation Co. Ltd., Londa (Belgaum Distt.). | Distillation of wood, and manufacture of Charcoal, Acetic acid, Methyl-alcohol and other products.                                                                | 7,00,000         |

| Name of the Company                                                    | Object                                                                                                                            | Amount consented |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                                                                    | (2)                                                                                                                               | (3)              |
| <i>Chemicals (Heavy)—contd.</i>                                        |                                                                                                                                   |                  |
|                                                                        |                                                                                                                                   | (Amount in Rs.)  |
| 10. Indian Chemicals Ltd., Vizagapatam.                                | Manufacturing, Selling, and dealing in caustic Soda, Chlorine, bleaching Powder, Chlorinated Chemicals and allied materials, etc. | 60,00,000        |
| 11. Kuokwar Industries and Fertilisers Ltd., Dhanbad (Distt. Manbhum). | Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid (From Iron pyrites) for consumption in the production of superphosphates Fertilisers.               | 30,00,000        |
| <i>Silk</i>                                                            |                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| 1. Jasmine Mills Ltd., Bombay                                          | Manufacture and sell artificial silk piece goods from artificial silk or rayon yarn.                                              | 6,00,000         |
| 2. Prabhat Silk and Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay.                     | (i) Artificial silk weaving.<br>(ii) Manufacture of Art silk preparatory and other machineries.                                   | 7,00,000         |
| 3. Master Silk Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar                                   | Spinning, weaving and manufacturing silk.                                                                                         | 13,44,000        |
| 4. Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay                                     | Cotton, Art silk and pure silk textile mills.                                                                                     | 50,00,000        |
| 5. Shree Shakti Mills Ltd., Bombay                                     | Silk and Art Silk Mills                                                                                                           | 22,50,000        |
| 6. Saxoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay.                    | Manufacture of Silk cloth and partly cotton cloth.                                                                                | 3,00,000         |
| 7. Travancore Rayons, Ltd., Travancore State.                          | Manufacture of Artificial silk rayon, etc.                                                                                        | 50,00,000        |
| <i>Paper and Strawboard</i>                                            |                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| 1. Star Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta                                     | Manufacture of paper                                                                                                              | 10,00,000        |
| 2. Papanasam Paper Mills Ltd., Madras.                                 | Manufacture of paper                                                                                                              | 1,00,00,000      |
| 3. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills, Ltd., Nagpur.                | Manufacture of High grade paper and Pulp.                                                                                         | 1,02,00,000      |
| 4. Rewa Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., Rewa.                               | Ditto . . . . .                                                                                                                   | 1,02,00,000      |
| 5. Canveny Valley Paper Mills Ltd., Nanjangod.                         | Manufacture of Pulp, paper and Card-board and other allied products.                                                              | 20,00,000        |
| 6. Bengal Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta.                              | Manufacture of paper, pulp, card board paste board, etc.                                                                          | 56,00,000        |
| 7. Rajindra Paper Mills Ltd., Patna State.                             | Manufacture of paper, paste board, straw, board, card-board, Blotting paper, packing papers, etc., etc.                           | 40,00,000        |
| 8. Jhargram Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta.                                | Manufacture of paper of different grades.                                                                                         | 44,75,000        |
| <i>Rubber</i>                                                          |                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| 1. Swastik Rubber Products Ltd., Bombay.                               | Manufacture of Rubber goods                                                                                                       | 10,00,000        |
| 2. Travancore Tyres and Rubber Co. Ltd., Travancore.                   | Manufacture of Tyres and Tubes etc.                                                                                               | 3,00,00,000      |
| <i>Pottery and Porcelain</i>                                           |                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| Perfect Pottery Company Ltd.                                           | Manufacture of glazed sanitary ware crockery stone drainage pipes and fittings, firebricks.                                       | 5,62,250         |
| <i>Plastics</i>                                                        |                                                                                                                                   |                  |
| 1. Plastics Industries Ltd.                                            | Manufacture and distribution of plastic articles.                                                                                 | 20,00,000        |

| Name of the Company                                                          | Object                                                                                                       | Amount consented |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                                                                          | (2)                                                                                                          | (3)              |
| <i>Plastics—contd</i> (Amount in Rs.)                                        |                                                                                                              |                  |
| 2. Angelo Brothers Ltd., Cossipore                                           | Dealers in and Manufactures of lac.                                                                          | 10,00,000        |
| 3. Travancore Plastic Industries Ltd., Quilon.                               | Manufacture of Plastics articles                                                                             | 20,00,000        |
| 4. Patiala Plastics Ltd., Shambu                                             | Manufacture of Plastics moulding powders and goods.                                                          | 25,00,000        |
| <i>Matches</i>                                                               |                                                                                                              |                  |
| 1. Western India Match Co., Ltd., Ambernath, Calcutta, Baroilly, Madras etc. | Manufacture of Matches etc.                                                                                  | 66,00,000        |
| 2. Assam Match Company Ltd., Dhubri.                                         | Ditto.                                                                                                       | 6,00,000         |
| <i>Cycles</i>                                                                |                                                                                                              |                  |
| 1. Popular Cycle Manufacturing Co., Ltd.                                     | Manufacturing of Cycles, Cycle parts, tricycles, Perambulators etc.                                          | 20,00,000        |
| 2. Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay.                                                 | Manufacture of complete bicycles and cycle parts.                                                            | 25,00,000        |
| <i>Automobile</i>                                                            |                                                                                                              |                  |
| 1. Motore House (Gujrat) Ltd., Bhandup                                       | Assembling and Manufacturing Motor Vehicles.                                                                 | 26,00,000        |
| 2. Motore House (Gujrat) Ltd., Bhandup.                                      | Ditto.                                                                                                       | 76,00,000        |
| <i>Non-Ferrous Metals</i>                                                    |                                                                                                              |                  |
| 1. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Burdwan.                             | Extract Alumina and deal in Aluminium in general                                                             | 35,00,000        |
| 2. Indian Standard Metal Co., Ltd., Bombay.                                  | Making castings of nonferrous metals, Carrying on research in alloys and non-ferrous metals.                 | 17,00,000        |
| 3. Kamani Metals and Alloys Ltd., Kurla (Bombay)                             | Manufacture of sheets of Brass, Copper etc., and the manufacture of all kinds of non-ferrous alloys.         | 20,00,000        |
| 4. Mass Products (India) Ltd., Lucknow.                                      | Manufacture of Hurricane Lanterns and other sheet metal press work.                                          | 10,00,000        |
| 5. Indian Metal can manufacturers Ltd., Bombay.                              | Manufacture of tins of various sizes.                                                                        | 6,80,000         |
| 6. National Aluminium company of India Ltd.                                  | Manufacture of Alumina Aluminium Metal and Aluminium compounds.                                              | 3,75,00,000      |
| 7. Scrap Utilisation Co., Ltd., Madras                                       | Utilisation of scrap for the manufacture of agricultural implements and consumers goods.                     | 10,00,000        |
| 8. Metal Box Company of India Ltd., Calcutta, Bombay & Madras                | Makers of containers principally from tinplate, but also from cardborad.                                     | 30,00,000        |
| 9. India Tube Mills and Metal Industries Ltd., Bombay                        | Manufacture of Metal tubes pipes and fittings and to act as metal foundries                                  | 20,00,000        |
| 10. Lalubhai Amichand Ltd., Bombay                                           | Manufacture of Metals non-ferrous etc.                                                                       | 60,00,000        |
| <i>Iron and Steel Making.</i>                                                |                                                                                                              |                  |
| 1. Bharat Nut Bolt Industries Ltd. Bombay                                    | Manufacture of Nut Bolts and all kinds of castings instruments, implements, tools, screws, nails, pins, etc. | 10,00,000        |
| 2. Electric smelting and Fertilizers Ltd., Madras.                           | Manufacture of steel, grey iron, fused phosphates, aluminium casting etc.                                    | 12,50,000        |
| 3. Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd. Calcutta.                             | Manufacture of Steel and Wire Products.                                                                      | 22,26,580        |

| Name of Company                                     | Object                                                                                                                     | Amount onnsented |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1)                                                 | (2)                                                                                                                        | (3)              |
| <i>Iron and Steel Making—contd.</i> (Amount in Rs.) |                                                                                                                            |                  |
| 4. Hind Wire Industries Ltd., Calcutta.             | (i) Steel makers<br>(ii) Manufacture of Wire, nails, screws, plates, ingots etc.                                           | 25,00,000        |
| 5. Guest Keen, Williams Ltd., Calcutta.             | Manufacture of bolts, nails, revets, permanent way material, signal fittings, spring steel, steel sleepers, shovels etc.   | 1,17,55,000      |
| 6. Bharat nut bolt industries Ltd., Bombay.         | Manufacture of nut, bolts, and all kinds of castings, instruments, imple-ments, tools, screws, nails, pins, etc.           | 10,00,000        |
| 7. Electric Smelting and Fertuku-zers Ltd., Madras. | Manufacture of steel, grey iron, fused phosphates, aluminium castings, etc.                                                | 12,50,000        |
| 8. Indian Steel and Wire Products Ltd., Calcutta.   | Manufacture of steel and Wire Products.                                                                                    | 22,26,580        |
| 9. Cochin Steel Ltd., Cochin                        | Manufacture of quality steel and steel casting.                                                                            | 25,00,000        |
| 10. Man Industrial Corporation Ltd., Jaipur State.  | Manufacture of steel sashes doors and windows etc., etc.                                                                   | 20,00,000        |
| 11. Jane Wire Products Co. Ltd., Nawnagar State.    | (i) Manufacture of wire and wire products.<br>(ii) Manufacture of ortary oil mills, centrifugal and hand pumps. etc., etc. | 10,00,000        |

## List

Assistance rendered to Industry in general :—

- (1) Liberal quotas of steel, pig iron etc. are allowed from the steel processing quota.
- (2) Assistance in obtaining coal, coke, iron scrap, oil, building materials etc. is given when ever asked for.
- (3) Priority in transport of raw materials of finished goods to and from the factory is also arranged.
- (4) Import from abroad of semi-finished and finished parts required by the industry for improving the quality of products is recommended to the Licencing Authority. Concerning the import of capital goods, recommendations have often been made regarding the possibility of obtaining from indigenous sources or from cheaper sources of supplies from overseas.
- (5) Samples of products are tested and the firms advised as to how they can improve their products.
- (6) Services of technicians from foreign countries like Germany, Japan, Czechoslovakia, U. S. A. etc. and Indian scholars with overseas training, have been made available to the industry, where desired.
- (7) Cases for protection to the industry have been recommended to the Tariff Board wherever necessary.
- (8) Advice regarding suitability and usage of the materials used by them and source of supply of alternative materials etc. is given to the industry.
- (9) Issue of capital for floating new firms or for expanding existing firms is recommended to the Controller of Capital Issues.
- (10) Refunds of Excess Profits Tax Deposits is also recommended where it is required for development purposes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1948.

No. 1-4/1(19)-48.—In para. 1 of this Ministry's Resolution No. 14/1(19)/48, dated the 2nd September, 1948, constituting the Central Advisory Council of Industries, the following item shall be added, viz.,

“(12) Two Economists.”

2. In pursuance of that Resolution, the Central Advisory Council of Industries will consist of the following members :—

The Hon'ble Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply.—Chairman.

## GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

|                                    |                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Industry & Supply      | Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, C.I.E., I. C. S., Secretary<br>Dr. Sir J. C. Ghosh, Director General, Industries and Supplies. |
| Ministry of Commerce               | Mr. C. C. Desai, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary.                                                                            |
| Ministry of Finance                | Mr. A. K. Roy, Joint Secretary.                                                                                        |
| Ministry of Labour                 | Mr. S. Lall, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary.                                                                                |
| Ministry of Railways               | Dr. H. J. Nichols, Member (Engineering), Railway Board.                                                                |
| Ministry of Works, Mines and Power | Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary.                                                                  |

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

|                   |                                                                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Assam             | Mr. K. Balachandran, I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Transport, Shillong. |
| Bihar             | Dr. K. R. Krishnaswami, Director of Industries, Patna.                     |
| Bombay            | Secretary, Department of Education and Industries, Bombay.                 |
| Central Provinces | Director Industries, Nagpur.                                               |
| East Punjab       | Mr. S. N. Kapur, I.S.E., Director of Industries, Simla.                    |
| Madras            | Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Madras.                                   |
| Orissa            | Mr. M. L. Narasimangar, Secretary, Department of Industries, Cuttack.      |
| United Provinces  | Hon'ble Mr. K. D. Malviya, Minister for Development, Lucknow.              |
| West Bengal       | Secretary, Department of Commerce and Industries, Calcutta.                |

## STATES

|               |                                                                          |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Baroda        | Dewan of Baroda, Baroda.                                                 |
| Hyderabad     | Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Hyderabad.                |
| Madhya Bharat | Shri V.V. Dravid, Minister for Industries, Commerce and Labour, Gwalior. |
| Mysore        | Director of Industries and Commerce, Mysore.                             |

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEES OF THE LEGISLATURE

|                                 |                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Industry and Supply | Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, M.C.A., Chittoor.<br>Mr. B. L. Sondhi, M.C.A., "Salig Niwas", Jullundur City. |
| Ministry of Commerce            | Mr. Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, M.C.A., 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.                                    |
| Ministry of Labour              | Mr. Khandubhai K. Desai, M.C.A., Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.                                       |

## REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMERCE:

|                                                             |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. | Sir Shri Ram, 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.                                             |
| Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry.               | Sir Shankar Lall, Punjab Chamber of Commerce New Delhi.                               |
| All-India Manufacturers' Organisation.                      | Mr. Morarji J. Vaidya, Vice-President, All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay. |

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR

|                                       |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indian National Trade Union Congress. | Shri Harihar Nath Shastri, 11/39 Gwaltoli, Kanpur.                                                                                                                         |
| Hind Mazdoor Panchayat                | Shri G.D. Ambekar, Mazdoor Manzil, Parel Bombay 12.<br>Mr. Asoka Mehta, 8, Dadysett Road, Babulnath, Bombay 7.<br>Mr. Rohit Dave, 23, Dongarsi Road, Walkeshwar, Bombay 6. |
| Indian Federation of Labour           | Miss Maniben Kara, Cumbala Hills, 7, Hughes Road, Bombay.                                                                                                                  |

## REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRY

|                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Coal                               | Mr. J. N. Mookerjee, Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta.<br>Mr. K. Basu, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.                                                                                             |
| Iron and Steel                     | Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.<br>Sir Biren Mookerjee, 12 Mission Row, Calcutta.                                                                                                         |
| Cotton Textiles                    | Mr. T. V. Baddeley, Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay.<br>Mr. S. C. Roy, Bengal Millowners' Association, Calcutta.<br>Mr. R. Venkataswami Naidu, Southern India Millowners' Association, Coimbatore. |
| Shipbuilding                       | Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, Director., Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay.                                                                                                                                  |
| Automobiles                        | Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, Premier Automobiles Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.                                                                                                             |
| Machine Tools                      | Mr. M. Jambhekar, Mysore Kirloskar Ltd., Harihar Harapahalli Road, Harihar, Mysore State.                                                                                                                 |
| Electrical Engineering             | Mr. Kishen Chand Kaycee Industries Ltd., Kamani Chambers, Nicol Road, Bombay.                                                                                                                             |
| Structural Engineering             | Mr. A. M. Kanadia, Structural Engineering Works Ltd., Sewri Fort Road, Bombay 15.                                                                                                                         |
| Mechanical Engineering             | Mr. S. S. H. Sitwell, Indian Engineering Association Calcutta.                                                                                                                                            |
| Basic Chemicals                    | Mr. P. A. Narielwala, Tata Chemicals Ltd., Bombay House, Bombay.                                                                                                                                          |
| Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals | Mr. B. Maitra, Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., 35, Pandit Road, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                    |
| Non-Ferrous Metals                 | Mr. G. D. Binani, Indian Non-Ferrous Metals Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta.                                                                                                                         |
| Cement                             | Sir Homi Modi, Bombay House, Bombay.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Sugar and Power Alcohol            | Mr. Karam Chand Thapar, 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                |
| Paper                              | Seth S. P. Jain, 9, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                     |
| Jute                               | Mr. M. P. Birla, Indian Jute Mills Association, Royal Exchange, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                 |
| Soap                               | Mr. K. M. Antia, Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay House, Bombay.                                                                                                                                           |
| Leather and Leather Manufactures   | Sir A. Inskip, British India Corporation, Kanpur.                                                                                                                                                         |
| Rubber                             | Mr. J. P. Gupta, R. B. S. Jain Rubber Mills Benares.                                                                                                                                                      |
| Woollen Textiles                   | Mr. Maganlal B. Patel, Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.                                                                                                |
| Silk Textiles                      | Mr. N. Rama Rao, Mysore Silk Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.                                                                                                                                                    |
| Tobacco                            | Mr. J. B. Elias, National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. 1 & 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.                                                                                                              |
| Vanaspati and Processed Foodstuffs | Mr. C. S. Petit, Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., Bombay.                                                                                                                                           |
| Plywood                            | Mr. Debes C. Ghose, Mission Court, P. 12 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta.                                                                                                                                 |
| Fertilizers                        | Mr. V. Seshasayee, Seshadri House, Mowbrays Road, Madras.                                                                                                                                                 |

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## REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRY—contd.

|                  |                                                                                                               |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Skins and Hides  | Mr. M. J. Jamal Moideen, Southern India Hides and Skin Merchants' Association, Madras.                        |
| Aluminium        | Sir Padampat Singhania, Kamla Tower, Kanpur.                                                                  |
| Re-rolling Mills | Mr. N. N. Rakshit, Indian Steel Re-rolling Mills Association, 20, Strand Road, Calcutta.                      |
| Economists       | Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, The University, Lucknow.<br>Dr. Gyan Chand, Prime Minister's Secretariat, New Delhi. |

3. A further notification will be issued regarding the three unfilled seats.

4. The term of membership will expire on the 31st December, 1949.

## ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the above Notification be communicated to all Provincial Governments and Administrations, all Ministries of the Government of India, the Indian Trade Commissioners, all Indian Embassies, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, all Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Karachi, the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi, and the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

S. A. VENKATARAMAN, Secy.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1949.

No. I(4)-1(19)/48.—In para. 2 of this Ministry's Notification No. I(4)-1(19)/48, dated the 6th December, 1948, the following additions and amendments shall be made, viz.,

- (1) Under Provincial Governments, against Orissa, substitute "Mr. M. L. Narasimengar, Director of Industries, Cuttack," for "Mr. M. L. Narasimengar, Secretary, Department of Industries, Cuttack."
- (2) Under States, the following new entry shall be made,  
Travancore.....Mr. C. Kumara Das, Estate Industrial Liaison Officer, Trivandrum.
- (3) Under Representatives of Industry—  
Against Iron & Steel, substitute "Sir Padamji P. Ginwala, 12 Mission Row, Calcutta," for "Sir Biren Mookerjee, 12 Mission Row, Calcutta".  
Against Shipbuilding, substitute "Mr. M. A. Master, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay", for "Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay".
- (4) Under Representatives of Industry—  
After "Paper.....Seth S. P. Jain, 9 Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta."  
the following new entry shall be made,  
Glass & Ceramics.....Mr. R. D. Chandorkar, M/S. Vijay Glass Works, Mazagaon, Tram Terminus, Bombay 10.

## ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of the above Notification be communicated to all Provincial Governments and Administrations, all Ministries of the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Indian Trade Commissioners, all Indian Embassies, the

High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, all Chambers and Associations, the Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Karachi, the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi, and the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

M. P. PAI, Joint Secy.

## SURVEY PROJECTS ON B. N. RAILWAY

\*52. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to my starred question No. 626 asked on the 5th March, 1948 and state:

- (a) what progress has so far been made with regard to the Survey Projects on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway since the 5th March, 1948;
- (b) the details of work on every project;
- (c) what has been the total expenditure so far;
- (d) what will be the probable expenditure for all the projects on the Bengal Nagpur Railway when the work will be completed; and
- (e) the probable time of completion of each?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Surveys of the Railway Projects, referred to in starred question No. 626 which were in hand at that time, have been completed.

(b) Traffic and Engineering Surveys only, as detailed in the reply to starred question No. 626, have been carried out. No construction has commenced on any of the Projects, except for the Combined Rail-Road Bridge over the Mahanadi River and the rail approach to it.

(c) Rs 24.74 lakhs has been spent so far on the surveys.

(d) No further expenditure is to be incurred on surveys on the B. N. Railway. The estimated cost of construction at present-day rates of various new line projects on the B. N. Railway is about Rs. 42 crores. It is not possible at this stage to state exactly what will be the probable expenditure on new line projects on the B. N. Railway, as this will depend on the rates prevailing during the years in which construction is taken up, and the decision as to which of the projects are to be executed.

(e) Individual projects may take anything from 2 to 4 years to complete. It is, however, not possible to give at present the probable time of completion of each project.

## PASSENGER TRAFFIC EARNINGS ON RAILWAYS

\*53. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what was the total passenger traffic earning in the year 1947-48 for each of the following classes: (i) first class; (ii) second class; (iii) inter class; and (iv) third class?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The total passenger traffic earnings by classes on Indian Government Railways during 1947-48 were:

- (i) First Class—Rs. 2,28,27,000.
- (ii) Second Class—Rs. 5,62,11,000.
- (iii) Inter Class—Rs. 3,90,67,000.
- (iv) Third Class—Rs. 53,28,64,000.

## CENTRAL CONTROL OF POSTAL SYSTEMS IN STATES

**\*54. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the present Postal arrangements, their control etc., in all the States which have acceded to the Indian Union?

(b) Since many States are also running their own Post Offices, printing their own stamps etc., what is the agreement reached between the States and the Govt. of India to bring them under one control?

(c) Are Postal stamps issued by States like Travancore, Cochin, Jaipur and such other States, who print their own stamps, valid in the Indian Union territory?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The position is substantially the same as existed before the 15th August, 1947 except that privileges which previously vested in the integrated States have now been transferred to the respective Unions of States.

(b) In accordance with the various Instruments of Accession, all States and Unions of States have acceded in respect of the subject Posts and Telegraphs. Details regarding taking over by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, the separate postal systems as exist in some States, have not yet been worked out. It is proposed shortly to hold a Conference on this subject with representatives of the States concerned.

(c) Postal stamps issued by States like Travancore, Cochin, Jaipur, etc., are not valid in the Indian Union territory; but stamps issued by the States of Gwalior, Patiala, Jind, Chamba and Nabha, which entered into convention with Government of India a long time ago, are valid in payment of postage on articles posted in their post offices for delivery in India.

## MEASURES TO CHECK CORRUPTION IN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

**\*55. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are being taken to check corruption in Railway Administration and particularly, in the case of the allotment of priority of wagons and the regulation of wagon movements?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of associating independent non-officials of undoubted integrity and eminence with the authorities concerned in making wagon priority allotments and in regulation of wagon movements with a view to minimise the chances of corruption?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The question, especially the portion relating to the allotment of priorities and of wagons and regulation of wagon movements is not clear. Priority for movement of goods is granted by the Railway Priority Organisation in the Ministry of Transport. Railway Administrations arrange for allotment of wagons and regulate wagon movements in accordance with the orders issued by the Priority Organisation.

Government have taken the following steps to deal with corruption on railway administration:

(1) The Special Police Establishment was set up in 1942 to investigate cases of corruption. Selected railway staff have been attached to this organisation to assist in the investigation and detection of railway cases and this number has recently been increased;

(2) Separate Complaints sections have been set up on railways and in the Railway Board's office to expedite the investigation and disposal of complaints, including cases of corruption.

(3) All railway staff have been warned that severe action will be taken against any member of the staff found guilty of indulging in corrupt practices.

In regard to regulation of wagon movements, the procedure for registration of goods, allotment and loading of wagons has recently been reviewed and Railway Administrations have been directed to frame standard rules and give wide publicity to them and this action is aimed towards minimising possibility of corrupt practices.

(b) Independent non-officials are already associated through the Regional Advisory Committees which have been functioning since April last in the issue of priority for rail transport. These Committees advise Regional Controllers of Railways Priorities on this subject.

The following further action has been taken for the better regulation of wagon movements:

(1) framing of standard rules for registration of goods, allotment and loading of wagons and give wide publicity to it,

(2) furnishing the public with details of allotment of wagons made daily by supplying this information to Chambers of Commerce, Merchants' Association, etc., where they exist and by displaying them on the notice boards at other stations.

## STEPS TO CHECK TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

**\*56. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are being taken by the Railway Administration to check ticketless travelling on Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Railways are tackling the ticketless travel problem in two ways. They are taking energetic steps to improve their own arrangements in order that there can be no valid reason for any passenger to travel without a ticket. Stocks of tickets are now maintained at adequate levels; booking staff are trained and encouraged to issue tickets more rapidly; additional city booking offices and additional booking windows at stations have been provided; and the hours of opening extended.

A new feature of the railway drive against those who deliberately travel without tickets or with irregular tickets has been the enlistment of the co-operation of Provincial Governments. In particular, in the U.P. where this problem had assumed alarming proportions, a scheme was introduced from the 1st January, 1948, under which the Provincial Government provided a complement of 17 platoons of mobile police and 34 Special Magistrates to work in conjunction with the railway checking staff. In addition to checks in running trains, surprise checks are carried out at roadside stations and between stations, the checking points being reached by road transport. Results in the U.P. have been encouraging both in respect of recoveries from ticketless passengers and of improved booking office receipts.

Other steps taken by railways include the enforcement of maximum control at station entrances and exits, for which purpose, additional staff have been provided where necessary; the introduction of an element of surprise in checking by means of control from a central office; and requiring railway officers of all departments to assist by bringing to the notice of the officer directly responsible any slackness or unsatisfactory conditions which they may observe at stations or in trains.

PAY SCALES OF CHARGEMEN IN MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT  
OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

**\*57. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that scales of pay other than those prescribed by the Pay Commission were provided for Chargemen in the



Mechanical Department of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and if so, why?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

The Central Pay Commission's recommendation on scales suitable for the subordinate supervisory staff in the Mechanical Departments of Railways is general. The category of junior chargemen, current on some railways had not been specifically mentioned and on railways such as the B.B. & C.I. where all charge hands were called chargemen, it was found that the duties and responsibilities of the less experienced chargemen corresponded to those of junior chargemen and apprentice chargemen. They were accordingly given a scale appropriate to their responsibilities status.

#### IMPORT OF IRON AND STEEL

**\*58. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether our imports of iron and steel from the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom and Belgium have improved during the last year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what our total import requirements of iron and steel are?

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

(b) Imports in 1948 have more than doubled when compared with 1947 figures.

(c) If all demands are to be met, we will require over 1½ million tons from imports.

#### MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY

**\*59. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the progress which has been made in building up the machine tool industry;

(b) whether Government have started their own factories for this purpose, and if so, how many and where they are located;

(c) what subsidy and other forms of encouragement are recommended by the Tariff Board for the machine tool industry; and

(d) whether Government have come to any decisions regarding the recommendations of the Tariff Board and if so, what they are?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The actual output of graded machine tools in the years 1947 and 1948 was 1,400 and 1,691 respectively. In 1948, sixteen new firms started the manufacture of machine tools, thus making a total of about 53 ungraded firms. Out of this, fifteen firms applied for facilities of inspection to be afforded to them. There are two firms who have effected considerable improvement in their production and are likely to be upgraded very soon. The total number of graded firms will thus come to sixteen. Besides six more firms stand a fair chance of being added to the list of graded manufacturers of machine tools. The output of graded (approved) machine tools is thus expected to increase by about 50 per cent. During the year 1949. Applications for licences to import machine tools are screened with a view to protecting the industrial concerns which are engaged in the manufacture of machine tools.

(b) No Government factory has yet been started, but action to establish a factory for the manufacture of more intricate types of machine tools hitherto not manufactured in this country has been initiated.

(c) and (d). I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the resolution of the Government published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated June 14, 1948.

#### NEW THIRD CLASS RAILWAY COACHES

**\*60. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in manufacturing the all-metal third class railway coaches;

(b) when the proposed 100 coaches are expected to be completed;

(c) how much each one costs;

(d) where they are being manufactured;

(e) whether there are any schemes for manufacturing more such coaches at other places; and

(f) how many new coaches are needed to replace the annual wastage and also to replace the wastage which occurred since 1939?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Three—10 Feet wide all-metal class III coaches have been completed upto 15th January, 1949 and the rest are in the process of construction.

(b) 100 all-metal class III coaches are expected to be completed by March, 1950.

(c) The approximate average cost of each coach is Rs. 99,000.

(d) They are being manufactured by Messrs. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

(e) Yes.

(f) The average number of new passenger coaches needed to replace the average coaches is 370 per year. The number needed to replace coaches which have become overage since 1939 is about 2,400.

#### GOVERNMENT'S NEW TEXTILE POLICY

**\*61. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) when the Government of India's new Textile Policy was announced,

(b) how far it has been enforced;

(c) what response it has received from the Mills;

(d) how many mills are working three shifts a day;

(e) to what extent production has been stepped up;

(f) what decisions have been taken by Sivasanker's Committee;

(g) whether the yarn of finer counts is being placed at the disposal of handlooms;

(h) whether the quantity of yarn needed by handlooms is being fully supplied and if not, in what proportion; and

(i) what steps Government are taking to increase the production of mill cloth?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The new Textile Policy was announced in the Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Resolution No. 90/14-Tex.1/48, dated the 31st July, 1948.

(b) The policy announced in the Resolution has already been implemented in all respects.

(c) I have no reason to consider the general response to be other than satisfactory.

(d) Thirty-two spinning mills and seventy-one composite mills are working three shifts a day for spinning and twenty-five composite mills for spinning and weaving.

(e) The average monthly production of yarn during the five months of control has exceeded the average monthly production during the seven months of de-control by about 4 per cent. The cloth production has been much the same.

(f) The report of the Cotton Textile Production Control Committee presided over by Mr. Sivasankar is under examination and the decisions of the Government on that report will be announced in due course.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) About 80,000 bales of yarn are available for distribution in the Provinces and States and 65,000 bales per month out of this are estimated to be going to handlooms. This does not, however, meet the full requirement of the handloom industry.

(i) Certain tentative measures of production control have been introduced from the 1st January, 1949. These are meant to secure the production of durable varieties of cloth required by the common people. Other measures of production control have been examined by the Production Control Committee and their report is now under examination of Government. The report, indicates, however, that no very great increase in cloth production can be expected until the production of raw cotton in India is increased.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTH AND YARN THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

**\*62. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many and which Provincial and State Governments have accepted the Government of India's proposal to distribute yarn and cloth through Co-operative Societies;

(b) which of them are organising new Co-operative Societies for the distribution of yarn and cloth; and

(c) whether the Government of India propose to give any financial or other encouragement to those Governments which are willing to develop Co-operative Societies?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) All provinces and States are distributing part of their cloth and yarn through co-operative societies,—some a large part of the supply and some a small quantity. Only one province, namely, Assam, is distributing cloth and yarn exclusively through co-operative societies. The Government of India never decided that co-operative societies should be the exclusive channel of distribution. The decision taken after consultation with the provinces was that co-operative societies should be encouraged and that the Government of each province or State should decide for itself how much of the supplies should be distributed through co-operative societies and how much through other agencies.

(b) Many of them are doing this, but we have no details. In particular Assam is organising them on a large scale.

(c) The development of co-operative societies is a provincial subject, and no question of financial assistance from the centre has been raised.

#### WATER SUPPLY TO SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY BY TIRUCHIRAPALLI MUNICIPALITY

**\*63. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the South Indian Railway authorities at Tiruchirapalli Junction are getting one lakh of gallons of water daily from the Tiruchirapalli Municipality on some agreement? If so, what is the agreement and what is its period?

(b) Has the Railway Board any idea of cancelling the agreement with the Tiruchirapalli Municipality, so that the Municipality may be relieved of the burden of supplying water for Railway needs?

(c) Is it a fact that the South Indian Railway authorities have constructed a separate pumping station at Sarkarpalayam, Tiruchirapalli, to pump water to the Tiruchirapalli Junction?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes. The arrangement is a perpetual one and under this the railway and the municipality shared the initial cost of the construction, and the working expenses are also shared annually in proportion to water actually consumed by each.

(b) No. The pumping station is jointly owned by the Railway and the municipality.

(c) No. The Railway has a separate pumping station at Sircarpalayam, but this is designed and intended for supply of water to Golden Rock and not to Tiruchirapalli Junction.

#### FOOD PRODUCTION AND CO-OPERATIVE CULTIVATION OF WASTE LAND

**\*64. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have been able to increase the food production of the Country? If so, by what percentage?

(b) Was there any acreage of cultivable waste land brought under cultivation during the last one year?

(c) If so, what is the acreage and what is the quantity of additional food-stuff thus produced?

(d) Is it a fact that most of such lands were brought under plough by agricultural labourers, and if so, what is the special encouragement that Government have given them?

(e) Will such lands be developed into collective farms on co-operative basis?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The production of the 8 principal food grains (rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, gram and barley) in the reporting areas of the Indian Union in 1947-48 was 42,663,000 tons. During 1946-47 it was 42,068,000 tons. This shows an increase in production of 595,000 tons in 1947-48 over the production of 1946-47, in spite of extensive damage to rice crop in the South owing to failure of the monsoon. This increase works out at 1.4 per cent. during 1947-48 as compared with 1946-47.

(b) Yes.

(c) The total acreage of cultivable waste lands brought under cultivation during 1948 was 4,45,833. The additional quantity of food grains produced from this area exclusive of Bombay and Orissa was 34,41,071 maunds, i.e., nearly 1,22,895 tons. A statement showing area reclaimed and additional foodgrains production achieved in each of the provinces is placed on the table of the House.

(d) Nearly 40 per cent. of these lands were reclaimed with the help of tractors, while the remaining 60 per cent. were brought under cultivation by the farmers themselves who naturally took the help of agricultural labourers to a certain extent. Reclamation of culturable wastelands is helped by one or more of the following measures:

(1) Subsidies from the Grow More Food funds are given by the Central and Provincial Governments to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost of reclamation.

(2) Taccavi loans free of interest are given by the Provinces. A part of these loans is later written off as subsidy.

(3) Tractors are hired out to cultivators at reasonable or subsidised rates.

(4) Exemption from land revenues are made in the initial stages and reduced rates are charged in the next few years.

(5) Loans and subsidies for purchase of cattle implements, seeds, manure, etc., are also given.

(e) The question of organising reclaimed lands on co-operative or collective or individual basis is, for the Provincial Governments to decide. However, according to information available, U.P., Orissa and Bombay, have got plans for developing a portion of the reclaimed lands on co-operative and collective farming basis.

*Statement showing province-wise acreage of cultivable waste-land brought under cultivation and additional food grains produced therefrom during 1948.*

| Name of Province | Total area reclaimed (in acres) | Additional food-grains produced in Bengal Maunds                     |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bihar            | 13,450                          | 2,54,250                                                             |
| United Provinces | 28,888                          | 2,55,260                                                             |
| Orissa           | 3,396                           | (not available)                                                      |
| C. P. & Berar    | 2,00,000                        | 7,71,039                                                             |
| Assam            | 10,363                          | 3,10,878                                                             |
| East Punjab      | 10,354                          | 51,770                                                               |
| Bombay           | 392                             | (Not available)                                                      |
| West Bengal      | 67,167                          | 970                                                                  |
|                  |                                 | (rest of the reclaimed lands put under Jute and Potato cultivation.) |
| Madras           | 1,11,823                        | 17,96,904                                                            |
| TOTAL            | 4,45,833                        | 34,41,071                                                            |

#### FOOD POSITION

\*65. Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the over-all food position in India for the year 1949 so far as the sufficiency or insufficiency of food is concerned and if insufficient to what extent?

(b) What was the total yield of foodgrains for the year 1948 and what was the tonnage imported and the total cost of imported food stuffs and grains?

(c) In how many provinces has the ration system been again introduced and if so, when was it introduced?

(d) In how many towns in each province has statutory ration been again introduced and what is the number of people affected by it?

(e) Is there rationing in States?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Generally speaking the seasonal condition were unfavourable for the current *kharif* crops. Considerable damage has been caused to the millets and maize crops by heavy floods during September, 1948, in the United Provinces and Bihar. There was a continuous and prolonged drought in the whole of Western India. The excessive and untimely rainfall in the second half of November, 1948, followed by the cyclone has caused considerable damage to crops in Bombay and C.P. There was also an unusually long gap between the South West and North East Monsoon in the Southern Region. The yield of the *kharif* crops will, therefore, be below the normal. Seasonal conditions have so far not been unfavourable to be *rabi* Crops, but rains are needed now, and in parts of Bombay and Saurashtra the wheat seedlings are reported to have been attacked by rust. Assuming, however, that the *rabi* crops will be normal, it is considered by rust. the Central Government will have to distribute under their Basic Plan to the deficit Administrations during 1949 about four million tons of foodgrains.

(b) The total production of foodgrains during the crop year 1947-48 was 42,663 thousand tons. During 1948, the Central Government imported a total quantity of 2,840 thousand tons of foodgrains valued at 129.6 crores of rupees.

(c) and (d). Two statements are placed on the table of the House.

(e) Yes, but not in all States.

#### Statement I.

*Showing dates of re-introduction of rationing in Provinces/ Administrations*

| S. No. | Name of Province/Administration where rationing has again been introduced | Date of re-introduction of Rationing |         |                                                      |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|
|        |                                                                           | Statutory                            | Partial | Controlled Distribution including Relief Quota shops |
| 1      | Assam                                                                     | *                                    |         |                                                      |
| 2      | West Bengal                                                               | *                                    |         | July, 1948.                                          |
| 3      | Bihar                                                                     | 1-11-48                              |         | July, 1948.                                          |
| 4      | Bombay                                                                    | *                                    |         | August, 1948.                                        |
| 5      | C. P. and Berar                                                           |                                      |         |                                                      |
| 6      | Madras                                                                    | *                                    |         | July, 1948.                                          |
| 7      | Orissa                                                                    |                                      |         |                                                      |
| 8      | East Punjab                                                               | 1-1-49                               |         | September, 1948                                      |
| 9      | U. P.                                                                     |                                      |         | August, 1948.                                        |
| 10     | Ajmer-Merwara                                                             | *                                    | 1-11-48 |                                                      |
| 11     | Delhi                                                                     | *                                    |         | July, 1948.                                          |
| 12     | Coorg                                                                     |                                      |         |                                                      |
| 13     | Himachal Pradesh                                                          | 8-1-49                               |         |                                                      |
| 14     | Kutch                                                                     |                                      | 1-11-48 |                                                      |

\* Statutory Rationing was not discontinued in these Provinces during the period of de-control.

## Statement II.

Showing the position re Extension and Re-introduction of  
Statutory Rationing.

| S. No. | Province/<br>Administration | Extension of Rationing                                             |                 |            | Re-introduction of Statutory rationing |              |                      | Total No. of Towns where Statutory Rationing has been re-introduced | Population (in '000) |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|        |                             | (i.e. Additional towns to which St. Rationing have been extended.) |                 |            | Date                                   | No. of towns | Population (in '000) |                                                                     |                      |
|        |                             | Date                                                               | Number of towns | Population |                                        |              |                      |                                                                     |                      |
| 1      | Assam                       | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
| 2      | West Bengal                 | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
| 3      | Bihar                       | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | 3-11-48                                | 1            | 271                  | 1                                                                   | 271                  |
| 4      | Bombay                      | 26-12-48 onward                                                    | 5+47 Villages   | 699 150    | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | 5+47 Villages                                                       | 699 150              |
| 5      | C. P. & Berar               | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
| 6      | Madras                      | 5-12-48 onward                                                     | 28              | 1,308      | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | 28                                                                  | 1,308                |
| 7      | Orissa                      | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
| 8      | East Punjab                 | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | 1-1-49                                 | 10           | 1,269                | 10                                                                  | 1,269                |
| 9      | U. P.                       | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
| 10     | Ajmer-Merwara               | 18-10-48 onward                                                    | 2               | 77         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | 2                                                                   | 77                   |
| 11     | Coorg                       | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
| 12     | Delhi                       | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
| 13     | Andaman & Nicobar           | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
| 14     | Himachal                    | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | 8-1-49 onward                          | 4            | 9                    | 4                                                                   | 9                    |
| 15     | Kutch                       | ..                                                                 | ..              | ..         | ..                                     | ..           | ..                   | ..                                                                  | ..                   |
|        |                             | 30 towns and 47 rural areas.                                       |                 | 2,234      |                                        | 15           | 1,549                | 45+47 Villages                                                      | 3,783                |

Total Number of Towns 45 (and 47 rural areas)  
Total number of rationed population covered-3,783, 000 persons.

## CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER GANGA AT PATNA

\*66. Shri Jadubans Sahay: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the question of constructing a bridge over the river Ganga at Patna has been engaging the attention of the Government of India?

(b) Is it a fact that the Government of Bihar and the Bihar Legislature have made representations for constructing the bridge over the Ganga at Patna and not at Mokamah?

(c) Are Government aware that a bridge near Patna will link up South Bihar with North Bihar?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The bridge at Mokamah will equally link up South Bihar with North Bihar.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT RANCHI

\*67. Shri Jadubans Sahay: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where Forest Research Institutes are located;

(b) whether Government are aware of the importance of setting up such an institute in the eastern part of India;

(c) whether Government are aware that Ranchi (Bihar) will provide an ideal site for a Forest Research Institute which will cater to the needs of Bihar, Orissa, West-Bengal and Assam; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take for setting up such an Institute in the eastern-zone of India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) There is only one Forest Research Institute in India situated at Dehra Dun but research in Silviculture is carried out in most Provinces also. There is a Forest Research Laboratory in Bangalore in which research in some aspects of forest utilization is carried out.

(b) to (d). Under present conditions, the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun is fully equipped to cope with research problems of the whole country. When, however, forestry becomes intensified and forest industries develop further, it may become desirable to establish a Research Station in the Eastern part of India.

## LAND RECLAMATION AND SUPPLY OF TRACTORS IN BIHAR

\*68. Shri Jadubans Sahay: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of India have received any report from the Government of Bihar regarding the progress made by them in the reclamation of lands;

(b) if so, the area of land reclaimed during the year 1947-48 in Bihar;

(c) whether it is a fact that the non-availability of suitable tractors has hampered the progress of land reclamation in Bihar;

(d) what steps have been taken in order to supply tractors to the Government of Bihar; and

(e) whether Government propose to evolve some scheme through which tractors may be popularised among the agriculturists?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Yes.

(b) The total area of land reclaimed in Bihar during 1947 and 1948 is as follows:

1947—3,500 acres.

1948—13,450 acres.

These areas were reclaimed by means of manual labour.

(c) The reply is in the negative. In fact so far there has been no scheme for reclamation of land by use of tractors in Bihar. The Government of India have recently drawn up a scheme for the reclamation of about six million acres of land in India during the next seven years. The area proposed to be reclaimed in Bihar under the scheme is two lakh acres of new land and 1.5 lakh acres of weed infested land. This work will be done by mechanical means.

(d) In 1945 the Government of Bihar placed an order for 25 tractors with the Government of India. Out of these 23 have since been released and two are expected very shortly. In August, 1948, the Provincial Government enquired whether the Government of India could arrange to supply thirty tractors immediately. The Provincial Government were informed that nine tractors could be made available immediately and the balance would be supplied in 1949. The Provincial Government accepted the delivery of only four tractors and preferred to make their own arrangements of the balance of their requirements.

(e) The Provincial Government have sanctioned a scheme for hiring out tractors to the cultivators at the rate of Rs. 35 per tractor per day. The question of enlarging its scope with a view to popularising the use of tractors amongst the cultivators is under consideration of the Provincial Government.

#### MODEL AEROPLANE CLUBS IN COLLEGES

**\*69. Shri Jadubans Sahay:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 1277 asked on 6th April 1948 regarding gliding clubs in premier educational institutions in India and state whether Government have been able to set up Model Aeroplane Clubs in colleges as stated therein?

(b) If so, what are the names of the colleges where such clubs are in existence?

(c) Do Government propose to set up such a Model Aeroplane Club in Patna for making the students air-minded?

(d) If so, what steps have been taken by Government in this direction?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) to (d). Owing to paucity of material, it has not been possible to set up so far any Model Aeroplane Clubs in educational institutions. Information has, in the meanwhile, been collected from foreign countries regarding details of such Clubs and action is in hand for the manufacture of constructional kits for making Model Aeroplanes. Model Aeroplane Clubs will be started in educational institutions at Delhi, Patna and other Centres as soon as preparatory work is completed.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE OVER RIVER KOEL, BIHAR

**\*70. Shri Jadubans Sahay:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of constructing a bridge over the river Koel near Garhwa Road Station, East Indian Railway (Bihar), is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that heavy traffic has to pass through the river Koel in order to reach the said Railway Station;

(c) whether Government are aware of the loss of lives and goods caused to the passengers by the flood in the river Koel; and

(d) whether the Government of Bihar has recommended to the Railway Board the construction of the aforesaid bridge?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) No railway bridge is required at present over the river Koel near Garhwa Road Station.

(b) Yes, road traffic between the Railway station and Garhwa Town has to cross the river Koel.

(c) Government have no information on the subject.

(d) The Bihar Government have recommended that if a railway bridge is constructed over the river Koel in connection with the proposed railway line from Garhwa Road Station to Manikpur, a road deck should also be provided on the bridge.

#### THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN MADRAS AND MANGALORE

**\*71. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of through trains from Madras to Mangalore per day; and

(b) whether Government have any intention to increase the number of such trains to minimise the rush in that line?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) One.

(b) Not until more coaching stock and engines are available. Revision of timings of Cochin Expresses is, however, under consideration in order to reduce pressure on Mangalore Expresses.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF SALT EXPERTS COMMITTEE

**\*72. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Salt Experts Committee has sent its recommendations about the location of new factories, improved methods of manufacture and expansion of existing factories to Government?

(b) If so, do Government propose to place a copy of the said recommendations on the table of the House?

(c) Have Government examined the said recommendations?

(d) If so, which of those recommendations do Government propose to implement?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The Committee has not yet sent its final recommendations. Only an interim report has been received.

(b) The final report will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) The interim report has been examined.

(d) Government are implementing the following recommendations contained in the interim report:

(1) *Location of new factories.*—

Development of Salt Industry on the Contai Sea-board in West Bengal. The matter has been taken up with the West Bengal Government.

(2) *Improved methods of manufacture.*—

(i) Restrictions on the manufacture of light grades of salt in Bombay.

(ii) Extension of the manufacturing season at Kharagodha.

(3) *Expansion of existing Government factories.*—

(i) Cleaning of all the canals and crystallising beds at Sambhar, and provision of additional transport facilities.

(ii) Expansion of the laboratory at Sambhar.

(iii) Provision of Mechanical Transport at Didwana.

(iv) Renovation of the pits at Pachbadra by increasing the advances to the Kharwals

(v) Provision of a proper source of water supply through a pipe-line, from Balotra or Tilwara to Pachbadra.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [24TH MARCH 1949]  
 CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF LADY HARDING MEDICAL  
 COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, DELHI

**119. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and lay on the table of the House (i) a list of members of the Works Committee constituted in the establishment of the Association for the Control and Management of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and Hospital for Women and Children, New Delhi; and (ii) a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of that Committee?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and Hospital for Women and Children is not an industrial establishment within the meaning of section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The question of constituting a Works Committee under the section does not therefore arise.

LABOUR SUPERVISOR, LADY HARDING MEDICAL COLLEGE, DELHI.

**120. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the status, pay and duties of the Labour Supervisor, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi?

(b) Is he under the Chief Labour Commissioner with the Government of India?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) The Labour Supervisor of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, is an ex-Commissioned officer of the rank of Subedar. He is a member of the subordinate staff of the institution. He gets a fixed pay of Rs. 150 per mensem *plus* the usual allowances. His duties consist of general supervision of the work of the Class IV servants of the institution numbering about 300 and of ensuring that they carry out their duties efficiently and punctually in the various departments of the College and the Hospital.

(b) No.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

REPRESENTATION FROM UNITED PLANTERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH INDIA re  
 ACCUMULATION OF RUBBER STOCKS

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have received any representation from the United Planters Association of South India, regarding the accumulation of stocks with rubber producers, owing to the absence of any demand from the Indian manufacturers of rubber products?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have been allowing the manufacturers to import rubber on the understanding that they would purchase all the rubber produced in India?

(c) Have Government any information whether the manufacturers are keeping to their part of the understanding?

(d) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir. According to a Resolution adopted by the Indian Rubber Board in November 1948, before Government of India issue any import licences to rubber manufacturers, they have to satisfy themselves through the Rubber Production Commissioner, that all India's production of rubber (excluding sole crepe and latex) will be taken up simultaneously with the imported rubber. As

all the rubber produced during the first quarter of 1949 has not yet been taken up, no import licences have been issued during this quarter.

(c) Government have received reports from the Indian Rubber Board that manufacturers have been slow in lifting stocks of raw rubber. Particulars of the actual purchases made by the manufacturers during the current quarter are being obtained and the position will be examined by Government on receipt of fuller information.

(d) The complaint received from the United Planters Association of South India has been taken up with the rubber manufacturers' associations, and they have been asked to lift immediately as much quantity as possible from the accumulated stocks of raw rubber. The Government of India propose to discuss this matter shortly with representatives of the manufacturers.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if the Executive Officer of the Rubber Board keeps the Government constantly informed of the position of stocks of rubber with the producers and their relation *vis à vis* the manufacturers of rubber products?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Wherever there is any difficulty the Commissioner does keep the Government informed of the development.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask when the Commissioner last reported to the Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We had not received any report till the complaint actually reached us. Now the matter is under investigation.

## SURVEY OF NEW RAILWAY LINE THROUGH BUSTAR STATE

**\*73. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have received the reports about the survey for the construction of a new railway line to connect either Nagpur or Raipur through the Bustar State with the Raipur-Vizianagram Chord line?

(b) Have the said reports been placed before the Central Board of Transport?

(c) Which line has been approved by the Central Board and when do Government propose to commence the work of constructing the said new Railway?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Advance copies of Survey Reports for the construction of a new railway to connect either Nagpur or Raipur through the Bustar State with the Raipur-Vizianagram Chord have been received.

(b) The Survey Reports have not yet been placed before the Central Board of Transport. They are under scrutiny by the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Railway Board.

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

## BUSES FOR DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE AND CONCESSION TICKETS

**\*74. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have acquired all the buses which they proposed to acquire during the financial year 1948-49 to ply in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) whether the benefit of the system of monthly tickets at concessional rates given to school boys and students has been extended to other people in Delhi and New Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Not yet. Besides the 189 vehicles taken over from the G.N.I. Co., 51 new vehicles have already been purchased and order has been placed for 75 more to be purchased during 1948-49.

(b) Any passenger can buy monthly tickets for any route on payment of 45 single fares instead of 60. It is not proposed to extend the special concession admissible to students under which they can buy monthly tickets at a flat rate of Rs. 10 to any other class of passengers.

## ABOLITION OF SEAT RESERVATIONS IN SECOND CLASS COMPARTMENTS

**\*75. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state why reservation of seats in the second class compartments in trains was abolished?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** From 1st January, 1949 the old second class compartments have ceased to exist. Seats are, however, reserved in the new Class II compartments which are comparable to the old Inter Class compartments. Arrangements for reserving sleeping accommodation in Class II compartments for long distance passengers are also being made.

## RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN IN EAST AND WEST PUNJAB

**\*76. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state what progress has been made in the recovery of abducted women and children in the two Punjabs?

(b) What is the exact number of women and children recovered so far in East Punjab, the East Punjab States and in West Punjab?

(c) What is the total number of abductions so far reported?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Recovery of abducted women and children made particularly satisfactory progress in the two Punjabs, till about July, 1948. When the activities began to flag, about this time, a revision of the procedure was considered necessary and a new agreement was arrived at between the two Dominions, towards the close of the year. The new scheme, under which each Dominion has undertaken to effect recoveries within its territory is now being implemented.

(b) The number of women and children recovered upto 31st December, 1948 is:

East Punjab—6,927

East Punjab States—2,677.

West Punjab—4,696

(c) 11,774 cases of abduction from West Punjab have been registered, including 6,600 still to be recovered. These figures are incomplete. The number of cases of abduction from East Punjab registered by Pakistan are not known.

## WOMEN AND CHILDREN ABDUCTED FROM JAMMU AND KASHMIR

**\*77. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state what is the reported number of women and children abducted from the Jammu and Kashmir State?

(b) What is the number of such women and children recovered from the N.W.F.P., West Punjab, West Punjab States, East Punjab and the East Punjab States?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) It has not been possible to collect any statistics regarding women and children abducted from Jammu and Kashmir State, mainly because of continued hostilities in these territories, which terminated only with the cease fire on 1st January, 1949.

(b) The number of such women and children recovered from North West Frontier Province is 6, from West Punjab 174 and West Punjab States nil, from East Punjab 634 and East Punjab States nil.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF CLOTH CONTROL SCHEME

**\*78. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken to implement the Cloth Control Scheme?

(b) Has cloth control been started anywhere so far?

(c) When will an overall cloth control be enforced in India?

(d) What will it cost the Government of India and the various Provincial Governments to implement the policy of cloth control?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The whole of the cloth and the yarn produced by the Mills is distributed to the provinces and the States through the nominees of the provincial and the State Governments. Subsequent distribution to consumers through wholesalers and retailers takes place under the control of the provincial or the State Government concerned.

Quotas for each province and State have been fixed by the Central Government.

Ex-Mill prices have been fixed by the Central Government. Retail prices are fixed by the provincial and State Governments subject to a maximum of 20 per cent. over the ex-Mill price fixed by the Central Government.



The production of the Mills as regards qualities and varieties has been placed under certain measures of control. Other measures of production control have been examined by an Expert Committee and their report is now under consideration.

(b) to (d). The policy of control has been implemented both by the Government of India and by all the provincial Governments, and the production, supply, movement, distribution and price of cloth are under control every where in India. The costs of control to the Central Government in the year 1948-49 would be of the order of Rupees Forty-two lakhs. I have no information as to what the provinces are spending on cloth control.

#### AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRESIDENT OF FEDERATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

**\*79. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state if any settlement has been arrived at between Government and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the President of the Federation of Railway Employees?

(b) If so, what are the terms of the settlement?

(c) Do Government propose to clarify their policy regarding strikes and lockouts in essential services?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) No. Discussions have been held on some matters under dispute.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The policy of the Government of India is embodied in the laws in force. Labour Ministry are contemplating the amendment of laws relating to Trade Union and Industrial Disputes. The Government are naturally opposed to strikes and lockouts.

#### EXPENDITURE ON DISPOSALS DEPARTMENT

**\*80. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the approximate value of goods still awaiting disposal?

(b) What was the monthly expenditure incurred on the Disposals Department in the year 1948?

(c) Is it contemplated to wind up this department? If so, by what date?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The book value of declared surplus stores undisposed of at the end of December, 1948 was Rs. 14,131.67 lakhs. In addition to this, there were 1,13,190.9 tons of Military Salvage and process scrap for disposal.

(b) The average monthly expenditure incurred on Disposals Organisation during 1948 is Rs. 7,07,270.

(c) There is still a large volume of stores to be disposed of. The Disposals Organisation can not obviously be wound up till the bulk of the stores has been disposed of. At the moment the disposal of certain stores was under an embargo pending an examination of the requirements of the ministries of Defence and of Relief and Rehabilitation. If the embargoes are lifted, about 75 per cent. of the stores can probably be disposed of in a year.

#### NEW CLASSIFICATION OF RAILWAY COMPARTMENTS

**\*81. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state on whose recommendations the new classification on railways was brought about?

(b) Were the financial results of the new classification on Railways worked out and if so, what was the anticipated increase in revenue, if any?

(c) What were the objects in the abolition of old classification and initiating the new one?

(d) Are arrangements for making sleeping accommodation available to Class II passengers contemplated?

(e) If so, when will such arrangements be given effect to?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The existence of two upper classes both providing similar accommodation was criticised even in the pre-war years and the Wedgewood Committee which reported in 1937 endorsed the criticism. The outbreak of the war and the consequent increase in all classes of traffic, especially military traffic, made it desirable to postpone the consideration of this question. In 1944 the Railway Board took it up in relation to post-war reconstruction and asked the Railway Administrations to elicit public opinion regarding the proposal to eliminate one of the upper classes. The Central Advisory Council discussed the matter in November, 1944 and the majority were in favour of the proposal. In 1945 the Railway Board decided that all reconstruction schemes for the post-war period should be based on the retention of only three classes besides the air-conditioned coaches for certain important trains. On some branch lines it was proposed to provide only two classes. This decision was approved by the Central Advisory Council in April, 1945. During the budget discussions in February, 1948 the question was raised and the Railway Ministry was criticised for delay in effecting the change. The Honourable Dr. John Matthai, then Minister of Railways, stated that the principle had been accepted and arrangements were being made to implement it. The question was again considered by the Central Advisory Council for Railways on 10th April, 1948 when the new classification was finally approved.

(b) and (c). Yes! No increase in revenue was aimed at by this change. The elimination of one of the upper classes is expected to reduce wastage of accommodation and simplify railway administration in many ways.

(d) and (e). The provision of sleeping accommodation in Class II compartments is already being made at the principal terminal stations and Railways have been instructed to keep the position constantly under review and extend this facility to the maximum extent possible in the light of experience gained.

#### DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

**\*82. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Service is purely a State concern and if not, who the other parties are and what their interest in the concern is;

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the former bus-permit holders whose permits have been cancelled or not renewed and if so, on what basis such compensation has been paid; and

(c) whether the Delhi Transport Service has entirely replaced the G.N.I.T. Service and if so, from what date?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The Delhi Transport Service is at present purely a State concern.

(b) The only bus permit holders replaced by the D.T.S. were the G.N.I.T. Co., Ltd., New Delhi, to whom compensation has been paid in accordance with an agreement reached between the Company and the Government.

(c) The Delhi Transport Service has taken over all the transport services previously operated by the G.N.I.T. Co., Ltd., New Delhi, with effect from the 14th May, 1948

#### CALCUTTA-GAUHATI AIR SERVICE OVER PAKISTAN TERRITORY

**\*83. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communication be pleased to state whether aeroplanes carrying daily mails and passengers from Calcutta to Gauhati are allowed to fly over Pakistan territory?

(b) If so, from what date was such permission given?

(c) If such flight is not allowed, do Government propose to try to obtain necessary permission from the Government of Pakistan?

(d) By what route are ordinary letters, parcels and money orders, for which no air surcharge is paid, carried from Calcutta to Gauhati and what time is taken by a letter posted in Calcutta to reach Gauhati?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) to (c). The air service carrying mails and passengers from Calcutta to Gauhati operates via Bagdogra and as such does not fly over Pakistan territory. The question of obtaining permission from the Government of Pakistan for flight over Pakistan territory does not, therefore, arise.

(d) The surface route for letters, money orders and parcels from Calcutta to Gauhati is via Sahibganj, Maniharighat, Kishanganj, Siliguri and Cooch Behar. A letter sent by this route would reach Gauhati on the 4th day.

#### CROP FAILURE IN CERTAIN AREAS OF C. P. AND BERAR

**\*84. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether Government have received any report about the widespread failure of crops in the Marathi speaking areas of the Central Provinces and Berar?

(b) Was any surplus grain expected this year from that area?

(c) Have Government any information as to whether the crop failure is likely to result in the area being deficit in foodgrains?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes; Government have received reports about the extensive damage to crops in the Marathi speaking areas of the Central Provinces and Berar.

(b) Yes, before the crops were damaged.

(c) Yes.

### UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

#### DETENTION OF RAILWAY VANS CARRYING INSURED ARTICLES IN PAKISTAN

**1. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Railway vans carrying insured parcels, letters, etc., which are sent to Western Pakistan from India are detained at Lahore after delivery of the said articles and the persons in charge of the articles are told to go back to India without the vans?

(b) If so, how many times have such incidents occurred?

(c) In how many cases, insured articles carried under the charge of men appointed by the Government of India in Pakistan territory have been found missing and how many cases of missing insured articles are pending?

(d) What steps have Government taken to prevent such loss of wagons and insured articles in future?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) No such case has come to Government's notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far only one case in which 3 insured articles were found missing from a bag closed by the Pakistan Post Office and which travelled in charge of men appointed by Government of India, has been reported. Enquiries are still in progress.

(d) Instructions have been issued to ensure strict supervision over the work of the R.M.S. Section working between Amritsar and Lahore.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 3rd February, 1949

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

AGREEMENTS REACHED AT DELHI INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

\*85. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what was the result of the discussion held on 13 subjects at the Inter-Dominion Conference at Delhi early in December 1948?

(b) In how many matters was agreement reached and what was the sanction to implement them?

(c) Is there any provision in the agreement for any action to be taken in the event of failure to implement the decisions?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar** (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) A copy of the Inter-Dominion Agreement reached at Delhi in December, 1948 is placed on the table of the House. I do not know which particular items in the Agreement the honourable member has in mind.

(b) and (c). It will be seen that agreement was reached on most of the subjects discussed at the Delhi Conference. The Agreement was signed by the representatives of the two Governments after full discussion and it is expected that each Government will implement it in so far as it is concerned. There is no question of sanction, but there is a specific provision in Section II of the Agreement that all cases of breach or non-implementation of the Agreement or possible modifications arising out of the experience of the working of the Agreement should be discussed at monthly meetings to be held at the Dominion Minister level alternately in Delhi and Karachi.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether there was any agreement amongst the many agreements reached that an assessee who desires to go to Pakistan for the purpose of paying Income-tax will not be arrested and that all facilities will be given to him to produce the books?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think that at the discussions we went into the question of getting assessee who go to Pakistan an exemption from arrest. No such cases were put before us, and the particular thing was not discussed. I do not know whether the honourable member has any particular cases in mind where arrests have taken place. If he would bring them to my notice I shall take them up with the Government of Pakistan.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** On the 31st December, the Government of India issued a Press Note and I was referring to that. I shall certainly bring the particular cases to the notice of the Honourable Minister. After the Karachi Conference,

† Printed as Appendix to the day's Debate.

that is on the 15th January the Pakistan Government issued a Press Note stating that no person will be allowed to leave Pakistan unless he produces an exemption or a clearance certificate of Income-tax. If that is so, is it not in violation of the Agreement arrived at?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think it is an actual violation, but we are in correspondence with the Government of Pakistan on this subject.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the result, may I know?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The result has not yet been reached.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Since the conclusion of this Conference, have Government got any information in their possession as to whether Hindus who want to go to Pakistan enjoy the same sense of security which Muslims enjoy in the Indian Union when they come from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That is a matter of subjective feeling on the part of Hindus who want to go to Pakistan.

**Shri B. L. Sondhi:** What is the feeling of the Ministry?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question need not be answered.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what procedure has been agreed upon in respect of exchange of property of the refugees on either side? I particularly want to know whether it has been left to the owners of the property on either side to go and effect the exchange or the State will have a hand in exchanging the properties and taking over the liability on themselves.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That was a matter which at the Delhi Conference was postponed for consideration. It was discussed at the Conference which was held at Karachi during January. So far as properties are concerned, there was an agreement reached as regards urban properties. What has been agreed to for the time being is that private sales and exchanges of urban immovable property will be allowed.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know if all outstanding problems between the two Dominions have been solved and agreed upon or whether there are still some more questions to be decided upon?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** There are a large number of problems still to be solved.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know if the Honourable Minister will appoint, or is considering the desirability of appointing, a Standing Committee of this House to consider how far the various items agreed upon are being implemented, inasmuch as there are a number of questions and objections are taken from time to time?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have not yet felt the need of the assistance of a Standing Committee of the House in this matter. All problems that come up are examined by Government. They have to enter into negotiations with a foreign Government for the purpose of settling these questions. Whatever advice is available from people outside the Government is also taken before Government determine their attitude.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** As in the matter of Indo-British talks relating to Sterling Balances members of this House in a Committee were associated, will the Honourable Minister find it convenient to associate a Committee of the House in the future talks relating to outstanding problems hereafter at least?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The problems relate to a number of Ministries. For instance, the evacuee property question is dealt with primarily in the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry. I believe it has got

a Committee of the House which it consults on important questions that it has to deal with. So in regard to other Ministries, the Finance Ministry has got a number of questions, the Commerce Ministry has got other questions, and so on. And if any problems that arise for solution between the two Governments relate to those Ministries and they feel the need for consulting their Standing Committees, I believe they are at liberty to do so before they advise the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Ministry as to what attitude Government should take.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Am I to understand from the reply of the Honourable Minister that hitherto all these matters which formed the subject matter of discussion between the two Dominions were referred to any of the Standing Committees till now?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid the question must be addressed to the Ministers concerned.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know whether the Ordinance that was published yesterday in regard to abducted persons has emanated from the results of this Inter-Dominion Conference, and if so, whether Government will consider the advisability of taking an early opportunity of introducing a Bill to regularise that matter instead of pursuing this policy of issuing Ordinances while the House is in session?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The Ordinance was the result of negotiations between the two Dominions—not necessarily at the Conference which is the subject of the present question—and it is after agreement with the Pakistan Government that the terms of this Ordinance were settled. In a sense it is merely regularisation of the procedure that has been in force since the recovery of abducted women was undertaken by either Government. So far as matters provided for by the Ordinance are concerned, they are matters which will be in force only for a short time. It was necessary that this Ordinance should issue at once because we wanted to legalise the procedure that was in force and that was not exactly regular according to the existing law.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** The second part of my question has not been answered—whether Government will take an early opportunity of introducing a Bill in this House in order to avoid the unpleasant practice of issuing Ordinances while the House is in session.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The Ordinance will last only for a few months more, and will then expend itself. I do not think it is necessary that a Bill should be introduced unless the honourable member thinks that there are provisions in the Ordinance which should be the subject matter of debate in this House; in which case I am quite willing to bring that Ordinance up before this House.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** My honourable friend does not understand the spirit of my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is no use pursuing the question any further now.

**Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** May I know where the deeds of exchange or sale will be registered, whether in the place where the property is situated or where the vendor is residing?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Naturally the registration must be at the place where the property is situated.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if this Agreement has had any effect on the emigration of refugees from Eastern Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think it has had effect. The flow of non-Muslims from East Bengal into West Bengal has been stemmed. There is some evidence to believe that people who had come over from East Bengal into West Bengal are going back to their homes.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Has the Honourable Minister's attention been drawn to statements published in the Press that if only private exchanges of property and sales are to be allowed there will be hardly any buyers for the properties of the Hindus in West Punjab?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have seen accounts of such feeling prevailing amongst refugees who have come over from Pakistan to India.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Mar:** Do the Government propose to reach some sort of agreement as regards agricultural land as has already been reached, for example, in regard to urban property?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We do hope to reach agreement, but the matter for the time being has been postponed for consideration at a future Conference.

**Srijit Behari Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know if it was agreed at this Conference that aeroplanes flying from West Bengal or any other part of India would be allowed to fly quite freely over Eastern Pakistan to Assam?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think we discussed aeroplanes at this Conference.

#### PLEBISCITE IN FRENCH INDIA TERRITORIES AND MERGER WITH INDIA

\*83. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the latest position of the authorities in French India regarding the taking of a plebiscite?

(b) Is it a fact that in Mahe the French Administration harass the people on flimsy grounds?

(c) Has there been any talks between the Government of India and the French authorities in India regarding the referendum and future elections?

(d) Is it a fact that the people of French India have decided that the French Indian territories should merge in the adjoining provinces?

(e) Is it a fact that during the recent Municipal elections, two cruisers were summoned at the French ports? If so, are they still there?

(f) Has a deputation from Chandernagore seen representatives of the Government of India with the object of merging Chandernagore in the Indian Union?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The Governments of France and India had discussions last year regarding the future of the French Settlements in India. Following this the French Government issued a declaration on June 8, 1948, according to which fresh municipal elections were to be held in the Settlements and following this arrangements were to be made in consultation with the newly elected municipal assemblies for the holding of a referendum to ascertain the wishes of the people. Municipal elections have been held in four out of the five Settlements, and are expected to be held shortly in the fifth Settlement, Mahe.

(b) The Government of India have seen reports to this effect.

(c) There have been no recent conversations between the two Governments on these subjects.

(d) A considerable number of the people in the French Settlements are reported to be in favour of merger with the Indian Union.

(e) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Government of India are informed that the French cruisers are not in French Indian ports now.

(f) Two members of the Municipal Assembly in Chandernagore have met officers of the External Affairs Ministry and talked informally about their ideas for the future. It has been clearly understood that the Government of India can deal with the matter officially only through the French Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know from the Honourable the Deputy Minister whether it is a fact that on January 14th, the French Foreign Minister said in a public statement that he had a discussion with the Honourable the Prime Minister of India in India and that the result of that discussion was satisfactory? May I know what were those discussions?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I shall answer. I am sorry I have not seen that particular statement to which the honourable member refers. I cannot therefore reply to it in detail. It is a fact that I met the French Foreign Minister in Paris in the month of October and we had a general discussion. At that time, elections had not been held in any of these French Possessions in India, and the main discussion was that elections should be held under proper auspices and with observers. I pleaded for observers, that is, observers approved of by us. That was the main discussion and generally we talked about other matters, but in regard to this particular matter we only discussed the elections and the presence of observers. The French Foreign Minister thereupon said that as far as he could see there would be no objections to observers but he would like to consult his Cabinet. Later we were informed that there were difficulties, etc. In other words, they did not agree to our observers being present.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs recently visited Chandernagore on January 15th, in this connection, and what was the result?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar:** No Joint Secretary or official of the Ministry of External Affairs visited Chandernagore. I think the honourable member must have mistaken it for the visit of a Secretary of the Ministry to Pondicherry and not to Chandernagore.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is the result of the elections held in the French possessions in India to be regarded as final or may we expect that the French Government will take fresh steps to see that the elections are held in such a way as to give satisfaction to all the parties concerned, including India?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar:** The elections that have been held are municipal elections and the conversations that we have had with the French Government have shown that these elections by themselves are not to be considered as deciding the matter one way or the other. The question of a referendum, if necessary to be held after this, is a matter for further negotiation.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With regard to observers, is it the position that they were not to be allowed only at the municipal elections or would not they be allowed even at the plebiscite or referendum?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** So far as we are concerned, we have made it clear on every occasion that if there is a referendum there should be observers but there has been no categorical denial. In fact, it has been generally understood, I believe, that there should be such observers but there has been no clear statement to that effect.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was this the subject of the negotiations or talks with the French Foreign Minister in Paris?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir. The question did not arise.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I draw the attention of the Honourable the Prime

Minister to the statement that he made on the floor of the House on the 30th of August, 1948 to the effect that—

"At the referendum itself we propose to appoint observers on behalf of the Government of India. We have told the French Ambassador that the referendum should be conducted under the observation of the Indian and French Governments and that these observers should be entitled to employ as many persons and station them in as many places as they might consider necessary for effectively observing the referendum. The French Government have replied that the question of this control of the referendum is under examination and will be the subject of a further communication."

Has the Government received any further communication on the subject?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Not on that particular subject. Our position remains exactly the same as I stated then.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is this communication being awaited?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir. But may I draw the attention of the House to the fact that the whole position has changed and altered because of various developments since then and the whole question of referendum itself is a matter to be considered afresh. We are not avoiding a referendum at all, but we feel that it is time that the Governments of India and France considered the whole question afresh as to how to proceed in this matter.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are the Government still in negotiation with regard to the referendum, as it is?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have just answered that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I was not able to follow the answer given by the Honourable the Deputy Minister in reply to the question which I put whether the Secretary went to Pondicherry. I shall be glad if you could kindly ask him to repeat it.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** One of the officials of the External Affairs Ministry took leave to go to his home and on his way back, he visited Pondicherry, quite unofficially. We had not asked him to do so, and as he was there, naturally he met some people in Pondicherry and had discussions as to the position there. He came back and reported the result of his talks. It was not an official visit or official conversations.

#### RECOMMENDATION OF MARINE COURT ENQUIRY

\*87. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Marine Court Enquiry set up by Government to examine the causes of the disaster of s.s. *Ramdas* near the Bombay Harbour has recommended certain precautions for the safety of passengers to be carried out by every ship plying in inland waters?

(b) Have all the recommendations been carried out by the Steamship companies and if not, what steps do Government intend to take to enforce those recommendations?

(c) Has the court recommended the definition of the term "inland water"?

(d) If so, do Government contemplate amending the law relating to ships plying in Bombay harbour?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes.

(b) The two principal recommendations have been accepted by Government and implemented:

(i) Passenger Steamers plying within the inland water limits of the Bombay Harbour to Rewas were previously required to comply only with the requirements of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917. The Government of India have now arranged that certificates granted to these ships under that Act by the Government of Bombay are withdrawn, so as to require the ships to comply with the provisions of Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, as in the case of sea-going ships thereby increasing the margin of safety.

(ii) The Government of India have also withdrawn the exemption which they had previously granted to passenger steamers plying on the West Coast of India in regard to wireless telegraphy requirements; these ships are now required to be fitted with wireless telegraphy installation though the ship owners have been given some time to comply fully with these requirements. It is expected that all passenger steamers plying on the West Coast will be fitted with wireless telegraphy before the next monsoon.

(c) and (d). The Court has recommended the re-definition of "inland water" limits in the Bombay Harbour. The recommendation is under consideration but as will be seen from the reply to part (b) of the question, practical effect has been given to the Court's recommendation in cooperation with the Government of Bombay by requiring passenger-steamers plying within the Bombay Harbour to Rewas to comply with the requirements of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was there one of the recommendations that loud-speakers should be fitted on all the ships, so that a communication may be made by the Masters and officers to the passengers? Has that been complied with?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This is one of the minor recommendations which is still under examination.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that the passengers did not get any information from the Masters and for that reason this accident occurred for want of any information and will Government consider the desirability of fitting these loud-speakers, which are an urgent necessity? This does not entail a heavy expenditure and will Government kindly take immediate steps to see that the loud-speakers are fitted?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I can only say that the technical officers who have gone into this matter are of the view that this will be impracticable for every ship plying on inland waters. The question whether the equipment should be prescribed for ships, both sea-going and inland, which carry a large number of passengers is, however, under examination.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** One of the recommendations was that radio telephones should be fixed in the Bombay Harbour and may I know whether they have been fixed in the Bombay Harbour?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes: As a matter of fact, the point that my honourable friend has raised would be fully covered as soon as the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, have been substituted for the operation of the Inland Steam Vessels Act in this particular area.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I ask when that will be done?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That has already been ordered.

#### REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN CAMPS

\*88. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total number of refugees in various camps under the control of the Government of India and Provincial Governments?

(b) What is the contribution made by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments for running the Refugee Camps?

(c) How many refugees living in such camps have been rehabilitated?

(d) How many houses have been built by the Government of India for them and how many families have been provided with houses?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) 8,00,000 roughly.

(b) The Government of India will bear the entire expenditure on relief according to prescribed scales incurred by the Provincial Governments after deducting the contributions by the Provincial Governments, if any, and the amounts received by the latter from public donations, Charities, etc.

(c) It is difficult to indicate the exact number of refugees permanently rehabilitated through Governmental effort. It is, however, estimated that about 19½ lakhs of rural refugees and 10-13 lakhs of urban refugees have so far been rehabilitated.

(d) About 3,000 have already been built and about 400 houses are under construction. This would provide accommodation for about 20,000 refugees.

**Shri E. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, how many refugees are still provided free ration?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** About 8,00,000.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have Government considered the question of supplying free ration as an alternative to give them some work or continue this ration indefinitely?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The Government have considered this question and have decided to stop free ration and convert the camps into work centres as early as possible.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know from the Honourable Minister what is the total number of women refugees in the various camps, with particular reference to the Madras Camp and how many of them are rehabilitated?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I will require notice of this question.

**श्री गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट:** क्या रियासतों में या रियासती प्रान्तों में पुरुषार्थियों के लिये शिविर खोले जायेंगे।

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** Will any Refugee Camps be opened in the States or the State Unions?

**आनरेबल श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना:** रियासतों में तो पुरुषार्थियों के लिये शिविर खोले हुए हैं।

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Refugee camps have already been opened in the States.

**श्री गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट:** कहाँ कहाँ हैं।

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** At what places?

**आनरेबल श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना:** अगर आप इसकी पूरी information चाहते हैं तो इसके लिये आप नोटिस दें। फिलहाल मैं आपको बतला सकता हूँ कि जयपुर, जोधपुर व दूसरी जगहों पर हैं।

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** If you want to have full information on this point, I must have notice of this question. For the present I can tell you that the camps exist at Jaipur, Jodhpur and other places.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know whether the Government of India have got a plan about rehabilitating the refugees who have come from East Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There is a question later on and I will answer it then.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** May I ask if the 30 lakhs of refugees referred to by the Honourable Minister in his answer to part (c) of the question being settled in the East Punjab, by the Government of East Punjab or anywhere else by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No. The number does not relate only to East Punjab but to the whole of India. The Government of India is directly concerned only with the Centrally Administered Areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. Then there are other Provincial Governments, like Bombay, U.P., C.P. who are also engaged in rehabilitating the refugees.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to give us a rough idea of the number of persons, out of these 30 lakhs rehabilitated owing to the efforts made by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No, it is not easy for me to give the exact number, but I shall lay a statement before the House later on, which will give the approximate number of persons rehabilitated through Governmental efforts.

گیانی گورموکھ سنگھ مسافر : کیا یہ توہیک ہے کہ ایسٹ پنجاب میں جو ریفریجیز کے لئے نئے مکان بنے ہیں ان میں سے بہت سے ابھی تک خالی پڑے ہیں۔

**Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Is it a fact that many of the houses built for the refugees in the East Punjab are still lying vacant?

**आनरेबल श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना:** जहाँ तक मेरी इतला है ईस्ट पंजाब में तो अब मकान खाली नहीं हैं।

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** So far as I have been informed, no houses are lying vacant in the East Punjab.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** In view of the impossibility of finding employment or land to settle on for any but a fraction of the refugee population in this country, do Government propose approaching the Dominion of Pakistan with a view to considering whether it is possible to repatriate at least a few hundred thousand of all those people who have migrated from one Dominion to the other?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state what is the contribution made by the Government of India to the West Bengal Government for running the refugee camps?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The supplementary does not arise from this question. I have got another question later on and I will be giving such information as I have got.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know, Sir, if the refugees from Kashmir and Hyderabad are returning to home?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** We have asked the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir as to what is to be done with the refugees who have come over to India from that State. Perhaps, they will be taken back.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What about Hyderabad, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** They have returned already.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am calling the next question.



## SCHEME FOR HOUSING FOR SIND REFUGEES AT UDAIPUR

\*89. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how far the scheme for constructing houses for Sind refugees at Udaipur, for which Government of India have granted a loan of Rs. 64 lakhs has progressed?

(b) What is the total number of houses to be built under this scheme and how many have been actually built and how many have been occupied?

(c) Have any similar schemes been presented to Government for grant of loans? If so, what are they and what stage have they reached?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). The information is being collected from Rajasthan Union Government and will be laid on the table of the House, when received. The loan of Rs. 64 lakhs was subsequently reduced to Rs. 25 lakhs.

(c) Yes. A similar scheme has been received from M/s. Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd., Bombay, which envisages, in the first instance, the construction of 4,000 houses for refugees near Kandla Port in Cutch State. This scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and is now under consideration with the Ministry of States.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, part (b) of the question, how many houses have been built and how many are to be built, has not been answered?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Information, so far received indicates that 300 houses have been built.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have they all been occupied?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I cannot say exactly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that some of the Houses are vacant?

**Mr. Speaker:** He cannot say that exactly. Next question.

## REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN

\*90. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who have come from Western Pakistan to India as also from Eastern Pakistan to India—each to be given separately up till now from 15th August, 1947;

(b) How many of these have been rehabilitated so far;

(c) whether negotiations have been undertaken with the Government of Pakistan for purchase of their movable and immovable properties by the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) the total number of non-Muslims who have migrated to India from each of the provinces of Pakistan, to be given separately viz., Sind, Baluchistan, West Punjab, North West Frontier Province and East Bengal and also from the States of Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The number of refugees who have migrated from West Pakistan is estimated at 55 lakhs. The number of refugees from East Pakistan is, however, not accurately known; but it may be roughly put at about eighteen lakhs.

(b) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (c) of Starred Question No. 88, by Shri R. K. Sidhva.

(c) For practical difficulties no such suggestion was ever made, in regard to movable property. As regards urban immovable property, India made a proposal to pool for purposes of exchange at Governmental level all properties

up to a certain value to be agreed upon between the two Dominions, to which Pakistan did not agree. In regard to agricultural property being exchanged at governmental level no agreement has so far been reached.

(d) Sind about 12·00 lakhs, Baluchistan about 0·1 lakh, West Punjab and N. W. F. P. about 41·00 lakhs, East Bengal about 18 lakhs, Bahawalpur about 2·33 lakhs.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I request the Honourable Minister to repeat the reply that he gave to part (a)?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The number of refugees who have migrated from West Pakistan is estimated at 55 lakhs. The number of refugees from East Pakistan is, however, not accurately known; but it may be roughly put at about eighteen lakhs.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** In view of the fact that necessary land is not available to rehabilitate all these refugees in India, have the Government placed the suggestions of the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister in this regard in the Inter-Dominion Conference that they had at Lahore?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know why this important suggestion was not placed before the Government of Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know to what proposals the honourable member refers. There have been and there are no such proposals. Certain suggestions were made in the sense that if certain developments continue, difficulties will arise. There are no proposals, and possibly what he thinks are proposals, have not been put forward by the Government or considered by them, nor do they consider them feasible.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Arising out of the answer to part (a), has the Minister's attention been drawn to a statement by the Premier of West Bengal to the effect that not eighteen lakhs, but 102 lakhs of people have migrated from Eastern Pakistan to West Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It has already been contradicted. I have got a full copy of the statement issued by the Premier of West Bengal. Therein, he has said that the number of persons affected was 1·25 crores. This includes also those persons who had not come from the other side.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know, Sir, what are the reasons for the recent large scale exodus from Eastern Pakistan when the long and weary trek from Western Pakistan had already ceased?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The exodus has already stopped.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Has the Honourable Minister included the number of refugees from Eastern Pakistan who have gone to other places besides West Bengal? Would the Honourable Minister inform the House the source of information on which he has compiled the figure, eighteen lakhs?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** This figure also includes the number of those refugees who have gone to Assam and other parts of India. My source of information is the report which I received from the West Bengal Government which gives figures district-wise and the total comes to 15,60,851.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that not even the artisan class of people coming from Eastern Pakistan to West Bengal have been rehabilitated?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** May be so.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Would the Honourable Minister be pleased to state if any person from Eastern Pakistan has been rehabilitated in West Bengal or in Assam; and if these provinces have undertaken any schemes for rehabilitation?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There is a separate question later on and I will answer that question.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** In view of the fact that the Prime Minister of East Bengal has stated that about two lakhs of people have gone away from Eastern Pakistan to West Bengal, and in view of the fact that the Prime Minister of West Bengal has stated that about 1.02 crores of people have come away, and in view of the statement just now made by the Honourable Minister that eighteen lakhs of people have come away, have the Government considered the need of undertaking a census so as to give the actual information in this regard?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In view of the length of the question, I do not find myself in a position to answer it.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I will shorten it, Sir.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** In view of the fact that our Government do not want to negotiate with the Pakistan Government to repatriate the refugees who have come to India or to give us more area to rehabilitate them and in view of the fact that there is no sufficient land available in India to rehabilitate the influx of population from Pakistan is there any scheme before the Government of India as to how they are going to rehabilitate the refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I, Sir, answer this question? There are so many premises in certain of these questions in the shape of 'in view of this' and 'in view of that' that it is rather confusing as to what the honourable member is driving at.

So far as the position in Eastern Pakistan is concerned, it is the Government's policy, as I believe has been stated by the Honourable Minister, that we should encourage people who have come from Eastern Pakistan to go back to Eastern Pakistan. We cannot force them; we do not wish to force them; but we should encourage them to go back. We have been assured by the Eastern Pakistan Government that they will welcome them when they go back. How far conditions are improving, it is difficult to judge; I believe they have somewhat improved. As has been stated, some people have gone back; some more may go back.

So far as Western Pakistan is concerned, very large migration had taken place, and probably a larger number went to Western Pakistan from India than those who came from the other side. The question can only be considered in terms of another exchange of population, and this does not appear feasible. It cannot be in terms of a large number of people coming only to India from Western Pakistan as was the case some months ago. While the Government of India welcome people coming here, the position here is rather difficult and there is no room. Millions and millions have been uprooted on either side. Both Governments have to tackle their problems. It is not as though there was empty land available. It must be recognised that so far as Western Pakistan and India are concerned, any large scale movement of population is unlikely.

#### PARTITION OF ASSETS OF PUNJAB LIBRARIES

\*91. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether, at the various Inter-Dominion Conferences between India and Pakistan, the question of partition of Library books and assets of the Punjab Library, University Library and Press Branch Library was discussed; if so, with what results, and if not why not?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): The question should have been addressed to the Honourable the Education Minister. It has been accordingly transferred to the list of questions for the 9th February, 1949, when the Honourable Minister of Education will answer it.

#### REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

\*92. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total number of refugees who have come from East Bengal?

(b) What arrangements have been made for their reception and subsequent accommodation?

(c) What are the plans for their rehabilitation?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Approximately eighteen lakhs.

(b) Relief Camps have been started for the reception and dispersal of emigrants from East Bengal. Military Camps have been taken over and other buildings have been requisitioned for housing them.

(c) The exodus from East Bengal has practically stopped and it is hoped that a considerable number of the emigrants from Eastern Pakistan will return to their original homes. It has, therefore, been the policy of the Government to encourage and facilitate such return. It is recognised, however, that many of the immigrants are not likely to return and have to be rehabilitated elsewhere. Some schemes for rehabilitation have already begun functioning and others are in course of preparation. Vocational training is being imparted and the West Bengal Government have a number of schemes for settlement on land and creation of townships. Educational loans have been advanced to students and business loans to some of the immigrants.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Has any agricultural land been allotted to these refugees or any shops been directed to be allotted to those who have chosen to stay there?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am not in a position to give exact information but the schemes of West Bengal Government include direction of allotment of shops as well as houses.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Are these just schemes or any of these houses being actually allotted?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am not in a position to answer this; but schemes have been put forward and a 'ways and means' advance has been given for implementing them.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Are the Government aware that there is widespread discontent among refugees as to the uncertainty of their future?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes, I am.

**Shri Mohi Lal Chattanadhyay:** May I know whether the Minister is aware that nothing has been done to rehabilitate those people?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am also aware of it. The difficulty of West Bengal Government was as stated by the Premier himself in his last statement which has been reported in the papers that until now the primary concern of the West Bengal Government and the Government of India was to stop this exodus and to create conditions in Eastern Bengal so that people may not continue to come to this place and others may be encouraged to go back. Now that exodus has stopped considerably, they are just working on the rehabilitation plan. I know that loans have been advanced to students and businessmen.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Is the Government aware that there is a high percentage of mortality, particularly of infantile mortality in refugee camps in West Bengal.

| 1 | 2           | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4                                                         |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 | West Bengal | (1) Calcutta Industrial Area (consisting of 36 Municipal towns), (2) Darjeeling, (3) Kalimpong, (4) Kurseong, (5) Kharagpur (including Kharagpur Rly. settlement), (6) Asansol, (7) Burnpur, (8) Hirapur, (9) Kulti, and (10) Barakar (Partial-modified-rationing through selected shops) 22 towns (Names of which are not available).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Yes.                                                      |
| 3 | Bihar       | (1) Jamshedpur<br>(2) Patna, (3) Chapra, (4) Darbhanga, (5) Ranchi (6) Muzaffarpur, and (7) Gaya.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Yes.<br>Others Non-statutory and Controlled Distribution. |
| 4 | Bombay      | (1) Bombay, (2) Ahmedabad, (3) Poona, (4) Sholapur, (5) Surat, (6) Hubli, (7) Belgaum, (8) Nasik, (9) Viramgam, (10) Dholka, (11) Dhandhuka, (12) Modasa, (13) Prantij, (14) Broach, (15) Ankleshwar, (16) Jamnabazar, (17) Nadiad, (18) Kapadwanj, (19) Anand, (20) Borsad, (21) Dakar, (22) Umreth, (23) Mahmedabad, (24) Kaira, (25) Godha, (26) Dohad, (27) Bulsar, (28) Thana, and (29) Kalyan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Yes.                                                      |
| 5 | C.P.        | (1) Betul, (2) Multai, (3) Betul Bazar, (4) Hoshangabad, (5) Itarsi, (6) Harda, (7) Sohagpur, (8) Papariya, (9) Pachmarhi, (10) Gadawara, (11) Narsinghpur, (12) Jabulpore, (13) Khmariga, (14) Katni, (15) Saugor, (16) Damoli, (17) Chanda, (18) Bellapur, (19) Warora, (20) Raipur, (21) Bhatapur, (22) Dhamtari, (23) Mahasamund, (24) Valoda Bazar, (25) Wardha, (26) Hinganghat, (27) Hir, (28) Pulgaon, (29) Deoli, (30) Sindi, (31) Balaghat, (32) Warseni, (33) Katangi, (34) Baihar, (35) Akola, (36) Akot, (37) Murtizapur, (38) Karajga, (39) Basin, (40) Bilaspur, (41) Naila, (42) Champa, (43) Baraduar, (44) Kharsia, (45) Bilha, (46) Akaltara, (47) Gondia, (48) Bhandara, (49) Jumsar, (50) Paoni, (51) Birs, (52) Buldana, (53) Chekhli, (54) Deolgaon Raja, (55) Mehkar, (56) Jalgaon, (57) Khangaon, (58) Shegaon, (59) Malkapur, (60) Mandura, (61) Khandwa, (62) Burhanpur, (63) Amraoti, (64) Badnera, (65) Ellichpur, (66) Chhindwara, (67) Sausar, (68) Seoni, (69) Nagpur, (70) Kamptee and (71) Yeotmal. | Distribution through Relief Quot for fair price Shops.    |
| 6 | Madras      | (1) Anantapur, (2) Hindupur, (3) Todpatri, (4) Guntakkal, (5) Bellary, (6) Andoni, (7) Hospet (8) Madras Suburban Area, (9) Chingleput, (10) Kancheuram, (11) Tiruvallur, (12) Coimbatore, (13) Tiruppur, (14) Cuddapah, (15) Proddatur, (16) Kurnool, (17) Nandyal, (18) Madras City, (19) Kodai Kanal, (20) Calicut, (21) Cannanore, (22) Tellicherry, (23) Palghat, (24) Fort Cochin, (25) Coonoor, (26) Ootacamund, (27) Salem, (28) Cuddalore, (29) Chidambaram.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Yes.                                                      |

| 1  | 2                | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4                                                |
|----|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 6  | Madras—contd.    | ram, (30) Villupuram, (31) Kasargod, (32) Mangalore, (33) Udipi, (34) Pudukottai, (35) Tiruchirapalli, (36) Srirangam, (37) Karur, (38) Tirunelveli, (39) Palam cotta, (40) Tuticorin, (41) Mathurai, (42) Bodinayakapur, (43) Periyakulam, (44) Dinigul, (45) Rasalpuram, (46) Chittoor, (47) Tirupathi, and (48) Palni.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                  |
| 7  | Orissa           | (1) Cuttack, (2) Kendrapara, (3) Jaipur, (4) Sambalpur, (5) Bargarh, (6) Jharsiguda, (7) Khariar Road, (8) Puri, (9) Bhubaneswar, (10) Jatni, (11) Bhubaneswar, (12) Balasore, (13) Bhadrak, (14) Berhampur, (15) Chatrapur, (16) Paralakhemidi, (17) Aska, (18) Rusbalkonda, (19) Surada, (20) Jeypore, (21) Gunupur, (22) Rayagada, (23) Balangir, (24) Titlagarh, (25) Patnagarh, (26) Kantabanji, (27) Bonaigarh, (28) Sundargarh, (29) Rajgangpur, (30) Birmittapur, (31) Kemjhar, (32) Nayagarh, (33) Sonapur-Raj, (34) Biremitrapur, (35) Boudh, (36) Ranpur, (37) Talcher, (38) Deogarh and (39) Alhagarh. | All Non-Statutory Rationing.                     |
| 8  | East Punjab      | (1) Amritsar, (2) Ambala City and Cantt., (3) Ludhiana, (4) Jullundur City and Cantt., (5) Dharamsala, (6) Hoshiarpur, (7) Gurdaspur, (8) Batala, (9) Pathankot, (10) Ferozepur (City and Cantt.), (11) Simla, (12) Jagadhiri, (13) Gurgaon, (14) Rewari, (15) Hissar, (16) Bhiwani, (17) Karnal, (18) Panipat, (19) Rohtak and (20) Sonapat.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Statutory Rationing.                             |
|    |                  | (21) Rupar, (22) Sirsa, (23) Hansi, (24) Kaithal, (25) Khanna, (26) Fazilka, and (27) Kartarpur.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Controlled Distribution.                         |
| 9  | U.P.             | (1) Kanpur, (2) Allahabad, (3) Jhansi, (4) Agra, (5) Dehra-Dun, (6) Mussorie, (7) Saharanpur, (8) Hardwar, (9) Roorkee, (10) Meerut, (11) Aligarh, (12) Mathura, (13) Banaras, (14) Ghazipur, (15) Ballia, (16) Mirzapur, (17) Jaunpur, (18) Gorakhpur, (19) Deoria, (20) Azamgarh, (21) Mau, (22) Lucknow, (23) Bareilly, (24) Shahjahanpur, (25) Faizabad, (26) Partabgarh, (27) Moradabad, (28) Nainital, (29) Haldwani, (30) Almora, (31) Rani-khet, (32) Pauri and (33) Lansdowne.                                                                                                                            | Under Partial Rationing. (Through Relief Shops.) |
| 10 | Ajmer-Merwara    | (1) Ajmer, (2) Beawar and (3) Nasirabad. (4) Pushkar, (5) Bijainagar                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Statutory Rationing. Non-Statutory Rationing.    |
| 11 | Delhi            | (1) Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi Cantt.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Statutory Rationing                              |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | (1) Sanjauli (2) Solan, (3) Chamba, (4) Nahan, (5) Saranhan, (6) Paonta, (7) Mandi, (8) Sundernagar, and (9) Jogindarnagar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Controlled Distribution and Relief Shops         |
| 13 | Kutch            | (1) Bhuj, (2) Mandvi (3) Anjar and (4) Mundra.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Non-Statutory Rationing.                         |

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have not received any reports.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** What is the number of persons who have gone back to Eastern Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is very difficult to give the number but those persons who have availed of Government facilities number about 5,000.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know whether the refugees from Eastern Bengal will be all located in West Bengal or will be distributed between Assam, Cooch-Bihar and Tripura State?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The proposal is to send them to Assam. 2½ lakhs have already come to Assam and 25,000 to Cooch-Bihar and 50,000 to Bihar.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Have these provincial Governments taken any schemes for rehabilitating them?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I suppose they must have taken. I was in Bengal myself and I have seen one of the camps at Ranaghat where they have settled the artisans, and there has been no complaint. There are 300 persons there who were engaged profitably and Government were not incurring any considerable expenditure on them.

#### AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIAN AND WESTERN GERMANY

**\*93. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have entered into an agreement with Western Germany and if so, who is the second contracting party?

(b) What are the terms of that agreement and what is its duration?

(c) What are the advantages the Government of India expect to derive from such an agreement?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) I presume that the honourable member is referring to the commercial agreement arrived at as a result of the negotiations between the Indian Trade Delegation to Germany and the Trade Delegation of the US/UK Military Governments in Germany. The second Contracting Party to the Agreement is the Joint Export-Import Agency set up by the US/UK Military Governments.

(b) The terms of the Agreement provide for the issue by both countries of export and import licences for the commodities which each country has agreed to supply to or receive from, the other. The trade will flow, as far as possible, through normal trade channels. The duration of the Agreement is one year from the 1st July, 1948.

(c) India hopes to obtain chemicals and related products, Glassware, Machinery and metal products, Electrical equipment, Instruments and Apparatus and steel. Out of the total estimated value of imports from Germany, i.e., 20 million dollars, the items of machinery, electrical equipment, Instruments and apparatus will cover over thirteen million dollars.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** What is the status of this Indian Trade Delegation? Is it Government or is it a Delegation of Indian Traders and Merchants sponsored by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It was a Government sponsored delegation. The leader was an official of the Government and the rest of the Delegation were non-officials, each versed in his own line of business or industry, and the non-official members paid their own expenses.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Who will implement the agreement arrived at, whether the Government of India or the private businessmen of India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As I have already indicated, the agreement would be carried out through the private channels of trade. The two parties to the agreement have only come to this agreement, viz., that each country would give the necessary export import licenses for the purpose of the exchange of commodities included in this agreement.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Are the members of this delegation free to enter into private agreement with the businessmen in Germany with regard to their particular lines of business on their own account?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, if they obtain import licenses. For instance, if the Indian merchants get import licenses from the Government of India, they will be at liberty to negotiate with the other side.

**Shri B. Das:** What is the currency with which the trade is carried on? Is it dollar or sterling? And what are the quotas, the value of which has been fixed, that have been secured by India so far, because eight months have passed since the Agreement?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have already stated that payment will be made in dollars. As far as the other part of the question is concerned, I am not in a position just now to give an idea of the volume of trade that is expected to flow both ways.

**Shri B. Das:** Does that mean that the United Kingdom had no influence and sterling is not recognised in West Germany?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should not like to enter into this disquisition, but the fact remains that this particular area in Germany is a hard currency area.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was the third occupying Power in Germany, namely, France, approached before or during the talks?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not think so. The authorities that really mattered were approached. I mean the authorities that were in a position to enter into this agreement with us.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did this Trade Delegation contact the Soviet Military Government at any time?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not think so.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have Government any information whether the British Government would make use of the dollar accumulation earned by British occupied German Zone?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am not in a position to make any statement on that point.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Under the arrangement as contemplated, what is the position as regards the balance of trade?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have got here the list of various commodities which formed the subject matter of this agreement. But I do not find in this list any quantitative estimates, commodity by commodity. As I have already stated, the articles that are expected to be imported, would amount to twenty million dollars.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** And the exports?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid, I am not just now in a position to give a straight answer to that.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In view of the uncertainty of the balance of trade position, is the Honourable Minister's department trying to link up the grant of import license with the export license granted for export to Germany?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As far as possible that will be done. But I am assured that the items which we are expecting from this part of Germany under this agreement are essential to our own requirements.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** What are the items?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have already given an idea. It is quite a long list—mostly machinery and electrical equipment, chemicals and things like that which we need in this country for our own purposes and they are very much in short supply; and in any case, perhaps, they would have to be obtained from the dollar areas.

**Prof. H. G. Ranga:** Are Government taking care to see that those items which they themselves need for their own managed industries are purchased directly without the variations of these middle-men?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Government are not purchasing, as I have already pointed out.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is the document covering this arrangement a public document?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact, the whole report of the Indian Trade Delegation, which includes all the details in which my honourable friends are interested, was published in the Indian Trade Journal on the 25th November, last.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Are medicines included in the list?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Chemicals are included of course. Some of them have medicinal value.

#### DISCUSSIONS RE FUTURE OF FRENCH INDIAN TERRITORIES

**\*94. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a French India delegation arrived in New Delhi sometime in December, 1948 and that a tripartite discussion took place in respect of the future of French Possessions in India and if so, with what results?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations):** No French India Delegation came to New Delhi in December, 1948 and no tripartite discussions on the future of the French Possessions in India have been held.

#### TRADE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

**\*95. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the quantity of cotton imported from Pakistan during the period from 1st April, 1948 to 31st January, 1949 and the total quantity of cloth exported to Pakistan during this period?

(b) Are there any arrangements between the Governments of India and Pakistan for import of foodgrains and jute from Pakistan and for export of sugar to Pakistan?

(c) What quantities of various kinds of foodgrains and jute were imported from Pakistan to India during the said period and what was the quantity of sugar exported?

(d) Have the Government of India taken any steps to enter into a long term treaty with Pakistan?

(e) If so, at what stage are the negotiations and are there any expectations of the same materialising and if so, when?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (c). I lay on the table of the House a statement giving the requisite information.

(b) Yes, arrangements exist for the import of foodgrains and jute but not for the export of sugar.

(d) and (e). The question of entering into a comprehensive trade Agreement with Pakistan including customs union with that territory, was discussed in Calcutta in April, 1948 soon after the termination of the Standstill Arrangement on the 29th February, 1948. The matter was further discussed at the Inter-Dominion Conference in December, 1948 and it was agreed that "Each Dominion should separately examine the feasibility and practicability of a customs union suitable to the peculiar conditions of India and Pakistan as the study might be of use at a later date when the question might be taken up in earnest by both the Dominions". The matter also arose in connection with the grant of rebates of excise duty on excisable articles, like tea, tobacco, etc., exported to Pakistan and the Government of India offered to deal with this problem as part of a comprehensive arrangement on trade and fiscal matters. As the Pakistan Delegation considered that the question of rebate should be treated as a separate issue and not as dependent on the comprehensive arrangement, no further progress could be made.

*Statement showing imports of raw cotton, foodgrains and raw jute, from Pakistan and exports of cotton cloth and sugar to that Dominion since the 1st April, 1948*

(a) Figures are available up to the 25th January, 1949.

|                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Imports of cotton from Pakistan | ... 2,34,437 bales. |
| Export of cloth to Pakistan     | ... 76,395 bales.   |

(b) Figures are available up to the end of December, 1948.

#### Imports—

|            |                                                          |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Foodgrains | ... 20,500 tons of rice and<br>2,520 tons of seed wheat. |
| Raw jute   | ... 30,24,250 bales.                                     |

#### Exports—

|       |                                                     |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Sugar | ... 20,000 tons were exported since February, 1948. |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government taking any special steps to push up the exports of hand-woven cloth to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid that is a question to which an answer could be given by my honourable colleague, the Minister for Industry and Supply. I am aware of the demand that has been put forward for the liberalization of the export policy of Government in this behalf, and I think an interim decision has been taken.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is not it a fact that as a result of this interim decision, running over three to six months, a considerable amount of uncertainty is caused in the handloom weaving industry, and hardship is being experienced as a result?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The position is that we are expected to supply Pakistan with a fixed quantity of textiles as a whole, and as against that we are expected to be supplied with raw cotton in a particular quantity. It is up to Pakistan to indicate to what extent this export of textiles might be covered by the handloom stuff. As far as I am aware, Pakistan has not perhaps indicated that a portion of the textiles supplied should be covered by the handloom products. But even then having regard to the large accumulation of handloom stuff in the country, we have been considering the possibility of allowing the export of the handloom stuff irrespective of Pakistan agreeing to debiting this quantity against the overall limit fixed.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The decision has been taken that we allow for the time being free export of handloom cloth to all countries

other than Pakistan and watch and see how much is exported. So far as Pakistan is concerned, we have decided to allow fifty million yards of handloom cloth to be exported for the time being. That we expect will be debited to the total cloth earmarked for Pakistan.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** When was the decision taken?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It was taken about three days ago. I may explain that there being an overall shortage of cloth in the country, Government is reluctant to allow free export of handloom cloth outside India, but we have been repeatedly told that there are lots of handloom cloth in the country which are unwanted here. We have been asking the handloom industry that they should produce more handloom cloth usable in India so that we may not be forced to face a position in which India will be in short supply of handloom cloth and at the same time will be exporting cloth outside.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

### (b) WRITTEN ANSWER

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON INDO-PAKISTAN DISPUTE

**\*96. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that to solve the various problems causing friction between the Dominions of India and Pakistan, seven Committees were set up to examine the various issues and submit their reports to the Inter-Dominion Conference in December 1948 and if so, what were the Committees set up and what were their terms of reference?

(b) How many of the above Committees had their meetings since, and which of them have submitted their interim or final reports?

(c) What are the main recommendations of such of the Committees as have submitted their reports, and what actions have been taken by the Governments of the two Dominions to implement them?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar** (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) and (b). A statement showing the Committees set up by the Inter-Dominion Conference which met in Delhi in December, 1948 and their terms of reference is placed on the table of the House. These Committees were to submit their reports to the main Conference, and there was no question of their meeting subsequently.

(c) Subject to some slight modifications the reports of the Committees were incorporated, as annexure, in the Inter-Dominion Agreement reached at Delhi. A copy of the Agreement has been placed on the table of the House, today in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa's question No. 85. Both the Government of India and Pakistan are taking necessary action to implement it in so far as the two Governments are respectively concerned. Progress in the implementation of the Agreement by both parties is being reviewed at monthly Inter-Dominion Conferences at Minister level.

#### STATEMENT

*Committees set up by the Inter-Dominion Conference held at Delhi in December, 1948, and their terms of reference.*

1. **Political Committee.**—(i) To review the progress so far made in implementing the political clauses of the Calcutta Agreement and in particular to examine the complaints made by each Dominion in respect of (a) the press in the other Dominion, (b) treatment of minorities and the exodus of minorities from one Dominion to the other; and

(ii) To suggest measures to ensure the implementation of the Calcutta Agreement and to recommend such other steps as may be necessary to ensure that such complaints do not arise in future; and

(iii) To examine all causes (including economic causes though these need be considered only in a general way in the Committee) which have the effect of worsening Inter-Dominion relations or of causing the exodus of minorities on a considerable scale, and to make recommendations calculated to stem the exodus of minority communities, to encourage their return and generally to improve Inter-Dominion relations.

2. **Economic Committee.**—To examine how far the Calcutta, Karachi and other agreements arrived at between the two Dominions have been implemented and to suggest measures to ensure implementation of such agreements in future.

3. **Stores Committee.**—To review the progress made in respect of the existing agreements in regard to the division and supply of Railway, P. & T., Defence and other stores and suggest measures to ensure their full and early implementation. This would include assessment of financial arrangement.

4. **Evacuee Property Committee.**—To review the progress on the agreement regarding Evacuees Property reached on the 22nd July, 1948, at Lahore and to make recommendations as to the further action to be taken.

5. **Committee for border disputes between East Bengal and West Bengal, between East Bengal and Assam and between East Punjab and West Punjab.**—To discuss the border disputes and incidents on the East-West Bengal, East Bengal-Assam and East Bengal-Tripura borders and the boundary incidents on the East-West Punjab border and suggest the machinery necessary for: (a) settlement of disputes; (b) prevention of such incidents.

6. **Life Insurance Committee.**—To discuss difficulties of holders of life insurance policies in the other Dominion and to evolve measures to remove these difficulties and to safeguard the interest of the policy holders.

7. **Division of Museum articles (Central).**—To make recommendations as to the process of division to be made of Museum articles in accordance with the decision of the Partition Council and to ensure early implementation of the decisions.

8. **Bengal and Punjab Partition matters.**—To report on the progress in the settlement of financial and other matters arising from the partition of Punjab and Bengal; to settle such points of difference as may be found to exist, to advise suitable procedure for the expeditious settlement of the outstanding matters and report to the Conference thereon.

#### RECOGNITION OF INDONESIAN REPUBLIC AND PROTEST AGAINST DUTCH ACTION

**\*97. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic Dr. Soekarno had accepted the invitation to visit India;

(b) whether the Government of India recognise the Indonesian Republic;

(c) whether the Government of India made any protest against the recent Dutch action against Indonesian Republic in spite of the Renville Truce Agreement; and

(d) whether Government have received any reply from the Dutch Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) President Soekarno accepted an invitation to visit India last December. He was not able to come as he was arrested by the Dutch when they launched their attack on the Indonesian Republic on the 19th December.

(b) The Government of India have, in common with several Governments, given *de facto* recognition to the Republic of Indonesia.

(c) Yes. The Government of India's views have been frequently stated. The honourable member is no doubt aware of the Conference of 19 nations recently convened in New Delhi as well as of the debates in the Security Council in which the Indian Representative has repeatedly expressed the Government of India's anxiety to see an end of Dutch aggression and the speedy realisation of complete freedom by the Indonesian people.

(d) No.



## CONGRESS RESOLUTION RE FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

\*98. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the All India Congress Committee's observers about the recent municipal elections in French India;

(b) whether Government have drawn the attention of the French Government to the mal-practices pursued by the French authorities during the municipal elections;

(c) if so, what replies were received;

(d) whether Government have taken notice of the resolution passed at the Jaipur Congress Session on the Foreign Possessions in India; and

(e) if so, whether Government have drawn the attention of the concerned Foreign Governments to that resolution?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The French Embassy promised to send us a report after they had received full accounts of the Municipal elections. They have not done so yet and have been urgently reminded.

(d) The Government of India have taken notice of the resolution passed at the Jaipur Congress Session on Foreign Possessions in India, and are in full accord with the policy laid down therein. Government are of opinion that geographical, political, economic and defence reasons would naturally lead to a political union with India of such areas in India as are still under foreign control. Government are making every effort to bring about this change by peaceful methods and the friendly co-operation of the Governments concerned. Government also realise that during the long period of foreign control, administrative, cultural, educational and judicial systems have grown up in these areas, which are different from those prevailing in the rest of India, and any change-over must therefore take these factors into consideration and allow for a gradual adjustment with due regard to the wishes and way of life of the people of the areas concerned. The union of these areas with India need not involve any immediate merger in the neighbouring province or other unit of India. Arrangements for the association of these settlements with the Indian Union will, in conformity with our declared policy, be regulated according to the wishes of the people with whom there would be the fullest consultation.

(e) The Jaipur Congress Resolution has received a great deal of publicity in the press both in India and abroad. It has, therefore, not been thought necessary to invite the specific attention of the French and Portuguese Governments to this resolution.

## INDONESIAN REPUBLIC'S MEMBERSHIP OF E. C. A. F. E.

\*99. Prof. N. G. Ranga: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state why the Dutch Government's representatives walked out of the recent meeting of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East?

(b) What are the status and privileges of the Government of the Indonesian Republic after it has been admitted into the Conference—whether as a delegate or as an observer?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) The Dutch Government's representatives walked out of the meeting as a protest against the resolution of E.C.A.F.E. (Economic Commission for Asia and Far East) to admit the Republic of Indonesia as an Associate Member.

(b) The status and privileges of the Republic of Indonesia will be those accorded to an Associate Member of the Commission. Associate Members have the right to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as Commission or as Committee of the Whole. They are also eligible to be appointed as member of any Committee or other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and shall be eligible to hold office in such body.

## U.S.A.'S VIEWS RE "MASTER PLAN" BY E. C. A. F. E.

\*100. Prof. N. G. Ranga: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the "Master Plan" prepared by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East?

(b) Have the Government of the U.S.A. expressed any views about that plan?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) The term "Master Plan" is a misnomer, so far as the E.C.A.F.E. work is concerned. The Industrial Development Working Party set up by the Commission to report and make recommendations on industrial development of the region submitted a Report to the Commission embodying the plans proposed by the various Governments and merely aggregating the financial requirements of the various plans. A copy of the Report is placed on the table of the House for the honourable member's information.

(b) The American views, as stated by the United States of America's Delegate, Mr. Cowen, appear to be that financial aid for the plans of Asian countries must be decided by direct negotiations between borrower and lender whether the latter was the United States of America Government, or the World Bank. He gave no undertaking that his Government would advance funds for the proposed plans.

## EXCHANGE AND FUNDS FROM WORLD BANK FOR RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

\*101. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the World Bank for necessary exchange and funds for undertaking any or some or all the irrigation and flood control projects, such as Rampadsagar, Krishna-Pennar, Narmada and Tapi projects;

(b) if not, whether they propose to do so; and

(c) how much capital in all is needed for undertaking these projects and how much of it is expected to be raised abroad?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question whether external financial assistance will be required in connection with any particular project, will depend on the foreign exchange resources available to Government from time to time. If such resources are not adequate for carrying out any particular project or projects, Government will consider how best the resources can be obtained. A request for a loan from the International Bank will be one of the possible sources.

(c) From the estimates at present available, it is calculated that approximately Rs. 144 crores will be required up to 1951, if all the major projects are started before then. It is not possible to say at this stage, how much foreign exchange will be required, as this will depend on the altering supply position of capital equipment.

+ Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—  
Ed. of D.



## CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

\*102. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been watching the situation in China as the Civil War is developing;

(b) whether Government possess any information as to whether any proposals have been made by America, England and other countries for the settlement of that Civil War; and

(c) whether the Government of India were approached by any of the other Governments or the contending parties in China either to intercede or to help to achieve a settlement?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India are not aware of any such proposals.

(c) No.

## CENSUS AND REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

\*103. Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many refugees who have come from Pakistan have settled in States and how many in the Provinces?

(b) How many homes have Government opened solely to look after the refugee orphan children and young widows?

(c) What is the number of refugee camps in the Delhi area and where are they located?

(d) What is the strength of each camp and how many families are there in each camp?

(e) Is it a fact that no proper census has been taken or statistics kept in the Delhi camps as to the occupation (or occupations) which the head of each family was following previously, and, as to the alternative work which the head of a family (or any grown up member of a family) is now willing to take up or learn?

(f) Are Government aware that the refugees who were trained at some vocational training centres have not been able to find work for themselves and get no encouragement from Government to pursue the work they have learnt?

(g) Have Government made any arrangements in the camps, to supply raw materials to the refugee artisans, who know some craft?

(h) Is it a fact that rations have been stopped in certain camps and if so, for what reasons?

(i) Have Government started any industry of their own to absorb the trained and untrained refugee labour; if not, why not? If so, what is the nature of such industries?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) The honourable member probably wishes to know the number of refugees resettled in the Provinces and States. If so, it may be observed that it is difficult to indicate the exact number of refugees rehabilitated because not all are rehabilitated through the efforts of Provincial or State Governments. As regards the estimated figures the honourable member may kindly refer to my answer to part (c) of Starred Question No. 88 by Mr. R. K. Sidhva.

(b) Twenty-one homes have been opened by Government for children, widows and unattached women.

(c) Ten. All the camps are located in Delhi and New Delhi.

(d) A statement containing the requisite information is placed on the table of the House

(e) No.

(f) No.

(g) So far no raw materials have been supplied but as it has now been decided to convert camps into Work Centres, arrangements will be made for the supply of tools and raw materials.

(h) Yes, rations have been stopped to individuals, who had become self-supporting and also to such able bodied refugees as were offered but refused to work. No cases of stoppage of rations for reasons other than non-observance of camp rules have been reported to Government.

(i) It is the policy of the Government to resettle refugees from Pakistan in industries as expeditiously as possible, but for obvious reasons the Government cannot undertake any large industrial undertakings immediately. A number of cottage industries have, therefore, been started at various centres; and close liaison has been established with the Cottage Industries Board of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

A self-contained refugee colony, with its full complement of arts and crafts, has been established at Nilokheri—a place about 85 miles from Delhi—as an experimental measure.

## Statement showing number of refugees and families in each camp in Delhi

| Name of the camp  | Number of refugees | Number of families |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Kingsway          | 21,526             | 4,464              |
| Purana Qila       | 4,210              | 600                |
| Wavell Canteen    | 251                | 79                 |
| Kalkaji.          | 1,415              | 278                |
| Anand Parbat.     | 3,800              | 795                |
| Bela Road.        | 2,275              | 442                |
| Tis Hazari.       | 1,829              | 396                |
| Kotla Ferozeshah. | 1,383              | 277                |
| Safdarjung.       | 1,467              | 290                |
| Humayun's Tomb.   | 2,943              | 689                |

## CLOSING OF DELHI REFUGEE CAMPS

\*104. Dr. V. Subramaniam: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is the intention of Government to keep all the refugee camps in Delhi or to close them after sending the refugees outside the Delhi area? Is there any definite plan to close each camp within a specified period?

(b) Is it a fact that Government propose to build about 5,000 houses to settle the refugees in Delhi and if so, when will the work be finished and the allotment made?

(c) Is there any proposal to convert the barracks in the King's Way Camp, Edward Lines, into dwelling houses, and if so, when are the plans expected to be completed?

(d) Are Government aware that many families are willing to quit the camps and lead independent lives if Government can help them—

(i) by providing them with small shops to do their business;

(ii) by granting small plots of land to build houses at their own expense;

(iii) by purchasing the articles manufactured by them and giving them daily wages; and

(iv) by providing houses on rent?

(e) What are the arrangements made so far by Government in this respect?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Government have no intention of keeping refugee camps in Delhi indefinitely, the scheme for gradual discontinuance of free supply of rations to refugees residing in Delhi camps and for converting them into Works Centres where indigent refugees can earn their livelihood, has been finalised and is expected to be implemented very shortly.

(b) Government propose to build about 4,000 houses for refugees in Delhi. Out of these 2,332 houses have already been completed and 1,700 houses have been allotted. Apart from these 5,500 plots are being allotted to those who will construct their own houses.

(c) Yes, but the camp belongs to the Ministry of Defence and the question of formal transfer of the camp by the Defence Ministry to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation has already been taken up. But I may add for the information of the House that the existing economy of Delhi cannot absorb more than 2½ lakhs of refugees, and, therefore, rehabilitation facilities will be provided.

(d) Yes.

(e) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (b) of this question regarding provision of residential accommodation. In addition stall/shops numbering 3,194 have also been constructed by the various municipal committees and a number of them have been allotted to refugees living in the camps. Refugees inside and outside the camps have been given loans individually as well as through the co-operative societies to help them in permanent rehabilitation.

#### DIPLOMATIC POSTS CREATED AFTER 15TH AUGUST 1947

**\*105. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diplomatic posts created after the 15th August 1947; and

(b) how many of them have been filled by officials and how many by non-officials?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Eighty-four diplomatic posts have been created after 15th August, 1947.

(b) Distribution is as follows:

|              |     |    |
|--------------|-----|----|
| Official     | ... | 50 |
| Non-official | ... | 20 |
| Vacant       | ... | 14 |

#### FINANCIAL AID TO BURMA TO REVIVE PETROL INDUSTRY

**\*106. Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether India has supported Burma financially to revive her petrol industry and if so, to what extent?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No.

#### INDIAN LABOUR IN BURMA AFFECTED BY BURMA LAND NATIONALISATION BILL

**\*107. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Burma Land Nationalisation Bill has seriously affected Indian Labour in Burma?

(b) If so, what action has the Government of India taken to ease the condition of the Indian labourers there. If no action has been taken, what are the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) No, Sir. The Act affects the owners of land.

(b) The position of Indian agricultural labour in Burma is not expected to be affected to any great extent by the enforcement of the Land Nationalisation Act. The Government of Burma have assured the Government of India that in the distribution of land taken over by Government, no discrimination will be made against Indian agriculturists on grounds of nationality.

As the Act affects other Indian interests in Burma, the Government of India have repeatedly addressed the Government of Burma on the subject.

#### NON-MUSLIMS LEFT IN PAKISTAN AND EXPENDITURE ON REHABILITATION

**\*108. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the amount till now spent for the rehabilitation of refugees?

(b) When do Government expect to complete the rehabilitation work?

(c) What is the approximate number of Hindus and Sikhs still left in Pakistan, viz.

- (i) East Bengal;
- (ii) West Punjab;
- (iii) Sind; and
- (iv) The North West Frontier Province?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The total expenditure incurred on rehabilitation of refugees as compiled upto 30th November, 1948 is as below:

#### Rehabilitation—

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Expenditure on Schemes | Rs. 1.44 lakhs  |
| Loans.                 | Rs. 2.85 ..     |
| Total                  | Rs. 4.29 lakhs. |

(b) In our policy directive to Provincial and State Governments we have laid down that endeavours should be made to complete the schemes by 31st March, 1950 and it is hoped that they will work upto this programme.

(c) The approximate number of Hindus and Sikhs left in Pakistan is as under:

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) East Bengal  | About one Crore |
| (ii) West Punjab | 20,500          |
| (iii) Sind       | 2,50,000        |
| (iv) N.W.F.P.    | 4,000           |

#### NON-PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN EMBASSY IN PARIS IN U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION ON PALESTINE

**\*109. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, appearing in the issue of *The Statesman*, Delhi edition, dated 30th December, 1948, under the heading: "Indian Embassies in Europe", at page 6 column 3?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indian Embassy in Paris did not participate in the discussion of the important question of Palestine as alleged in the above statement and if so, why?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes. I have seen this and other statements on the subject. They specifically criticize the High Commissioner's office in London, and the Embassy in Paris, and I should like to answer them fully.

As regards India House, the charges are:

(i) that there are between 150 to 175 Britishers among whom are persons who left their jobs in India because they were not prepared to serve after August, 1947;

(ii) that the real purchasing Agent of the Government of India in England is a Britisher who at the same time is the Director of a Company bearing an Indian name. The names of three persons, Mr. Robert Cleminson, Mr. Potter and Mr. Ingham have been mentioned;

(iii) that very little is being done for our students, especially in providing facilities for practical training in factories in England and the Continent.

Each of these allegations is misleading or incorrect, and I shall deal with them *seriatim*. The High Commissioner's staff consists of more than 150 or 175 persons of British nationality. None, however, belongs to the category of officials who left their jobs in India because they were not prepared to serve after August, 1947. They are employees of the Government of India, most of whom have been in permanent service for relatively long periods. It was neither possible nor desirable to dismiss this personnel, merely on racial grounds, after the transfer of power in August, 1947. The policy of Government is to staff Missions and Embassies abroad with Indians. This is being done in London also. Since August, 1947 the number of Indians employed at India House has doubled.

There is no foundation for the charge that the Purchasing Agent of the Government of India in England is a person of British nationality. Purchases are made through the Director General of Stores, who is an Indian, and according to prescribed procedure which normally requires calling for tenders, orders are placed with those who offer the most advantageous terms and every precaution is taken to safeguard Government's interests. Mr. Cleminson has no business connection with India House. Mr. Ingham is a Consulting Engineer of high standing whose technical skill has been made use of from time to time in public interest; he also has no official connection with India House. Mr. Potter has supplied goods to India, but in conformity with the prescribed practice.

The allegations regarding neglect of students are also unfounded. Both Government scholars and private students receive every possible assistance. Arrangements are made to meet students on arrival and to provide temporary or permanent accommodations according to needs. 1,509 students were helped in this way between August, 1947 and January, 1949. Out of 1,250 students who made firm application for admission to various institutions between October, 1947 and September, 1948, 610 secured admission, apparently, in the institutions which they wished to enter; 200 others got admission into institutions other than those for which they had applied but of equal standing, 300 were rejected by the institutions concerned because of lack of qualifications, and 140 are on the waiting list. Dealing more particularly with applications for practical training, I may inform the House that out of 292 applicants during the calendar year, 1948, 112 have been placed where they wished to be. 60

have been offered alternative places, 59 are on the waiting list and 57 were found unqualified. I should like to add that students are the object of the High Commissioner's special solicitude and he gives much of his time to their care and welfare.

The statement that our Cypher in Paris is in Charge of a non-Indian is incorrect. The Cypher Assistant at this Embassy is an Indian national. The Indian Embassy in Paris has suffered from lack of staff as well as accommodation, and could function more efficiently. We are trying to improve it. Having started only a little over a year ago, it has not been possible, especially because of the lack of trained personnel, to attain in all our Missions abroad standard comparable to that of the longer established diplomatic services. But, as I have repeatedly stated, taking them as a whole, our diplomatic missions abroad are functioning well. I welcome legitimate criticism but sweeping condemnation of public servants who are trying to adjust themselves to new responsibilities with devotion to the country can only demoralise them and can be of no service to India.

(b) The Indian Embassy in Paris had nothing to do with the work of the United Nations General Assembly. The Indian Delegation to the General Assembly was responsible for the work and its members alone were entitled to speak on behalf of India in the Assembly or its Committees. Shri Saraf Chandra Bose's statement that no Indian voice was heard during the discussions on Palestine is incorrect. The Indian Delegation did, in fact, take part in the prolonged debates on this important question in the Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly and Mr. M. C. Setalvad spoke on behalf of the Delegation on the 1st December, 1948.

#### IMPORT OF NORWEGIAN BEER

\*110. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the newspapers of Delhi, dated the 13th December 1948, circulated by Reuter from Oslo regarding the despatch of a small experimental consignment of Pilsner beer to India; and

(b) whether Government propose to give certain details thereof *viz.*, of how hard currency was made available for this purpose and the quantum of tax levied on such import?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes.

(b) The question of making any hard currency available does not arise, as Norway is a soft currency country.

As regards the details of import duty leviable on beer, the Honourable Member's attention is invited to the rates shown against item No. 22 (2) of the Indian Customs Tariff Schedule (Twenty-Ninth Issue) a copy of which has been placed in the Library of the Legislature. These enhanced rates were brought into force under the provisions of Ordinance No. XXXIII of 1948 in pursuance of the anti-inflationary measures taken by Government.

#### HOUSES AND SHOPS FOR REFUGEES IN DELHI

\*111. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many refugees are accommodated in the houses recently constructed by Government?

(b) How many plots have been leased to the refugees, in the name of individuals, for construction of houses by themselves?

(c) How many co-operative societies have applied for plots to construct houses for refugees and to how many of them plots were granted and under what conditions?

(d) Are any refugees from East Bengal accommodated in the houses constructed by Government in Delhi and New Delhi and if so, how many?

(e) What is the number of houses built by refugees in Delhi and New Delhi without permission, on Improvement Trust or Municipal land?

(f) Have Government constructed any shops for the refugees in Delhi and New Delhi and if so what is the number of such shops?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena:** (a) Nearly 1,000 houses have so far been occupied by as many heads of families. The exact number of refugees occupants is, however, not known.

(b) There are approximately 5,000 plots for allotment to the refugees and the allotment work is in progress. Very few plots have, however, been released.

(c) No plots have been allotted to the co-operative societies so far, although some applications have been received. The plots are, at present, being allotted to individual refugees. The policy in regard to co-operative societies is under consideration and a decision will be announced shortly.

(d) Yes, two families.

(e) It is not possible to furnish accurate information. But it is believed that about 3,000 houses, including katcha huts and improvised structures, have been erected by the refugees without permission.

(f) Except in the proposed townships on the various sites where houses and plots are to be allotted to the refugees the Government have no plans to construct shops separately. A number of shops are under construction in the Delhi Northern Extension Area. The total number of shops and stalls so far constructed by the Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committees is 3,194.

#### HOUSES FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN DELHI

**\*112. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have commenced building houses in Delhi and New Delhi for Government servants of all categories, according to the Housing Schemes said to have been already sanctioned by Government; and

(b) if they have commenced the work, how many houses have been constructed so far, and what time will be required to complete the work according to the various schemes?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) No building has yet been completed. A statement is placed on the table of the House showing the particulars of the various projects now under construction.

*Statement showing the particulars of various projects under construction.*

| Sl. No. | Name of scheme                                              | Parts of schemes                                                                               | Probable date of completion |                               |                               | Progress of work upto 31st January 1949                                                                                                                                                                                             | Remarks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                                                             |                                                                                                | Building portion            | Internal services             | External services             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1       | 2                                                           | 3                                                                                              | 4                           | 5                             | 6                             | 7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1       | Construction of 200 Officer's flats, New Delhi              | (a) 28 Blocks of 112 flats on Cornwallis Road.<br>(b) 22 blocks of 88 flats on Golf Link Road. | 6-10-49<br>15-11-49         | 20-10-49<br>30-11-49          | 31-10-49<br>30-11-49          | Out of 200, work on 196 flats is in hand. 16 flats have reached the first floor level.                                                                                                                                              | (1) 80 flats on Golf Link Road started late due to extra time needed on the preparation of site. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport of timber.<br>(2) The quarters can be connected for sewage disposal when trunk sewer is completed. Tenders for trunk sewer have been called for and work likely to commence from 1st March 1949. Trunk sewer is likely to be completed by end of September 1949. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport. |
| 2       | Construction of 1,000 Clerks' quarters at Factory Road.     | (a) 334 quarters<br>(b) 376 quarters<br>(c) 240 quarters                                       | 1-7-49<br>31-5-49<br>5-9-49 | 15-7-49<br>15-6-49<br>20-9-49 | 15-7-49<br>15-7-49<br>20-9-49 | (a) Work on all the qrs. in progress. 60 qrs. have reached the first floor level.<br>(b) Work on all quarters 56 qrs. in progress. 56 qrs. have reached the first floor level.<br>(c) Excavation work has commenced in 64 quarters. | Same as for item 2 above.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 3       | Construction of 1,000 Peons' quarters at Kotla Mubarakshah. | 1,000 quarters                                                                                 | 31-5-49                     | 31-5-49                       | 30-6-49                       | Work on all quarters in progress. 168 quarters have reached the roof level (both storeys) and in addition 146 have reached first floor level.                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| 1 | 2                                                   | 3                                     | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7                                                                                     | 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 | Construction of 1,000 clerks' quarters at Timarpur. | (a) 336 quarters<br>(b) 664 quarters. | 8-6-49  | 23-6-49 | 30-6-49 | (a) Work is in progress on 332 quarters; 4 quarters have reached the 1st floor level. | For the remaining 664 quarters site is not yet available and the matter is under correspondence with the Chief Commissioner for Chandrawal site. Chandrawal site will take 512 quarters only. The rest 152 quarters will be taken after the dismantlement of old quarters at Timarpur and clearance of site. There has been a delay in the manufacture of doors and windows due to difficulties of transport of timber. |
| 5 | Construction of 250 Peons Quarters.                 | (a) 72 quarters<br>(b) 178 quarters.  | 15-4-49 | 15-4-49 | 15-4-49 | Work on 56 quarters in hand; 24 quarters have reached 1st floor level.                | The remaining 178 can be commenced only when old quarters at Timarpur are dismantled and site cleared for that purpose.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 6 | Construction of 661 quarters for W. C. staff.       | ....                                  | ..      | ..      | ..      | ....                                                                                  | Work on 100 quarters has just been commenced. For others tenders are being invited. The work is likely to be completed by end of 1949.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 7 | Construction of 36 Clerks' quarters, Karolbagh.     | ....                                  | ..      | ..      | ..      | ....                                                                                  | Site previously proposed for the quarters has been taken over by R. R. Ministry and as such this work could not be commenced.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

## ASSESSMENT OF VALUE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES OF REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN

\*113. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether a Joint Assessment Board, as agreed upon between the Dominions of India and Pakistan, has been set up for the assessment of value of immovable properties of refugees from Pakistan?

(b) What is the procedure adopted by the said Board in assessing the value of immovable properties?

(c) What is the value of the immovable properties assessed by the said Board so far, if it has commenced its work?

(d) When is the said Board expected to complete the work of assessment?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) A Joint Urban Assessment Board was proposed by the representatives of two Dominions at secretariat level in March, 1948. The functions of this Board were enlarged to include valuation of urban immovable property when the secretariat level proposals were considered at Ministerial level in July, 1948. The Pakistan Government resiled from this position and informed the Government of India at the Inter-Dominion Conference of December, 1948 that they could not agree to the setting up of such an elaborate organization. No Joint Urban Assessment Boards have, therefore, been set up.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

## CONSTRUCTION OF CINEMA HOUSES IN DELHI PROVINCE

\*114. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the number of persons who had applied for licence for constructing buildings for cinema shows in Centrally Administered Areas since August 1947?

(b) How many such licences have been issued?

(c) Have Government issued orders to cancel the licences already issued and if so, how many?

(d) Do Government propose to allow the cinema houses which are under construction to be completed?

(e) What do Government propose to do in the case of persons who have got licences for constructing cinema houses and have not started the construction thereof but have placed orders and paid advance for getting machinery and building material for that purpose?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) to (e). The information required by the honourable Member is being collected from all Chief Commissioners and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

I may add for the information of the honourable Member that in pursuance of a statement made by the Honourable the Prime Minister last year, that during the present scarcity of building materials, Government were averse to the construction of non-essential building, e.g., cinema houses, Chief Commissioners and Provincial Governments were requested to follow this policy as far as possible.

## REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

\*115. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many refugees are being accommodated in camps at present and what is the location of and the number of refugees accommodated in each camp?

(b) How many refugees have been rehabilitated permanently up to this time?

(c). How many houses and shops have been built for this purpose, and how much accommodation provided by the evacuees property has been utilized?

(d) What are the plans of Government to rehabilitate the remaining refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Roughly eight lakhs. As regards population and location of various camps a statement is placed on the table of the House.

(b) It is difficult to indicate the exact number of refugees rehabilitated; but it may roughly be taken at 30 lakhs.

(c) In Delhi, 2,912 houses and 3,051 stalls have been constructed and allotted to refugees. 450 more houses and 120 shops in New Delhi Northern Extension Area are to be built. About 5,500 plots will be allotted to those who can build their own houses.

Information about the houses and stalls built by the Provincial and State Governments is being collected and will be laid on the table at an early date.

(d) The Government of India have addressed all the Provincial and State Governments to make expeditious arrangements for the rehabilitation of refugees, especially their housing. The Provinces and States have been asked to make arrangements on the basis of a house or a plot per refugee family (average unit of six members per family) and March, 1950 has been fixed as the target for the completion of these schemes.

Some Provinces and States have already forwarded their schemes and these schemes have been discussed with the representatives of the Provinces and States concerned and the requisite assistance in finance as well as building materials given. A list showing the schemes so far sanctioned for Provinces schemes from the remaining Provinces and States are awaited and will be considered in due course.

*Statement showing total population in refugee camps in the various Provinces and States and Centrally Administered Camps*

| Name of Province.                                   | Total Population. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (1)                                                 | (2)               |
| East Punjab . . . . .                               | 1,40,337          |
| C. P. and Berar . . . . .                           | 50,973            |
| Madras . . . . .                                    | 3,395             |
| U. P. . . . .                                       | 46,657            |
| Bihar . . . . .                                     | 3,953             |
| West Bengal . . . . .                               | 63,700            |
| Bombay . . . . .                                    | 1,68,213          |
| Delhi Camps (Centrally Administered) . . . . .      | 11,183            |
| Jammu Camps (Centrally Administered) . . . . .      | 44,474            |
| Chakrata Camps (Centrally Administered) . . . . .   | 26,900            |
| Deoli (Ajmer) (Centrally Administered) . . . . .    | 2,900             |
| Matsya Union holding Camps, Alwar (C. A.) . . . . . | 9,320             |
| Datia (Centrally Administered) . . . . .            | 773               |
| Marwar J. (Centrally Administered) . . . . .        | 4,918             |
| Marwar Pali (Centrally Administered) . . . . .      | 4,523             |
| Saurashtra Union . . . . .                          | 4,028             |
| Himachal Pradesh . . . . .                          | 25,600            |
|                                                     | 919               |

| (1)                                                              | (2)      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Baroda State . . . . .                                           | 11,246   |
| Jaipur State . . . . .                                           | 20,003   |
| Madhyabharat Union . . . . .                                     | 3,040    |
| Bharatpur State . . . . .                                        | 549      |
| Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .                                        | 5,604    |
| Patiala and E. P. States . . . . .                               | 1,335    |
| Junagadh States . . . . .                                        | 8,312    |
| Bikaner States . . . . .                                         | 9,253    |
| Rajasthan (United States) . . . . .                              | 10,593   |
| Ujain State . . . . .                                            | 596      |
| Lunavada State . . . . .                                         | 65       |
| Total . . . . .                                                  | 7,99,247 |
| (1) Refugee population in provincial Camps . . . . .             | 6,04,291 |
| (2) Refugee population in Centrally Administered Camps . . . . . | 97,841   |
| (3) Refugee population in State camps . . . . .                  | 97,115   |
| Total . . . . .                                                  | 7,99,247 |

*List of all refugee Camps in various Provinces, States and the Centrally Administered Camps.*

| Province or State.    | Name of Camp.                            | Population. | Date.             |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| EAST PUNJAB . . . . . | District Gurdaspur.—                     |             |                   |
|                       | Batala Camp . . . . .                    | 6,217       | 31st October 1948 |
|                       | Sewa Sadan (Batala) . . . . .            | 160         | Ditto.            |
|                       | Transit Camp (Dinanagar) . . . . .       | 3,203       | Ditto.            |
|                       | District Ferozepur.—                     |             |                   |
|                       | Patel Nagar (Ferozepur) . . . . .        | 5,334       | Ditto.            |
|                       | Muktsar . . . . .                        | 7,000       | Ditto.            |
|                       | Moga . . . . .                           | 5,933       | Ditto.            |
|                       | Malout . . . . .                         | 9,000       | Ditto.            |
|                       | District Hoshiarpur.—                    |             |                   |
|                       | Ram Colony . . . . .                     | 3,461       | Ditto.            |
|                       | Widows Rationed Section . . . . .        | 318         | Ditto.            |
|                       | District Ludhiana.—                      |             |                   |
|                       | Infirm and Aged refugees home, . . . . . | 312         | Ditto.            |
|                       | Jawaharnagar . . . . .                   |             |                   |
|                       | Jawaharnagar . . . . .                   | 9,176       | Ditto.            |
|                       | District Jullunder.—                     |             |                   |
|                       | Gandhi Nagar Camp . . . . .              | 12,456      | Ditto.            |
|                       | Bhargava Camp . . . . .                  | 4,529       | Ditto.            |
|                       | Gandhi Vanita Asharam . . . . .          | 237         | Ditto.            |
|                       | Sewa Sadan . . . . .                     | 199         | Ditto.            |
|                       | District Ambala.—                        |             |                   |
|                       | Gandhi Nagar . . . . .                   | 4,810       | Ditto.            |
|                       | Baldev Nagar . . . . .                   | 9,734       | Ditto.            |
|                       | Mubarakpur . . . . .                     | 5,617       | Ditto.            |
|                       | District Rohtak.—                        |             |                   |
|                       | Gandhi Camp . . . . .                    | 22,505      | Ditto.            |
|                       | Sonipat . . . . .                        | 2,541       | Ditto.            |
|                       | District Hissar.—                        |             |                   |
|                       | Hissar . . . . .                         | 11,892      | Ditto.            |
| Total . . . . .       |                                          | 1,24,675    |                   |

| 1  | 2                                           | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4                                          |
|----|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 14 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands.                | Whole Area                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Statutory Rationing.                       |
|    | Total: (For Provinces and Administrations). | 320 Towns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                            |
| 1  | Mysore                                      | (1) Bangalore city (including Bangalore civil Station), (2) Mysore city, (3) Kolar Gold fields and (4) Davangere.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Statutory Rationing.                       |
| 2  | Travancore                                  | (1) Trivandrum, (2) Nagercoil, (3) Quilon, (4) Alleppey and (5) Kottayam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Whole State is under Statutory Rationing   |
| 3  | Cochin                                      | Whole State                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Statutory Rationing.                       |
| 4  | Baroda                                      | (1) Baroda city*, (2) Dabhoi, (3) Waghoria, (4) Savli, (5) Padra, (6) Sankheda (7) Bahadarpur, (8) Karjan, (9) Sinor, (10) Bhadram, (11) Petlad, (12) Vaso, (13) Kalol, (14) Dehgam, (15) Antarsumba, (16) Mehsana, (17) Visnagar, (18) Vadnagar, (19) Kherabi, (20) Vijapur, (21) Sidhpur, (22) Unjha, (23) Patan, (24) Chanasma, (25) Gajharina, (26) Dhinoj, (27) Harij, (28) Kadi (29) Valam, (30) Navsari, (31) Billimoria, (32) Gandevi, (33) Kathor, (34) Vyara, (35) Amreli, (36) Damnagar, (37) Dhari, (38) Kodinar, (39) Khambha, (40) Ratanpur. | Statutory Rationing.                       |
| 5  | Rampur                                      | Rampur                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Others—Distribution through Relief Shops.  |
| 6  | Sirohi                                      | (1) Sirohi, (2) Sheoganj, (3) Abu Road (4) Mt. Abu (5) Kalandari.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Relief Shops.                              |
| 17 | Kolhapur                                    | Kolhapur 52 towns                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Statutory Rationing.                       |
| 8  | Jaipur                                      | (1) Jaipur city, (2) Sikar, (3) Fetehpur, (4) Lachmangarh, (5) Chirawa, (6) Jhunjhunu, (7) Nawalgarh, (8) Surajgarh (9) Neemka Thana, (10) Reengus and (11) Sambhar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 52 towns under Relief Quota Shops.         |
| 9  | Jodhpur                                     | (1) Jodhpur city, (2) Balotra, (3) Barmer (4) Didwana, (5) Ladnuni, (6) Kuchaman, (7) Mokrana, (8) Nagaur, (9) Pali, (10) Pipar city, (11) Phalodi, (12) Sadari, (13) Sojat city, (14) Bali, (15) Bilara, (16) Desuri, (17) Jeteran, (18) Jalore, (19) Jaswantpura, (20) Merta, (21) Nawa, (22) Pachpadra, (23) Pabarsar, (24) Sanchoore, (25) Sheo, (26) Shergarh, (27) Sojat and (28) Jeewan                                                                                                                                                             | All non-Statutory Rationing.               |
| 10 | Bikaner                                     | (1) Bikaner (including Gangashar and Bhinasar), (2) Churu, (3) Ratangarh (4) Sujangarh, (5) Sardarshahar, (6) Rajgarh, (7) Tarangar, (8) Nohar, (9) Bhadra, (10) Suratgarh, (11) Napasar (12) Deshnoke, (13) Nokha (14) Rajal-desar, (15) Bidasar, (16) Ratannagar, (17) Dungargarh, (18) Talchhapar, (19) Anupgarh (20) Sri Bujaynagar, (21) Sadulgarh.                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1—Statutory.                               |
| 11 | Rajasthan Union.                            | 1) Udaipur, (2) Kotah, (3) Dangarpur, (4) Banswara, (5) Jhalawar, (6) Baran, (7) Kishangarh, (8) Ramganj Mandi, (9) Bhawani Mandi (10) Sironj, (11) Bhilwara, (12) Nathdwara, (13) Bundi and (14) Salumber.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Others—Controlled Distribution.            |
|    |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Non-Statutory and Controlled Distribution. |

| 1  | 2                                                | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 4                                  |
|----|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 12 | Hyderabad (Dn.)                                  | (1) Hyderabad city, (2) Secunderabad, (3) Warangal, (4) Kothagudem, (5) Khammam (6) Bellampally, (7) Sasti and (8) Atrafe-Belde.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | All-Statutory                      |
| 13 | Madhya-Bharat                                    | (1) Indore city, (2) Dewas, (3) Rajgarh, (4) Barwani, (5) Ratlam; (6) Sitamau, (7) Jaora; (8) Khargoni, (9) Burwaha, (10) Samawad, (11) Mehidpur; (12) Tarana (13) Garoth, (14) Bhanpura (15) Rampura, (16) Zirapur (17) Khilchipur (18) Narsingarh, (19) Guna, (20) Sheopuri, (21) Morena (22) Bhind, (23) Shergpur, (24) Bhilsa, (25) Basoda, (26) Kurwai, (27) Mandleshwar, (28) Maheshwar, (29) Mannod, (30) Khategron, (31) Sarlarpur, (32) Mandsaur, (33) Khachrod, (34) Baranagar, (35) Neomuch, (36) Shajapur, (37) Shujalpur, (38) Sarangpur, (39) Biora (40) Piploda, and (41) Chanchora. | 1—Statutory.                       |
| 14 | Bhopal                                           | (1) Bhopal and (2) Sehore                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Others—Relief Shops.               |
| 15 | Vindhya Pradesh                                  | (1) Satna and (2) Rewa                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Distribution through Relief Shops. |
| 16 | Matsya Union                                     | (1) Alwar, (2) Bhartpur, (3) Deeg, (4) Bayana, (5) Dholpur, (6) Behror and (7) Barrod.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Controlled Distribution.           |
| 17 | Patiala and East Punjab States Union.            | (1) Patiala, (2) Kapurthala, (3) Phagwara (4) Sultanpur, (5) Narnaul, (6) Mohindergarh, (7) Dadri, (8) Bawal, (9) Kalsia (10) Kandaghat and (11) Dharampur.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Controlled Distribution.           |
| 18 | Kashmir                                          | (1) Srinagar and (2) Jammu                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Relief Quota Shops.                |
| 19 | Tehri Garhwal                                    | (1) Tehri, (2) Narendranagar, (3) Deoprayag, (4) Kirtinagar and (5) Munikirti.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Non-Statutory.                     |
| 20 | United State of Saurashtra (including Junagadh). | 37 towns (Names not available)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Controlled Distribution.           |
|    | Total for States                                 | 298 towns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Distribution through Relief Shops. |
|    | Grand Total for Provinces/States.                | 618 towns.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                    |



| 1                                     | 2               | 3        | 4               |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| <b>EAST PUNJAB.—contd.</b>            |                 |          |                 |
|                                       | Brought forward | 1,24,675 |                 |
| <i>District Gurgaon.—</i>             |                 |          |                 |
| Gurgaon                               |                 | 9,725    | 31st Oct. 1948. |
| Rewari                                |                 | 936      | Ditto.          |
| Palwal                                |                 | 8,136    | Ditto.          |
| Faridabad                             |                 | 1,355    | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Karnal.—</i>              |                 |          |                 |
| Karnal                                |                 | 5,745    | Ditto.          |
| Kurukshetra                           |                 | 89,665   | Ditto.          |
|                                       | Total           | 2,40,237 |                 |
| <b>C. P. AND BERAR</b>                |                 |          |                 |
| <i>District Jubbulpore.—</i>          |                 |          |                 |
| Mehgaon                               |                 | 12,853   | Ditto.          |
| Katni                                 |                 | 24,845   | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Bhandara.—</i>            |                 |          |                 |
| Birsi                                 |                 | 4,968    | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Raipur.—</i>              |                 |          |                 |
| Mana                                  |                 | 7,520    | Ditto.          |
| Tilda                                 |                 | 3,835    | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Bilaspur.—</i>            |                 |          |                 |
| Chakrabhatta                          |                 | 6,932    | Ditto.          |
|                                       | Total           | 60,953   |                 |
| <b>MADRAS</b>                         |                 |          |                 |
| Luteral Gardens Camp                  |                 | 379      | Ditto.          |
| Jamalia Hostel Camp                   |                 | 360      | Ditto.          |
| Malayan Emigration Camp, Avadi        |                 | 2,649    | Ditto.          |
| Kajamali Camp Truchi Repalli          |                 | 7        | Ditto.          |
|                                       | Total           | 3,395    |                 |
| <b>UNITED PROVINCES</b>               |                 |          |                 |
| <i>District Dehradun.—</i>            |                 |          |                 |
| Prem Nagar                            |                 | 11,497   | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Saharanpur.—</i>          |                 |          |                 |
| Ranipur                               |                 | 1,891    | Ditto.          |
| Ramnagar                              |                 | 1,351    | Ditto.          |
| Exhibition Ground Camp                |                 | 3,530    | Ditto.          |
| Dhandera                              |                 | 4,447    | Ditto.          |
|                                       | Total           | 22,616   |                 |
| <i>District Muzaffarnagar.—</i>       |                 |          |                 |
| Exhibition Ground Camp, Muzaffarnagar |                 | 1,500    | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Meerut.—</i>              |                 |          |                 |
| Garmukteswar                          |                 | 400      | Ditto.          |
| Nauchandhi Camp                       |                 | 1,125    | Ditto.          |
| Collector Ganj Camp                   |                 | 698      | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Cawnpore.—</i>            |                 |          |                 |
| Parampurwa                            |                 | 7,850    | Ditto.          |
| Gutayya                               |                 | Nil.     | Ditto.          |

**UNITED PROVINCES—  
contd.**

| 1                             | 2               | 3      | 4               |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
|                               | Brought forward |        |                 |
| <i>District Allahabad.—</i>   |                 |        |                 |
| Phahpamau                     |                 | 1,228  | 31st Oct. 1948. |
| Jhusi                         |                 | 46     | Ditto.          |
| Darbhanga Castle              |                 | 74     | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Benares.—</i>     |                 |        |                 |
| Lohta                         |                 | 4,739  | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Mirzapur.—</i>    |                 |        |                 |
| Chunar Fort                   |                 | 4,039  | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Gorakhpur.—</i>   |                 |        |                 |
| Kusmi                         |                 | 294    | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Lucknow.—</i>     |                 |        |                 |
| Talkatora                     |                 | 695    | Ditto.          |
| Yusuf Manzil                  |                 | 199    | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Faizabad.—</i>    |                 |        |                 |
| Military Dairy Camp, Faizabad |                 | 1,049  | Ditto.          |
|                               | Total           | 46,652 |                 |
| <b>BIHAR</b>                  |                 |        |                 |
| <i>District Jamshedpur.—</i>  |                 |        |                 |
| Bara                          |                 | 1,603  | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Patna.—</i>       |                 |        |                 |
| Phulwari                      |                 | 1,792  | Ditto.          |
| Ranchi                        |                 | 563    | Ditto.          |
|                               | Total           | 3,958  |                 |
| <b>WEST BENGAL</b>            |                 |        |                 |
| <i>District Calcutta.—</i>    |                 |        |                 |
| Bahirsura Road Camp           |                 | 998    | Ditto.          |
| 55, Harish Chatterjee St.     |                 | 78     | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Burdwan.—</i>     |                 |        |                 |
| Nawabnagar                    |                 | 4,109  | Ditto.          |
| Salkuni                       |                 | 1,259  | Ditto.          |
| Kashipur                      |                 | 2,828  | Ditto.          |
| Oregram                       |                 | 329    | Ditto.          |
| Ramchandrapur                 |                 | 196    | Ditto.          |
| Jamboni                       |                 | 147    | Ditto.          |
| Mahiata                       |                 | 313    | Ditto.          |
| Gopalpur                      |                 | 3,282  | Ditto.          |
| Bogra                         |                 | 1,503  | Ditto.          |
| Khandra                       |                 | 2,194  | Ditto.          |
| Lawdaha                       |                 | 387    | Ditto.          |
| Jowalbhanga                   |                 | 1,001  | Ditto.          |
| Pandaveswar                   |                 | 299    | Ditto.          |
| Bijayanagar                   |                 | 880    | Ditto.          |
| Nindanga                      |                 | 468    | Ditto.          |
| Kendulia                      |                 | 2,801  | Ditto.          |
| Chanda                        |                 | 517    | Ditto.          |
| Ratibati                      |                 | 1,120  | Ditto.          |
| Moiria                        |                 | 2,582  | Ditto.          |
| <i>District Bankura.—</i>     |                 |        |                 |
| Basudeb Pur                   |                 | 3,966  | Ditto.          |

| 1                                   | 2        | 3 | 4               |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------|
| Brought forward                     |          |   |                 |
| WEST BENGAL—contd.                  |          |   |                 |
| District Midnapore.—                |          |   | 31st Oct. 1948. |
| Digri . . . . .                     | 1,283    |   | Ditto.          |
| Salboni . . . . .                   | 4,821    |   | Ditto.          |
| Salwa . . . . .                     | 3,120    |   | Ditto.          |
| District Howrah.—                   |          |   | Ditto.          |
| 65 Rest Camp . . . . .              | 625      |   | Ditto.          |
| Belur C. D. Home . . . . .          | 208      |   | Ditto.          |
| Andul Road Camp . . . . .           | 658      |   | Ditto.          |
| Munshirhat Destitute home . . . . . | 31       |   | Ditto.          |
| District Hooghly.—                  |          |   | Ditto.          |
| Bhadrakali Camp . . . . .           | 1,305    |   | Ditto.          |
| 24 Parganas.—                       |          |   | Ditto.          |
| Santoshpur Camp . . . . .           | 736      |   | Ditto.          |
| Chandmari Camp . . . . .            | 7,600    |   | Ditto.          |
| Goshala Camp . . . . .              | 1,125    |   | Ditto.          |
| Halishar Camp . . . . .             | 1,271    |   | Ditto.          |
| Bongaon Transit Camp . . . . .      | 353      |   | Ditto.          |
| Patabhuka . . . . .                 | 89       |   | Ditto.          |
| Lakhikantapur Camp . . . . .        | 228      |   | Ditto.          |
| Baigachi Camp . . . . .             | 2,66     |   | Ditto.          |
| Sonarpur . . . . .                  | 80       |   | Ditto.          |
| Canning . . . . .                   | 180      |   | Ditto.          |
| District Nadia.—                    |          |   | Ditto.          |
| Dhubulia . . . . .                  | 5,487    |   | Ditto.          |
| Chinese Mission Camp . . . . .      | 361      |   | Ditto.          |
| Amghata Camp . . . . .              | 200      |   | Ditto.          |
| District Murshidabad.—              |          |   | Ditto.          |
| Balarampur Camp . . . . .           | 1,240    |   | Ditto.          |
| Mankara Camp . . . . .              | 3,000    |   | Ditto.          |
| District Jalpaiguri.—               |          |   | Ditto.          |
| Batiagela Camp . . . . .            | 425      |   | Ditto.          |
| Belacoba Pallimangal Camp . . . . . | 150      |   | Ditto.          |
| Pandapara Camp . . . . .            | 70       |   | Ditto.          |
| New Assam Building Camp . . . . .   | 45       |   | Ditto.          |
| Katalguri Camp . . . . .            | 17       |   | Ditto.          |
| Fatapukri Camp . . . . .            | 250      |   | Ditto.          |
| Tisthaghat Camp . . . . .           | 65       |   | Ditto.          |
| Gatipetgola Camp . . . . .          | 36       |   | Ditto.          |
| Pilkhana Camp . . . . .             | 125      |   | Ditto.          |
| New Hat Camp Alipur Duar . . . . .  | 134      |   | Ditto.          |
| Total . . . . .                     | 69,700   |   |                 |
| BOMBAY—                             |          |   |                 |
| Ahmedabad . . . . .                 | 8,000    |   | 23rd Oct. 1948. |
| Sabarmati . . . . .                 |          |   |                 |
| H. M. I. S. Akbar . . . . .         | 12,415   |   | 30th Oct. 1948. |
| Kalyan . . . . .                    | 75,045   |   | 30th Oct. 1948. |
| Lake Bealo . . . . .                | 11,800   |   | 23rd Oct. 1948. |
| Mullund . . . . .                   | 1,188    |   | 30th Oct. 1948. |
| Pimpri . . . . .                    | 7,800    |   | 23rd Oct. 1948. |
| Jawahar . . . . .                   | 8,633    |   | 30th Oct. 1948. |
| Total . . . . .                     | 1,25,381 |   |                 |

| 1                                           | 2        | 3 | 4                   |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|---|---------------------|
| Brought forward . . . . .                   |          |   |                     |
| 1,25,381                                    |          |   |                     |
| BOMBAY—contd. . . . .                       |          |   |                     |
| District Bombay—                            |          |   |                     |
| Chambur . . . . .                           | 10,289   |   | 23rd Oct. 1948.     |
| Kurla . . . . .                             | 894      |   | Ditto.              |
| Pawai . . . . .                             | 1,570    |   | Ditto.              |
| Virar . . . . .                             | 560      |   | Ditto.              |
| South Deolali . . . . .                     | 24,000   |   | Ditto.              |
| Uruli . . . . .                             | 961      |   | Ditto.              |
| Viapur . . . . .                            | 9,241    |   | Ditto.              |
| Bombay Docks . . . . .                      | 4,500    |   | Ditto.              |
| Mashrul . . . . .                           | 2,000    |   | Ditto.              |
| Total . . . . .                             | 1,79,396 |   |                     |
| CENTRALLY ADMINIS-<br>TERED CAMPS.          |          |   |                     |
| Delhi Camps . . . . .                       | 44,474   |   | 8th Nov. 1948.      |
| Jammu Camps . . . . .                       | 26,930   |   | 9th Nov. 1948.      |
| Chakrata Camps . . . . .                    | 2,900    |   | 14th Oct. 1948.     |
| Deoli (Ajmer) . . . . .                     | 9,320    |   | 30th Oct. 1948.     |
| Matsya Union holding Camps Alwar . . . . .  | 778      |   | 27th Oct. 1948.     |
| Datia . . . . .                             | 4,918    |   | 23rd Oct. 1948.     |
| Marwar Pali . . . . .                       | 4,028    |   | 14th Nov. 1948.     |
| Marwar Jun. . . . .                         | 4,523    |   | 15th November 1948. |
| SAURASHTRA—                                 |          |   |                     |
| Bantwa . . . . .                            | 15,000   |   | 31st Oct. 1948.     |
| Jam Nagar . . . . .                         | 5,000    |   | Ditto.              |
| Bhav Nagar . . . . .                        | 4,000    |   | Ditto.              |
| Palitana . . . . .                          | 1,600    |   | Ditto.              |
| Total . . . . .                             | 25,600   |   |                     |
| BARODA (STATE) . . . . .                    |          |   |                     |
| District Baroda—                            |          |   |                     |
| Outram Camp . . . . .                       | 2,698    |   | Ditto.              |
| Harni Camp . . . . .                        | 3,970    |   | Ditto.              |
| Magan Bhuvan and Bacharajee Camps . . . . . | 176      |   | Ditto.              |
| Dabhoi . . . . .                            | 928      |   | Ditto.              |
| Sankheda . . . . .                          | 80       |   | Ditto.              |
| Patlad . . . . .                            | 83       |   | Ditto.              |
| District Mehsana.—                          |          |   |                     |
| Sidhpur . . . . .                           | 1,548    |   | Ditto.              |
| District Navasari.—                         |          |   |                     |
| Navasari Refugee Camp . . . . .             | 913      |   | Ditto.              |
| Billimora Camp . . . . .                    | 724      |   | Ditto.              |
| Vyara . . . . .                             | 78       |   | Ditto.              |
| District Okhamandal—                        |          |   |                     |
| Okha Port . . . . .                         | 18       |   | Ditto.              |
| Total . . . . .                             | 11,246   |   |                     |
| JAIPUR STATE—                               |          |   |                     |
| Durgapur Camp . . . . .                     | 17,273   |   | Ditto.              |
| City Camp . . . . .                         | 2,730    |   | Ditto.              |
| Total . . . . .                             | 20,003   |   |                     |

| 1                          | 2                                   | 3      | 4                |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------|
|                            | Brought forward                     | 20,003 |                  |
| MADHYABHARAT UNION         | Manpur                              | 3,040  | 31st Oct. 1948.  |
| BHARATPUR STATE            | Deog                                | 549    | Ditto.           |
| VINDHYA PRADESH            | Satna Camp                          | 5,604  | Ditto.           |
| PATIALA AND E. P. STATES   | Dukhnwaran                          | 1,158  | Ditto.           |
|                            | Dera Baba Jasa Singh                | 179    | Ditto.           |
|                            | Total                               | 1,335  |                  |
| JUNAGADH STATE             | Kutiyana Camp                       | 8,312  | 31st Oct. 1948.  |
| HEMACHAL PRADESH           | Chomba Camp                         | 919    | 30th Sept. 1948. |
| BIKANER STATE              | Sri Dungargarh                      | 1,226  | 31st Oct. 1948.  |
|                            | Ratangarh                           | 2,684  | Ditto.           |
|                            | Sardar Shahr                        | 713    | Ditto.           |
|                            | Sujangarh                           | 1,222  | Ditto.           |
|                            | Ghuru                               | 2,181  | Ditto.           |
|                            | Bhadra                              | 461    | Ditto.           |
|                            | Nohar                               | 726    | Ditto.           |
|                            | Total                               | 9,253  |                  |
| UJJAIN                     | Ujjain (Names of camps not known)   | 596    | 31st July 1948.  |
| LUNAWADA STATE             | Lunawada (Names of camps not known) | 65     | Ditto.           |
| RAJASTHAN (UNITED STATES). | Udaipur                             | 1,926  | 31st Oct. 1948.  |
|                            | Chittorgarh                         | 1,618  | Ditto.           |
|                            | Nathdwara                           | 1,250  | Ditto.           |
|                            | Kotah                               | 5,639  | Ditto.           |
|                            | Bundi                               | 160    | Ditto.           |
|                            | Total                               | 10,593 |                  |

*Schemes already examined.*

| Serial No. | Name of Schemes                    | Number of houses or plots | Refugee Quota |
|------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|            | <i>In Delhi</i>                    | ...                       | 2.5 Lakhs.    |
| 1.         | New Delhi, Northern Extension Area | 2,407                     |               |
| 2.         | Shadipur                           | 3,349                     |               |
| 3.         | Nizamuddin                         | 230                       |               |
| 4.         | Nizamuddin Extn.                   | 361                       |               |
| 5.         | Malkaganj                          | 249                       |               |
| 6.         | Jangpura                           | 665                       |               |
| 7.         | Frozen plots of D. I. T.           | 357 Plots.                |               |
| 8.         | Kingsway Camp                      | 293                       |               |
| 9.         | Harijen Quarters                   | 500                       |               |
| 10.        | Kalkaji Extn.                      | ....                      | Not known.    |
| 11.        | Sheikh Serai                       | ....                      | Not known.    |

| 1   | 2                                       | 3    | 4           |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|------|-------------|
|     | <i>Provincial schemes.</i>              |      |             |
| 1.  | Ajmer                                   | ...  | 20,000      |
| 2.  | Central Provinces                       | ...  | 3,00,000    |
| 3.  | Jaipur                                  | ...  | 1,00,000    |
| 4.  | Jodhpur                                 | ...  | 20,000      |
| 5.  | Madhyabharat                            | ...  | 2,00,000    |
| 6.  | Matsya                                  | ...  | 1,00,000    |
| 7.  | Rajasthan                               | ...  | 1,00,000    |
| 8.  | United Provinces                        | ...  | 4,00,000    |
| 9.  | Bombay                                  | ...  | 5,00,000    |
| 10. | East Punjab & East Punjab States Union. | ...  | 13,00,000   |
|     | <i>Schemes not received.</i>            |      |             |
| 1.  | Assam                                   | .... | 2.5 Lakhs.  |
| 2.  | Bikaner                                 | .... | 0.5 Lakhs.  |
| 3.  | Orissa                                  | .... | 0.25 Lakhs. |
| 4.  | Saurashtra                              | .... | 1.0 Lakhs.  |
| 5.  | Vindhya Pradesh                         | .... | 0.5 Lakhs.  |
| 6.  | Bihar                                   | .... | 0.85 Lakhs. |

DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

\*116. **Shri Jadubans Sahay:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to set up an Atomic Commission?

(b) What concrete steps do the Government of India propose to adopt for the rapid development of atomic energy in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) The Government of India have set up an Atomic Energy Commission.

(b) The Atomic Energy Commission is: (i) surveying India for the location of useful minerals that may be required in connection with atomic energy; (ii) promoting research in India on atomic energy and subsidising such research in existing institutions and universities; and (iii) taking steps to increase the teaching and research facilities in nuclear physics and chemistry in Indian universities.

MEASURES FOR ABOLITION OF *Begar*

\*117. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 500 asked on the 25th August, 1948, regarding legislation to abolish *begar* and state whether the report of the officer on Special Duty referred to therein has now been received?

(b) If so, do Government propose to place a copy of the same on the table of the House?

(c) What action have Government taken or what action do they propose to take on it?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) and (b). The report of the Officer on Special Duty is not yet ready. It is expected to be ready by the end of April.

(c) Government will decide the course of action to be taken after receipt of the report.

# RESERVATION OF REFUGEES TOWNSHIP FOR REFUGEE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN DELHI

**\*118. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation please refer to the answer to part (b) of Starred Question No. 1302 asked on the 7th April 1948 and state whether any decision has since been arrived at regarding the reservation of a refugee township in Delhi exclusively for allotment to refugee employees of the Government of India?

(b) If so, what is the area of the land which has been so reserved and how is the allotment to be made?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) No township near Delhi has been reserved exclusively for allotment to the employees of the Government of India.—Their claims to houses and plots in the various Housing Schemes are being considered along with other refugees gainfully employed and in accordance with the principles laid down in the Press Note, No. II, copy of which is placed on the table of the House. 873 houses have been allotted to Government Servants so far.

(b) Does not arise

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

#### Press Note No. II

The following procedure regarding the allotment of 3,200 houses in the New Delhi Northern Extension Area is announced for general information:

(1) The allotment will be made by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, assisted by an Advisory Committee to be appointed by the Government of India. Applications in the form to be prescribed should be addressed to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

(2) The houses will be let out on rent to be fixed hereafter.

(3) In view of the fact that a considerable percentage of the evacuee houses are already in the possession of refugees from West Punjab, houses in the New Delhi Northern Extension area will be allotted mainly to refugees other than those from West Punjab in the following proportions:

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| (i) N. W. F. P.  | 40 per cent. |
| (ii) Sind        | 20 per cent. |
| (iii) Bahawalpur | 20 per cent. |
| (iv) Baluchistan | 10 per cent. |

(v) Reservation in special cases to be allotted at the discretion of the Honourable Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation. 10 per cent.

(4) Five per cent. of the houses will be reserved for families of members of the Armed Forces and ex-servicemen who have been displaced from their houses in urban areas in West Punjab. This percentage will be met from the above percentages laid down by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation if possible, or otherwise, if need be.

(5) The dates of registration in Delhi governing eligibility for rehabilitation benefits as fixed by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, viz., 10th December, 1947 for West Punjab refugees and 29th February, 1948 for others will be generally observed.

(6) First priority in allotment will be given to refugees gainfully employed and resident in refugee camps in Delhi. Second priority will be given to people gainfully employed in Delhi but not resident in Refugee Camps. Within these broad categories the following further preference will be applicable:

- Those who offer their services for levelling of sites and other purposes without any condition.
- Those who are already employed in productive activity.
- Those who are employed in Government Services.
- Producer's Co-operative Organisations.

(v) Those who are likely to be employers of refugees by setting up industrial activity.

(vi) Those who are willing to offer themselves for vocational training so as to be absorbed in the vocations chosen for the area.

(7) Refugees who have forcibly occupied premises will be disqualified for purposes of allotment.

## ABOLITION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

**\*119. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Economy Committee has recommended the abolition of the Employment Exchanges?

(b) How many Gazetted Officers are there in the Employment Exchanges?

(c) How many Public Relations Officers are there in the Employment Exchanges?

(d) Is there any special Employment Exchange for refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) No, Madam. The Economy Committee did not recommend the abolition of the Employment Exchanges. It recommended the transfer of control of the Exchanges situated in the Provinces to the Provincial Governments, and the retention with the Centre of the Employment Exchanges in centrally administered areas.

(b) There are 267 Gazetted Officers (including 27 appointed for refugee work) at the 54 Employment Exchanges and 23 District Employment Offices all over India.

(c) The number of Public Relations Officers and Assistant Public Relations Officers in the Employment Exchanges is at present 54.

(d) The only special agency for refugees is the Special Employment Bureau, but even this Bureau functions under the Ministry of Labour. It deals exclusively with highly qualified non-Government servant refugees from Pakistan.

## RELEASE BENEFITS TO INDIANS IN BURMA CIVIL SERVICE

**\*120. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indians employed in the Burma Civil Service, on the transfer of power by Britain to Burma, were not allowed the option to quit that service under release benefits;

(b) whether such benefits were granted to British Nationals;

(c) whether any Indian Nationals approached the Government of India for getting them this benefit; and

(d) what Government have done in this regard so far?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes. Only non-Asian officers, who had been recruited in the United Kingdom for employment under the Government of Burma and whose services terminated on transfer of power, were granted the release benefits provided in their contract of employment.

(c) and (d). Indians in the service of the Government of Burma were not entitled to release benefits under the terms of their contract of employment. Representations for concessions, other than those permitted under the rules, were received through the Indian Embassy, Rangoon and the matter has been the subject of considerable correspondence with the Burma Government. Certain concessions granted by the Burma Government as a result of this are shown in the statement placed on the table of the House.

*Statement showing terms sanctioned by the Government of Burma for Indian nationals in their service retrenched on grounds of alien nationality*

(1) Surplus leave spent out of Burma during the Japanese occupation will count as active service for pension of all kinds including proportionate pension.

(2) Permanent Government servants with less than five years' service are granted gratuities calculated at the rate of one month's pay for every year of active service.

(3) All leave due and admissible under the rules is granted from the date of release to permanent Government servants. A temporary Government servant discharged from service, due to no fault of his, before the expiry of the period for which the temporary post has been created, will be granted one month's pay in lieu of notice, or earned leave, whichever is more favourable to him.

(4) Permanent Government servants are granted proportionate pension in accordance with the formula  $N/24 \times$  (maximum presumptive pension admissible on the grade held substantively), subject to the condition that the proportionate pension thus calculated does not exceed the minimum presumptive pension; or pension admissible under the ordinary rules, whichever is more favourable. Temporary Government servants are not granted any pensions or gratuities.

(5) Pensions and Provident Funds are being paid from treasuries in India as also leave salaries to Gazetted Officers.

Arrangements are being made for the disbursement of leave salaries of non-gazetted servants from treasuries in India.

(6) Permission to take up alternative employment while on leave preparatory to retirement, and to draw leave salary concurrently with duty pay drawn from employment elsewhere, has been given.

(7) Three months' clear notice of termination of service is being given to those actually on duty in Burma, and the grant of leave will commence from the date of expiry of notice. Temporary Government servants are not normally entitled to any notice of termination of service. If a temporary Government servant resigns his post to take up other employment, or his services are terminated with effect from the date on which the sanction for the temporary post expires, he will not be entitled to any leave or compensation. If, however, he is discharged from service, due to no fault of his, before the expiry of the period for which the temporary post has been created, he will be granted one month's pay in lieu of notice, or earned leave, whichever is more favourable to him.

(8) Those who continue in the service of the Burma Government will be granted remittance facilities upto two-thirds of their emoluments in Burma during the period of their continued service.

#### EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE TO MEMBERS OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

\*121. **Shri L. S. Bhatkar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there is any equipment allowance paid to members of Delegations, Missions etc., that go to foreign countries?

(b) Has the rate been uniform or is it varied?

(c) If so, what are the figures?

(d) Are there any delegations which were not paid this equipment allowance and if so, why?

(e) Is there any difference between the equipment allowance paid to official and non-official delegates?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes, to members of some Delegations to foreign countries.

(b) The rate varies.

(c) The amount of equipment allowance ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 each.

(d) Yes; the grant of this allowance is determined by actual requirement in each case with reference to climatic conditions in the country concerned, the season in which the delegation has to go and the duration of the delegation's stay abroad.

(e) No distinction is made as between official and non-official delegates.

#### SETTLEMENT OF PRIVATE CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

\*122. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state when the question of settlement of private claims against Germany is likely to be taken up by the Government of India?

(b) How many private claims against Germany have been registered with Government?

(c) What is the nominal value of such claims?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Private claims against Germany can be classified under the following three categories:

(1) Claims against former German Government and its Agencies arising out of the war.

(2) Claims against Germany and its nationals arising out of contracts and other obligations entered into before the last war.

(3) Claims against vested German firms in India.

The position regarding settlement of the above claims is as follows:—

(1) According to Article 2 of the Paris Agreement on German Reparations, Governmental and private claims against the former German Government and its Agencies arising out of the war, should be deemed to be covered by the share of reparations allotted to each claimant country, and the extent to which such claims in India could be settled will be considered only after the total value of reparations received from Germany is known.

(2) The settlement of Indian claims against Germany and its nationals arising out of contracts and other obligations entered into before the last war, will have to wait till the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with Germany.

(3) Indian claims against German firms in India which have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property will be considered at the time of the liquidation of these firms.

(b) Total number of private claims so far registered is 1348.

(c) Total value of such claims is Rs. 1,21,11,000.

#### DISBANDMENT OR WITHDRAWAL OF AZAD KASHMIR FORCES

\*123. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by Sardar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, President of the so-called Azad Kashmir Government on the 14th January, 1949 at Rawalpindi and which appeared in the newspapers of the 16th January, 1949 that his Government would continue to function and that his troops will not be disbanded or withdrawn from the occupied areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have issued a communique from Lahore published in the papers of the 17th January, 1949, corroborating the above statement and holding that Azad Government forces will remain where they were before the cease fire;

(c) whether what is stated in the Pakistan communique is in accordance with the agreed formula of cease fire between all the parties concerned;

(d) if not, in what respect the Pakistan Government communique differs from the agreement arrived at; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any action in this matter?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports of the statement and of the communique referred to by the honourable member.

(c) and (d). I place on the table of the House a collection of documents which honourable members will find useful in understanding the U.N. Kashmir resolution of the 13th August, Parts I and II of which dealt with a cease-fire and a truce respectively, and the Commission's plebiscite proposals which were adopted in a resolution, dated 5th January. I would invite special attention, as regards the resolution of the 13th August, to my letter to the Chairman of the Commission, dated 20th August, 1948, and, as regards the plebiscite proposals, to the two *aides memoire* which summarise the conversations that I had with Dr. Lozano on the 20th and 22nd December. My letter of the 20th August and the two *aides memoire* alone set out the basis on which the Government of India have accepted the resolution and the plebiscite proposals respectively and the Commission is aware of this fact.

(e) The U.N. Commission is expected in New Delhi within the next few days and I hope to make a further statement on the Kashmir question to the House after I have met the Commission.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN AT ITS FORTIETH MEETING ON FRIDAY, 13 AUGUST 1948, IN KARACHI.

#### THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Having given careful consideration to the points of view expressed by the Representatives of India and Pakistan regarding the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and

Being of the opinion that the prompt cessation of hostilities and the correction of conditions, the continuance of which is likely to endanger international peace and security are as essential to implementation of its endeavours to assist the Governments of India and Pakistan in effecting a final settlement of the situation,

Resolves to submit simultaneously to the Governments of India and Pakistan the following proposal:

#### PART I

##### Cease-fire order

A. The Governments of India and Pakistan agree that their respective High Commands will issue separately and simultaneously a cease-fire order to apply to all forces under their control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as of the earliest practicable date or dates to be mutually agreed upon within four days after these proposals have been accepted by both Governments.

B. The High Commands of the Indian and Pakistan forces agree to refrain from taking any measures that might augment the military potential of the forces under their control in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(For the purpose of these proposals "forces under their control" shall be considered to include all forces, organised and unorganised fighting or participating in hostilities on their respective sides).

C. The Commanders-in-Chief of the Forces of India and Pakistan shall promptly confer regarding any necessary local changes in present disposition which may facilitate the cease-fire.

D. In its discretion and as the Commission may find practicable, the Commission will appoint military observers who under the authority of the Commission and with the co-operation of both Commands will supervise observance of the cease-fire order.

E. The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan agree to appeal to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations.

#### PART II

##### Truce Agreement

Simultaneously with the acceptance of the proposal for the immediate cessation of hostilities as outlined in Part I, both Governments accept the following principles as a basis for the formulation of a truce agreement, the details of which shall be worked out in discussion between their Representatives and the Commission.

- A. 1. As the presence of troops of Pakistan in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its troops from that State.
2. The Government of Pakistan will use its best endeavours to secure the withdrawal from the State of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistan nationals not normally resident therein who have entered the State for the purpose of fighting.
3. Pending a final solution, the territory evacuated by the Pakistan troops will be administered by the local authorities under the surveillance of the Commission.
- B. 1. When the Commission shall have notified the Government of India that the tribesmen and Pakistan nationals referred to in Part II A 2 hereof have withdrawn, thereby terminating the situation which was represented by the Government of India to the Security Council as having occasioned the presence of Indian forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and further, that the Pakistan forces are being withdrawn from the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India agrees to begin to withdraw the bulk of their forces from that State in stages to be agreed upon with the Commission.
2. Pending the acceptance of the conditions for a final settlement of the situation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Indian Government will maintain within the lines existing at the moment of the cease-fire those forces of its Army which in agreement with the Commission are considered necessary to assist local authorities in the observance of law and order. The Commission will have observers stationed where it deems necessary.
3. The Government of India will undertake to ensure that the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will take all measures within their power to make it publicly known that peace, law and order will be safeguarded and that all human and political rights will be guaranteed.
- C. 1. Upon signature, the full text of the Truce Agreement or a communique containing the principles thereof as agreed upon between the two Governments and the Commission, will be made public.

#### PART III

The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan reaffirm their wish that the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be determined in accordance with the will of the people and to that end, upon acceptance of the Truce Agreement both Governments agree to enter into consultations with the Commission to determine fair and equitable conditions whereby such free expression will be assured.

#### LETTER FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA IN REPLY TO THE COMMISSION'S RESOLUTION OF 13 AUGUST 1948

New Delhi, 20th August 1948.

EXCELLENCY,

On the 17th of August, my colleague, the Minister without Portfolio, and I discussed with you and your colleagues of the Commission now in Delhi the resolution which you had presented to us on the 14th instant. On the 18th, I had another discussion with you, in the course of which I tried to explain to you the doubts and difficulties which members of my Government, and representatives of the Government of Kashmir whom we consulted, had felt as the result of a preliminary but careful examination of the Commission's proposals.

2. During the several conferences that we had with the Commission when it first came to Delhi, we placed before it what we considered the basic fact of the situation which had led to the conflict in Kashmir. This fact was the unwarranted aggression, at first indirect and subsequently direct, of the Pakistan Government on Indian Dominion territory in Kashmir. The Pakistan Government denied this although it was common knowledge. In recent months, very large forces of the Pakistan regular army have further entered Indian

Union territory in Kashmir and opposed the Indian Army which was sent there for the defence of the State. This, we understand now, is admitted by the Pakistan Government, and yet there has been at no time any intimation to the Government of India by the Pakistan Government of this invasion. Indeed, there has been a continual denial and the Pakistan Government have evaded answering repeated inquiries from the Government of India.

In accordance with the resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations adopted on the 17th January, 1948, the Pakistan Government should have informed the Council immediately of any material change in the situation while the matter continued to be under the consideration of the Council. The invasion of the State by large forces of the regular Pakistan Army was a very material change in the situation, and yet no information of this was given, so far as we know, to the Security Council.

The Commission will appreciate that this conduct of the Pakistan Government is not only opposed to all moral codes as well as international law and usage, but has also created a very grave situation. It is only the earnest desire of my Government to avoid any extension of the field of conflict and to restore peace, that has led us to refrain from taking any action to meet the new situation that was created by this further intrusion of Pakistan armies into Jammu and Kashmir State. The presence of the Commission in India has naturally led us to hope that any arrangement sponsored by it would deal effectively with the present situation and prevent any recurrence of aggression.

3. Since our meeting of the 18th August, we have given the Commission's resolution our most earnest thought. There are many parts of it, which we should have preferred to be otherwise and more in keeping with the fundamental facts of the situation, especially the flagrant aggression of the Pakistan Government on Indian Union territory. We recognise, however, that if a successful effort is to be made to create satisfactory conditions for a solution of the Kashmir problem without further bloodshed, we should concentrate on certain essentials only at present and seek safeguards in regard to them. It was in this spirit that I placed the following considerations before Your Excellency:

- (1) That paragraph A. 3 of Part II of the resolution should not be interpreted, or applied in practice, so as,
  - (a) to bring into question the sovereignty of the Jammu and Kashmir Government over the portion of their territory evacuated by Pakistan troops.
  - (b) to afford any recognition of the so-called "Azad Kashmir Government", or
  - (c) to enable this territory to be consolidated in any way during the period of truce to the disadvantage of the State.

- (2) That from our point of view the effective insurance of the security of the State against external aggression, from which Kashmir has suffered so much during the last ten months, was of the most vital significance and no less important than the observance of internal law and order and that, therefore, the withdrawal of Indian troops and the strength of Indian forces maintained in Kashmir should be conditioned by this overriding factor. Thus at any time the strength of the Indian forces maintained in Kashmir should be sufficient to ensure security against any form of external aggression as well as internal disorder.

- (3) That as regards Part III, should it be decided to seek a solution of the future of the State by means of a plebiscite, Pakistan should have no part in the organisation and conduct of the plebiscite or in any other matter of internal administration in the State.

4. If I understood you correctly, A.3 of Part II of the resolution does not envisage the creation of any of the conditions to which we have objected in paragraph 3 (1) of this letter. In fact, you made it clear that the Commission was not competent to recognize the sovereignty of any authority over the evacuated areas other than that of the Jammu & Kashmir Government.

As regards paragraph 3 (2), the paramount need for security is recognised by the Commission, and the time when the withdrawal of Indian forces from the States is to begin, the stages in which it is to be carried out and the strength of Indian forces to be retained in the State, are matters for settlement between the Commission and the Government of India.

Finally, you agreed that Part III, as formulated, does not in any way recognise the right of Pakistan to have any part in a plebiscite.

5. In view of this clarification, my Government, animated by a sincere desire to promote the cause of peace and thus to uphold the principles and prestige of the United Nations, have decided to accept the resolution.

Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,  
Prime Minister, India.

REPLY FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION TO THE LETTER FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA DATED 20 AUGUST, 1948

25 August, 1948.

EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated August 20, 1948, regarding the terms of the Resolution of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan which the Commission presented to you on the 14th of August 1948.

The Commission requests me to convey to Your Excellency its view that the interpretation of the Resolution as expressed in paragraph 4 of your letter coincides with its own interpretation, it being understood that as regards point (1) (c) the local people of the evacuated territory will have freedom of legitimate political activity. In this connection, the term "evacuated territory" refers to those territories in the State of Jammu and Kashmir which are at present under the effective control of the Pakistan High Command.

The Commission wishes me to express to Your Excellency its sincere satisfaction that the Government of India has accepted the Resolution and appreciates the spirit in which this decision has been taken.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOSEF KORBEL,  
Chairman.

LETTER FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

Ministry of External Affairs and  
Commonwealth Relations

New Delhi, 20th August 1948.

EXCELLENCY,

You will recall that in our interview with the Commission on the 17th August, I dealt at some length with the position of the sparsely populated and mountainous region of the Jammu and Kashmir State in the north. The authority of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir over this region as a whole has not been challenged or disturbed, except by roving bands of hostiles, or in some places like Sikardu which have been occupied by irregulars of Pakistan troops. The Commission's resolution, as you agreed in the course of our interview on the 18th, does not deal with the problem of administration or defence in this large area. We desire that, after Pakistan troops and irregulars have withdrawn from the territory, the responsibility for the administration of the evacuated areas should revert to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and that for defence to us. (The only exception that we should be prepared to accept would be Gilgit.) We must be free to maintain garrisons at selected points in this area for the dual purpose of preventing the incursion of tribesmen, who obey no authority, and to guard the main trade routes from the State into Central Asia.

Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,  
Prime Minister, India.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA IN REPLY TO HIS LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1948.

25 August, 1948.

EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 20 August 1948 relating to the sparsely populated and mountainous region of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the North.

The Commission wishes me to confirm that, due to the peculiar conditions of this area, it did not specifically deal with the military aspect of the problem in its Resolution of 13 August 1948. It believes, however, that the question raised in your letter could be considered in the implementation of the Resolution.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration

JOSEF KORBEL,  
Chairman.



PROPOSALS PRESENTED BY THE COMMISSION TO THE REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN IN PARIS ON 11TH  
DECEMBER, 1948.-

A. The Commission reaffirms its resolution of 13th August 1948.

B. The Governments of India and Pakistan simultaneously accept supplementary to this resolution the following principles:

1. The question of accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite.
2. A plebiscite will be held when it shall be found by the Commission that the cease-fire and truce arrangements set forth in Parts I and II of the Commission's resolution of 13th August 1948 have been carried out and arrangements for the plebiscite have been completed.
3. (a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations will, in agreement with the Commission, nominate a plebiscite Administrator who shall be a personality of high international standing and commanding general confidence. He will be formally appointed to office by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (b) The Plebiscite Administrator shall derive from the State of Jammu and Kashmir the powers he considers necessary for organising and conducting the plebiscite and for ensuring the freedom and impartiality of the plebiscite.
- (c) The Plebiscite Administrator shall have authority to appoint such staff of assistants and observers as he may require.
4. (a) After implementation of Parts I and II of the Commission's resolution of 13th August 1948, and when the Commission is satisfied that peaceful conditions have been restored in the State, the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator will determine, in consultation with the Government of India, the final disposal of Indian and State armed forces, such disposal to be with due regard to the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite.
- (b) As regards the territory referred to in A. 2 of Part II of the resolution of 13th August, final disposal of the armed forces in that territory will be determined by the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator in consultation with the local authorities.
5. All civil and military authorities within the State and the principal political elements of the State will be required to co-operate with the Plebiscite Administrator in the preparation for and the holding of the plebiscite.
6. (a) All citizens of the State who have left it on account of the disturbances will be invited and be free to return and to exercise all their rights as such citizens. For the purpose of facilitating repatriation there shall be appointed two Commissions, one composed of nominees of India and the other of nominees of Pakistan. The Commissions shall operate under the direction of the Plebiscite Administrator. The Governments of India and Pakistan and all authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will collaborate with the Plebiscite Administrator in putting this provision into effect.
- (b) All persons (other than citizens of the State) who on or since 15th August 1947 have entered it for other than lawful purpose, shall be required to leave the State.
7. All authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will undertake to ensure, in collaboration with the Plebiscite Administrator, that:
  - (a) There is no threat, coercion or intimidation, bribery or other undue influence on the voters in the plebiscite;
  - (b) No restrictions are placed on legitimate political activity throughout the State. All subjects of the State, regardless of creed, caste or party, shall be safe and free in expressing their views and in voting on the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan. There shall be freedom of travel in the State, including freedom of lawful entry and exist;
  - (c) All political prisoners are released;
  - (d) Minorities in all parts of the State are accorded adequate protection; and
  - (e) There is no victimization.
8. The Plebiscite Administrator may refer to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan problems on which he may require assistance, and the Commission may in its discretion call upon the Plebiscite Administrator to carry out on its behalf any of the responsibilities with which it has been entrusted.

9. At the conclusion of the plebiscite, the Plebiscite Administrator shall report the result thereof to the Commission and to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The Commission shall then certify to the Security Council whether the plebiscite has or has not been free and impartial.

10. Upon the signature of the truce agreement the details of the foregoing proposals will be elaborated in the consultations envisaged in Part III of the Commission's resolution of 13th August 1948. The Plebiscite Administrator will be fully associated in these consultations.

C. Part I and Part II of the Commission's resolution of 13th August 1948 will be put into effect without delay.

AIDES MEMOIRES RECORDING THE SUBSTANCE OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN  
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMISSION, H. E. DR. A. LOZANO, AND  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA ON 20TH AND 22ND DECEMBER, 1949.

*Aide Memoire No. 1.*

His Excellency Dr. Lozano, accompanied by his alternate, Mr. Samper, and His Excellency Mr. Colban, Personal Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, met the Prime Minister yesterday. The Hon'ble Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Sri G. S. Bajpai were also present. The discussions of the Commission's plebiscite proposals fell into two parts (1) General, (2) Particular in reference to individual clauses.

2. The Prime Minister drew attention to Pakistan's repeated acts of aggression against India. In spite of the presence of Pakistan troops in Jammu and Kashmir, which is Indian territory now, and the offensive action of Pakistan troops, the Government of India had accepted the Commission's Resolution of the 13th August. Pakistan had not accepted that Resolution. In paragraph 143 of its report the Commission has referred to its conference with the Prime Minister on the conditions attached by the Government of Pakistan to its acceptance of the Resolution of the 13th August. As stated in paragraph 144 of the report, the Prime Minister had informed the Commission that he stood on his original promises that the Pakistan forces must be withdrawn from the State before the Government of India could consider any further steps. This had specific reference to an amplification of Part III of the Resolution of 13th August. Nevertheless, the Government of India had agreed to informal conversations in Paris which had resulted in the formulation of the proposals now put forward by the Commission. The Government of India naturally wondered how far this process of rejection of proposals put forward by the Commission by Pakistan and the adoption of a responsive attitude on the part of the Government of India towards the Commission's proposals could continue. The Commission must realise that there were limits to the forbearance and spirit of conciliation of the Government of India. The Prime Minister emphasised (1) that, if the Government of India were to accept the Commission's plebiscite proposals, no action could be taken in regard to them until Parts I and II of the Commission's Resolution of the 13th August had been fully implemented; (2) that in the event of Pakistan not accepting these proposals, or having accepted them, not implementing Parts I and II of the Resolution of 13th August, the Government of India's acceptance of them should not be regarded as in any way binding upon them; (3) Part III of the Commission's Resolution of 13th August provided "that the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be determined in accordance with the will of the people and to that end, upon acceptance of the truce agreement, both Governments agree to enter into consultations with the Commission to determine fair and equitable conditions whereby such free expression will be assured". The present proposals appeared to limit the method of ascertaining the will of the people regarding the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to a plebiscite. While the Government of India adhered to their position in regard to a plebiscite, they had pointed out that, in view of the difficulties of holding a plebiscite in present conditions in Kashmir, other methods of ascertaining the wish of the people should also be explored. The Commission had itself recognised the difficulties of carrying out a plebiscite in Kashmir. The Government of India feel that the exploration of other methods should not be ruled out.

3. As regards (1). Dr. Lozano enquired whether there would be objection to the appointment of a Plebiscite Administrator until Parts I and II of the Resolution of 13th August had been implemented. Both he and Mr. Colban thought that the Plebiscite Administrator could do useful exploratory work even before arrangements for holding a plebiscite could be taken in hand. The Prime Minister pointed out that it was always open to the Commission to employ advisers or experts for work within its terms of reference. The Government of India, however, would regard the appointment of a Plebiscite Administrator, as such, premature until Parts I and II of the Resolution of 13th August had been implemented. Dr. Lozano accepted (2). As regards (3), he said that the Commission wished the possibility of a plebiscite to be explored first. Should the Plebiscite

Administrator, however, find a plebiscite to be impracticable, the way would be open to consider other methods for ensuring a free expression by the people of Jammu and Kashmir of their wish regarding the future status of the State.

B. 1. Preamble. The phrase "The Governments of India and Pakistan simultaneously accept" is incorrect in that either Government may not accept the principles supplementary to the Resolution of 13th August. Even if both Governments accept them, the acceptance cannot be simultaneous. The wording should be changed accordingly.

B. 3(b). The question was raised whether the form of words employed was intended to give to the Plebiscite Administrator powers of interference in the administration of the State, e.g., by "direction and supervision of the State Forces and Police", mentioned in paragraph B.8 of the Security Council's Resolution of the 21st April 1948. Dr. Lozano said that this was not the intention of the Commission and that the words quoted above had been deliberately omitted. The Prime Minister pointed out that all that the Plebiscite Administrator could in reason expect was that, for the purpose of organising and conducting the plebiscite and ensuring its freedom and impartiality, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir should give him such assistance as he might require. Dr. Lozano said that a Plebiscite Administrator of international standing and commanding general confidence who would be appointed after consultation with the Government of India could be expected to act reasonably and that the Commission did not intend that he should usurp the functions of the State Government in the field of normal administration and law and order. His functions and powers would be limited to ensuring that the plebiscite was free and impartial.

B. 4(b). The Prime Minister drew attention to the fact that the Azad Kashmir forces which had been armed and equipped by Pakistan and were under the operational command of the Pakistan army ran into tens of thousands. Their presence in the territories referred to in A.3 of Part II of the Resolution of the 13th August even after demobilisation, would be a constant threat to the territory under the control of Indian and State forces, a deterrent to the return of many refugees, and an obstacle to the free expression of opinion regarding the future status of the State by those who might be opposed to the accession of the State to Pakistan. Dr. Lozano pointed out that it was the Commission's intention that there should be large scale disarming of these forces, though it would not be possible to require withdrawal from these territories, of genuine inhabitants of these areas.

B. 6(a). Dr. Lozano agreed that it was not the Commission's intention that the Pakistan Commission should operate outside Pakistan. Thus, the Pakistan Commission would not operate in the territory referred to in A.3 of Part II of the Resolution of 13th August. The Prime Minister then raised the question of the "free return" to the State of all citizens who had left it on account of the disturbances. He said that the tendency of Pakistan would be to push as many people as possible into Jammu and Kashmir. If the plebiscite was to be limited, as it should be, to genuine citizens of the State, the entry of persons claiming to be citizens into the State will have to be most carefully checked. How was this to be achieved? Mr. Lozano said that the Commission fully realised the necessity of an accurate and effective check but had not gone into details. Possibly those returning to the State could be stopped and examined at the frontier. The Prime Minister pointed out that, considering the length of the frontier and the ease with which people could slip across the border over mountain tracks, a check on the frontier would be neither easy nor effective, except by the deployment of large forces.

Apart from the problem of entry, there is the even more important problem of the rehabilitation and protection of those who have left the State on account of recent disturbances. Homes have been destroyed; property has been lost; there has been wholesale dispossession of persons from the land that they used to cultivate. It is not enough to 'invite' these persons to return to the State. They have to be given full security and to be housed, fed and put in a position to maintain themselves. It may be necessary to lodge these returning citizens of the State, temporarily in camps for distribution to their homes. They could not, however be expected to remain in relief camps for long or to take part in a plebiscite from such camps. The administrative and economic implications of this task were at once significant and onerous. They must receive full attention.

B. 6(b). It is assumed that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir will decide whether or not a person entered the State for a lawful purpose.

B. 7(b). India is a secular State; the United Nations also are a secular organisation. Pakistan aims at being a theocratic State. An appeal to religious fanaticism could not be regarded as legitimate political activity. Dr. Lozano agreed that any political activity which might tend to disturb law and order could not be regarded as legitimate. The same test would apply to freedom of press and of speech.

As regards the freedom of lawful entry and exit this must obviously be governed by B.6 of the proposals. It is assumed that in the territory under their control entry and exit will be regulated by rules framed for the purpose by the Government of Jammu and

Kashmir with due regard to the security of the State and the maintenance of law and order. Dr. Lozano said that a system of permits would probably be necessary.

B. 7(c). Persons guilty of ordinary offences against the law will not be regarded as political prisoners.

5. In all their negotiations the Government of India have emphasized the paramount need of ensuring the security of the State. The Commission recognised this in their Resolution of the 13th August; they have also provided in 4(a) of the Plebiscite proposals that measures with regard to the final disposal of Indian and State forces will be taken with due regard to the security of the State. The Government of India wish to emphasise the supreme importance which they attach to adequate provision for the security of the State in all contingencies.

#### *Aide Memoire II.*

His Excellency Dr. Lozano and His Excellency Mr. Colban met the Prime Minister at 11 A.M. The Hon'ble Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Sri Girja Shanker Bajpai and Mr. Pai were also present.

2. Dr. Lozano said that the *aide memoire* of the conference which took place on Monday, the 20th December, was a correct account of the proceedings. He suggested, however, that the phrase "large scale disarming" of the Azad Kashmir forces used in the portion of the *aide memoire* dealing with B.4(b) of the Commission's plebiscite proposals did not, perhaps, represent the Commission's intention. What the Commission had in mind was the disbanding of these forces, disarming, it was assumed, would follow. The Prime Minister pointed out that disbandment was not the same thing as disarming. Pakistan had raised something like 35 battalions of 28,000 to 30,000 men who now formed part of the Azad Kashmir forces. The presence of such a large number of armed people, even if the regular formations were disbanded, would not be conducive, either to ensure the security of that part of Jammu and Kashmir which is under the control of Indian and State forces, or the security of those inhabitants of the territories referred in A.3 of Part II of the Resolution of 13th August who did not fully subscribe to or share the political views of pro-Pakistan elements. Moreover, the question of the re-entry into these territories of State citizens who had left it on account of the present conflict had to be kept in mind. With such a large number of members of the Azad Kashmir forces under arms, former inhabitants of these territories who held different political views would not dare to re-enter and, therefore, would be debarred from participation in a "free and impartial" plebiscite. In view of this explanation, Dr. Lozano agreed that the phrase "large scale disarming" should be regarded as correctly interpreting the Commission's intention.

3. Discussion then turned on B.10 of the proposals. Dr. Lozano, answering an enquiry of the Prime Minister, said that the Commission did not contemplate that the Plebiscite Administrator should undertake any administrative functions in regard to the plebiscite until Parts I and II of the Commission's Resolution of the 13th August 1948 had been implemented. Until such implementation, the conditions for the discharge of such functions would not exist. What the Commission had in mind was that discussions on details connected with the plebiscite might begin as soon as possible as this would create a good impression all round. Monsieur Colban supported this view on the ground that the announcement of a Plebiscite Administrator of high standing would have an excellent psychological effect. Monsieur Colban added that, of course, if difficulties arose in the implementation of Part II of the Resolution of the 13th August, the preliminary consultations regarding the functions of the Plebiscite Administrator and other detailed arrangements for the plebiscite would have to be deferred. The Prime Minister replied that, under the Commission's proposals, the Governments of India and Jammu and Kashmir assumed a great many responsibilities while Pakistan had to do practically nothing. The Governments of India and Jammu and Kashmir could not, in fairness, be expected to discharge any of their responsibilities regarding the plebiscite until there was satisfactory evidence that Pakistan was carrying out its obligations under Part II of the Resolution of 13th August. Moreover, once the present proposals had been accepted, the things left over for discussion with the Plebiscite Administrator would be (1) his functions and (2) detailed arrangements for carrying out a plebiscite. A consideration of (2) would clearly be impracticable until Parts I and II of the Resolution of 13th August had been implemented. Unless cease-fire was carried out and Pakistan forces, hostile tribesmen and Pakistan nationals who had entered the State for purposes of fighting had withdrawn, there could not be, in the territories referred to in A.3 of Part II of the Resolution of 13th August, any local authorities with whom plebiscite arrangements could be discussed. R.9, as at present worded, could be interpreted to mean that consultations with the Plebiscite Administrator should start immediately on the signature of the truce. This clearly was not feasible. Dr. Lozano and Monsieur Colban pointed out that, when the paragraph in question was drafted, all these considerations were not present to the mind of the Commission. The Commission, according to Dr. Lozano, had assumed that since the Prime Minister of India informed the Commission, two days after it had placed before him the conditions attached by the Government

of Pakistan to their acceptance of the Resolution of the 13th August, that he stood on his original premises that the Pakistan forces must be withdrawn from the State before the Government of India could consider any further steps, action in relation to B.9 would be feasible only after satisfactory progress had been made with the implementation of Part II of the Resolution of 13th August. He and Monsieur Colban agreed that the consultations envisaged in B.9 could take place only after the Commission was satisfied that satisfactory progress had been made with the implementation of Part II of the Resolution, that is after hostile tribesmen, Pakistan forces and Pakistan nationals who had entered Jammu and Kashmir for the purpose of fighting had withdrawn from State territory. Dr. Lozano said that this was the interpretation of B.9 which they would present to the Pakistan Government in Karachi.

4. Dr. Lozano stressed the importance of appointing the Plebiscite Administrator as soon as possible. In view of the preliminaries that had to be gone through, he thought that it might take some time before the Plebiscite Administrator was finally appointed. The Prime Minister pointed out that, if Pakistan accepted the present proposals and carried out its obligations under Part II of the Resolution of 13th August promptly, he saw no reason why the appointment should take much time. What he wished to emphasise was that there would be nothing which the Plebiscite Administrator could usefully do in India until progress had been made with the implementation of Part II of the Resolution as now explained by Dr. Lozano and Mr. Colban.

5. As regards alternative methods of ascertaining the wish of the people regarding the future status of Jammu and Kashmir, Dr. Lozano said that the statement in paragraph 3 of the *aide memoire* dated the 21st December, 1948 was substantially similar to his own record which reads "Dr. Lozano said that it would be up to the Plebiscite Administrator to report to the Security Council (through the Commission) if he found the plebiscite procedure to be impossible for technical or practical reasons. The Plebiscite Administrator and/or Commission could then recommend alternative solutions.

6. Concluding the discussion, the Prime Minister once again emphasised the need for security for displaced State nationals returning to the territory referred to in Part II A.3 of the Commission's Resolution of 13th August. Equally important would be the task of rehabilitation of refugees returning to this area as well as to the part of the State under the control of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Hundreds of thousands of persons were involved. Not only organisation and machinery but time and money would be needed to accomplish the formidable task of restoring these unhappy persons to what once was their home. Until this task was completed, the conditions for a free and impartial plebiscite would not exist. Dr. Lozano recognised the importance of this matter and pointed out that it will have to be carefully gone into when the consultations on the details of the present proposals take place.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY DATED 23RD DECEMBER, 1948, TO THE COMMISSION'S PLEBISCITE PROPOSALS

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS,  
New Delhi, 23rd December, 1948.

Your Excellency,

I have already forwarded to you, authentic copies of two *Aides Memoire* embodying the substance of your discussions with the Prime Minister of India. On the basis of the explanation given by you of the Commission's Plebiscite proposals and the understanding arrived at in the course of the conversations between you and the Prime Minister, the Government of India, animated by a sincere desire for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute and by their willingness to assist the U. N. Commission in achieving this objective, have decided to accept the proposals.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,  
Sd. G. S. Bajpai,  
Secretary-General.

His Excellency Dr. Alfredo Lozano,  
United Nations Commission for India & Pakistan,  
Delhi.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN AT ITS MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK, ON 5TH JANUARY, 1949

The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

Having received from the Government of India and Pakistan in communications dated December 23 and December 25, 1948, respectively their acceptance of the following principles which are supplementary to the Commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948:-

- (1) The question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite.
- (2) A plebiscite will be held when it shall be found by the Commission that the cease-fire and truce arrangements set forth in Parts I and II of the Commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948, have been carried out and arrangements for the plebiscite have been completed.
- (3) (a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations will in agreement with the Commission nominate a Plebiscite Administrator who shall be a personality of high inter-national standing and commanding general confidence. He will be formally appointed to office by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (b) The Plebiscite Administrator shall derive from the State of Jammu and Kashmir the powers he considers necessary for organising and conducting the plebiscite and for ensuring the freedom and impartiality of the plebiscite.
- (c) The Plebiscite Administrator shall have authority to appoint such staff or assistants and observers as he may require.
- (4) (a) After implementation of Parts I and II of the Commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948, and when the Commission is satisfied that peaceful conditions have been restored in the State, the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator will determine in consultation with the Government of India the final disposal of Indian and State Armed Forces, such disposal to be with due regard to the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite.
- (b) As regards the territory referred to in A(2) of Part II of the Resolution of August 13, 1948, final disposal of the Armed Forces in that territory will be determined by the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator in consultation with the local authorities.
- (5) All civil and military authorities within the State and the principal political elements of the State will be required to co-operate with the Plebiscite Administrator in the preparation for and the holding of the plebiscite.
- (6) (a) All citizens of the State who have left it on account of the disturbances will be invited and be free to return and to exercise all their rights as such citizens. For the purpose of facilitating repatriation there shall be appointed two Commissions, one composed of nominees of India and the other of nominees of Pakistan. The Commissions shall operate under the direction of the Plebiscite Administrator. The Governments of India and Pakistan and all authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will collaborate with the Plebiscite Administrator in putting this provision into effect.
- (b) All persons (other than citizens of the State) who on or since August 15, 1947, have entered it for other than lawful purpose shall be required to leave the State.
- (7) All authorities within the State of Jammu and Kashmir will undertake to ensure in collaboration with the Plebiscite Administrator that
  - (a) there is no threat, coercion or intimidation, bribery or other undue influence on the voters in the plebiscite;
  - (b) no restrictions are placed on legitimate political activity throughout the State. All subjects of the State regardless of creed, caste or party shall be safe and free in expressing their views and in voting on the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan. There shall be freedom of the Press, speech and assembly and freedom of travel in the State, including freedom of lawful entry and exit;
  - (c) all political prisoners are released;
  - (d) minorities in all parts of the State are accorded adequate protection; and
  - (e) there is no victimization.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any shipment of rice has arrived this month from Burma?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware; possibly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the new procurement policy has been fixed by the Government and if so what is it?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not quite follow what the Honourable Member means by new procurement policy. Procurement policy is fixed from year to year.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has it recently been fixed, or the policy of the last year continues?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The new policy is fixed every year. The rates at which local grain is procured is fixed from season to season. At the present moment, procurement prices for whatever crop is to arrive in the course of two or three months, will be fixed now. So also in the case of other grains in other seasons.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the procurement which has been fixed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will be able to give the details to the honourable member later on. But, these are various prices at which procurement could be made, from province to province and from State to State.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what was the highest price of wheat and rice, under part (b) and in which town?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In the case of wheat, the highest price is about Rs. 28 in Patna. In the case of rice, the highest price I think is in Ajmer about Rs. 45.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What was the price of wheat in Delhi in January and February?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have not got the figures for January. The figures for October and November are available.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what was the price?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will be able later on to supply to the honourable member the price for January.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the reports received by the honourable member go to show that wherever control has been re-imposed, there, black marketing has reappeared as an inevitable concomitant?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes; it has come to the notice of the Government.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Everywhere, wherever control is reimposed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In most cases black market has appeared.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know who fixes the price of the grain procured from the peasants?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The provincial Government makes recommendations which the Central Government either accepts or modifies.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What are the considerations on which fixation of price is based?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The consideration is to try to fix a price which is fair both to the consumer and to the producer.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that the Central Provinces Government has written to the Central Government that they do not want any rationing and control? What is going to be their attitude as far as that province is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far as the Central Provinces is concerned, there is a large number of fair price shops in many towns. The question of statutory control may create difficulties in the C. P. in regard to procurement for the rest of the country. We have allowed the C. P. Government for the time being to go on with the present method. We are considering the effect of that. If we find that it is going on satisfactorily, we may not interfere. If we find that there are defects, we may interfere.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What was the lowest price of wheat and rice during the period?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** With regard to the towns for which figures were required from October and November, the lowest price for wheat was in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Madras; but these were rationed. It was Rs. 14 in Calcutta, Rs. 13 in Poona, Rs. 13 in Bombay, Rs. 18 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 17 in Madras.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** For rice?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Rs. 11/8/- in Bombay, Rs. 15 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 11 in Madras, Rs. 11 in Bezwada, Rs. 12 in Nellore, Rs. 13/8/- in Nagpur.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact, Sir,.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am proceeding to the next question.

#### RESERVES OF FOOD GRAINS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF FOOD GRAINS POLICY COMMITTEE

\*1373. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the total quantity of food grains reserved under the scheme adopted by Government during 1948 and 1949?

(b) Is this reserve maintained throughout or used during any emergency?

(c) Has any quantity of the reserve been utilised in the years 1947 and 1948?

(d) Has the Committee appointed by Government recommended that all hotels, hostels restaurants and messes catering for non-vegetarian food be stopped supply of rice?

(e) If so, what are the decisions of Government on this recommendation?

(f) What quantity of rice would be saved if such stoppage is put into operation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). Seven lakh tons and 1½ lakh tons, respectively.

The reserve is meant for and used for an emergency.

In 1948 the reserve was mainly used to help Madras and Bombay Provinces.

(d) and (e). No. The Food grains Policy Committee, which met during the later part of 1947, recommended to the Provinces the suggestion that arrangements be instituted for ensuring that some part of cereal ration is surrendered by a consumer who buys meat, in proportion to the quantity of meat purchased by him. The Provinces and States were not in favour of the proposal as they considered the proposition administratively not practicable.

(f) It is not practicable to estimate the quantity which would be saved.

- (8) The Plebiscite Administrator may refer to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan problems on which he may require assistance and the Commission may in its discretion call upon the Plebiscite Administrator to carry out on its behalf any of the responsibilities with which it had been entrusted.
- (9) At the conclusion of the plebiscite the Plebiscite Administrator shall report the result thereof to the Commission and to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The Commission shall then certify to the Security Council whether the plebiscite has or has not been free and impartial.
- (10) Upon the signature of the truce agreement the details of the foregoing proposals will be elaborated in the consultations envisaged in part III of the Commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948. The Plebiscite Administrator will be fully associated in these consultations.

Commends the Governments of India and Pakistan for their prompt action in ordering a cease-fire to take effect from one minute before midnight of January 1, 1949 pursuant to the agreement arrived at as provided for by the Commission's Resolution of August 13, 1948 and

Resolves to return in the immediate future to the sub-continent to discharge the responsibilities imposed upon it by the Resolution of August 13, 1948 and by the foregoing principles.

## APPENDIX

(Vide answer to starred question No. 85)

*Agreement reached at the Inter-Dominion Conference held at New Delhi from 6th to 14th December, 1948*

Whereas the Governments of the two Dominions agree that mass exodus of minorities is not in the interest of either Dominion and they are determined to take every possible step to discourage such exodus and to create such conditions as would check mass exodus in either direction and would encourage and facilitate, as far as possible, return of evacuees to their ancestral homes, the two Dominions agree as follows:

### SECTION I

(1) The responsibility for protecting the lives and property of the minority communities and for ensuring that they receive justice and that their civic rights are fully safeguarded rests on the Government of the Dominion in which the minorities reside. The allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the State of which they are citizens and it is therefore their rights and duty to have their grievances redressed by the Government of their own State. Leaders in each Dominion should make public declarations to this effect at every suitable opportunity as part of the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement.

(2) (i) In Pakistan and in India every citizen shall have equal rights, opportunities, privileges and obligations; and there shall be no discrimination against the minorities whose cultural and religious rights shall be fully safeguarded.

*N.B.*—"Cultural" rights include "educational" rights.

(ii) Where direct recruitment is made otherwise than by open competition, minorities shall be given fair representation in the services.

3. Any propaganda for the amalgamation of Pakistan and India or of portions thereof including East Bengal on the one hand and West Bengal or Assam or Cooch Behar or Tripura on the other, shall be discouraged.

*N.B.*—The word "propaganda" shall be taken as including any organisation which might be set up for the purpose.

(4) (i) Both Governments recognise that the wholehearted co-operation of the Press is essential for creating a better atmosphere and therefore agree that every effort should be made, in consultation with the representatives of the Press, wherever possible, to ensure that the Press in each Dominion does not—

(a) indulge in propaganda against the other Dominion,

(b) publish exaggerated versions of news of a character likely to inflame, or cause fear or alarm to, the population or a section of the population in either Dominion,

(c) publish material likely to be construed as advocating a declaration of war by one Dominion against the other Dominion or suggesting the inevitability of war between the two Dominions.

(ii) An Inter-Dominion Information Consultative Committee should be set up to meet once in two months, or more frequently if necessary, alternately in Delhi and Karachi and keep under review the activities of—

- the press,
- books, pamphlets and publications,
- broadcasting, and
- films.

This Committee shall have an equal number of representatives from either Dominion consisting of one Minister from each Dominion, and not more than two Government officers and two representatives of the press of each Dominion. The subjects listed under (b), (c) and (d) shall be dealt with only by the official members of the Committee.

(iii) Both Governments shall ensure that their respective organisations handling public city, including publicity through the radio and the film, refrain from and control—

- propaganda against the other Dominion, and
- publication of exaggerated versions of news of a character likely to inflame, or cause fear or alarm to, the population, or any section of the population in either Dominion.

(5) Complaints from minorities in both the Dominions, that action is not taken on their reports against oppression or unfair treatment, should be promptly and fairly looked into and early remedial measures taken.

(6) Both in East Bengal and West Bengal there shall be set up before the 15th of February, 1949, a Provincial Minorities Board and, under the Provincial Board, District Minorities Boards for the express object of protecting the interests of the minorities, removing fear from their minds and inspiring confidence in them. These Boards shall ensure that the grievances of the minorities are promptly brought to the notice of the authorities and that they are satisfactorily and promptly dealt with.

It is suggested that the Provincial Minorities Board and the District Minorities Boards should each be composed of five members, three of whom at least should belong to the major minority community to be selected by the members of the Provincial Legislature belonging to the minority communities. The remaining two shall be persons of influence and shall be nominated by the Provincial Government. The District Magistrate shall be the Chairman of the District Minorities Board and a Minister to be nominated by the Provincial Government shall be the Chairman of the Provincial Board.

(7) The two Dominions and their Provincial Governments shall declare and make it widely known to their officers and other employees that any Government servant proved to have been guilty either of dereliction of duty in protecting the lives and properties of the members of the minority community or of directly or indirectly ill-treating the members of the minority community or showing prejudice against the minority community in the discharge of his duties, shall receive exemplary and deterrent punishment, and such punishment shall be given full publicity in each Dominion.

(8) Severe action shall be taken against any person or group of persons creating or attempting to create any apprehension or fear of insecurity or alarm in the minds of the minority communities.

(9) (i) The two Dominions shall take adequate steps—

- to remove complaints regarding discrimination in the grant of export and import licences and railway priorities to members of the minority community as such;
- to curb all tendencies towards an economic boycott of minorities or strangulation of their normal economic life.

(ii) The two Dominion Governments shall request their respective Provincial Governments to observe the same principles in their own sphere.

10. (1) The Governments of East Bengal and West Bengal will promote legislation providing for the setting up of Evacuee Property Management Boards in districts or areas from where a substantial exodus has taken place. These Boards will assume management of properties only on the definite request of their owners. Their functions will be of a managerial character and they will not have the power to alienate the property entrusted to them for management. These Boards shall be composed of members of the minority community.

*N.B.*—"Evacuee" shall be defined as a person who has left the Province in question on or after 1st June, 1947, and who declares his intention to return as soon as normal conditions are restored to the satisfaction of the two Governments.

(2) The two Chief Secretaries of East and West Bengal should meet at an early date to finalise the proposals for necessary legislation. The Governments of East and West Bengal will legislate by the 31st January 1949 for the setting up of an Evacuee Property Management Board in every district or area or their respective provinces referred to in sub-clause (1). These Boards should be set up as soon thereafter as possible.



## SECTION II

(1) In order to ensure the smooth working of this Agreement in so far as they are concerned, the Chief Secretaries of the two Provinces, viz., East Bengal and West Bengal, shall meet at least once a month. Whenever matters concerning Assam, Cooch Behar and Tripura are likely to be discussed, the Chief Secretary, West Bengal shall arrange for their representatives to be present.

The Premiers of the two Provinces of East Bengal and West Bengal, or their nominees, shall meet not less than once in two months for the same purpose.

(2) (i) Each Dominion should set up an organisation at the Centre to watch the implementing of the agreements reached and to bring up cases of breaches. It will be the responsibility of each Dominion to ensure that its Provincial Governments and acceding States carry out these agreements in so far as they are concerned. If a Province or a State for any reason considers that an agreement or any part of it should not be implemented, it should report the matter to its Dominion Government who should bring up the matter at the monthly Inter-Dominion meetings referred to in (ii) below.

(ii) All such cases of breaches or non-implementation or possible modifications arising out of the experience of the arrangements made should be discussed at monthly meetings to be held at the Dominion Minister level alternately at Delhi and Karachi.

(iii) Each Dominion should nominate a Minister who for the next few months would be responsible for this work and who will attend those meetings.

(iv) All outstanding matters and such new matters as may arise from day to day relating to East Punjab, East Punjab States, including Alwar and Bharatpur, on the one side, and West Pakistan including acceding States on the other, will also be brought up for discussion and settlement at these meetings.

(3) The question of migration of Muslims from East Bengal to Assam and the migration of Muslims who have been in Assam prior to Partition into East Bengal shall also be dealt with at the Inter-Dominion meetings at the Minister level provided in paragraph 2(ii) above.

(4) It is agreed that if any criminal proceedings have been started in any of the two provinces of East and West Bengal, by the Government of the Province against Government servants, of the other Province in respect of matters arising in course of execution of their duties, such proceedings should be withdrawn and the Government servants concerned, if taken into custody, should be released simultaneously in the two Provinces on a date not later than the 1st January 1949.

(5) In regard to migration to East Bengal from India and to West Bengal from Pakistan, the Government of each of the two Dominions and the Governments of the two Provinces of East Bengal and West Bengal should be implementing this Agreement and otherwise create as early as possible conditions which would remove fear from the infuse confidence into the minds of those citizens who have migrated to the other Dominion and should instruct the Deputy High Commissioner (located in East or West Bengal according as the migration has been from India to Pakistan or from Pakistan to India) to make it known amongst evacuees there and to render to them all possible assistance so as to enable them to return to their original homes, lands and occupations. The Government of the Province to which migration has taken place should give all facilities and assistance to the Deputy High Commissioner and to the evacuees.

## SECTION III

On receipt from Pakistan of relevant data relating to exodus on a large scale from areas in India other than West Bengal, Assam, Cooch Behar, Tripura, East Punjab, East Punjab States, Bharatpur and Alwar, another Inter-Dominion Conference should be called to consider action on the lines similar to those proposed above or on any other suitable lines in respect of—

- (a) protection and other safeguards for the property of refugees who have gone out from one Dominion to the other temporarily or otherwise; and
- (b) creation of conditions in any affected area which will reassure the minorities that their interests and rights are fully safeguarded and will prevent exodus or will induce evacuees to return to their homes.

N.B.—The above sections of the Agreement were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of the Political Committee, a note on which is at Appendix 1.

## SECTION IV

## Economic Committee

The Conference considered the report of the Economic Committee which reviewed the agreements and made recommendations on certain other related matters. The Conference made certain modifications and these have been incorporated in the report which is at Appendices IV A, B and C.

## APPENDIX

The Committee was not able to reach any decision on the question of rebates of excise duties levied by India on exports to Pakistan. The Conference considered the points of view of the two Governments and agreed to defer the matter for further consideration.

It had been agreed by India to make available 750,000 lbs. of tobacco to Pakistan under the Karachi Agreement. It was represented by Pakistan that it would not be possible for it to lift this quantity as India wished to impose maximum duty. It was suggested that an *ad hoc* arrangement might be reached on this point and sufficient reduction may be allowed to enable Pakistan to import this quantity of tobacco. The Government of India agreed to consider this suggestion.

## SECTION V

## Boundary Disputes and Border Incidents

The report of the Committee for Boundary Disputes and Border Incidents between East Bengal and West Bengal, between East Bengal and Assam, and between East Punjab and West Punjab was considered by the Conference and approved with certain amendments which have been incorporated in the report at Appendix V.

## SECTION VI

## Evacuee Property

1. The recommendations of the Evacuee Property Committee and of the Steering Committee (Appendix VI) were discussed at the Conference, and it was agreed at the request of the Pakistan representatives who wished to have an opportunity for further consultation with their Government that the following points should be further discussed at an Inter-Dominion Conference at Minister level commencing on the 10th January 1949:

- (1) Extended areas as agreed to in para. 2 of the minutes of the Conference of July 22nd.
- (2) Further extension of areas as proposed in para. 4 of the minutes of the Conference of July 22nd.
- (3) Whether Pakistan agree that the settlement of agricultural property should be on a governmental level or consider that it should be as between individual evacuees (see para. 5 of the minutes of the Conference of July 22nd and part II of the draft agreement of March 22-25).
- (4) Setting up of a Joint Urban Assessment Board (*vide* para. 9 of the minutes of Inter-Dominion Conference of July 22nd and para. 4(2) of Part III of the draft agreement of March 22-25).
- (5) Whether Pakistan are prepared to agree to India's Proposal that: the settlement should be by unrestricted exchanges between individual evacuees in respect of all urban immovable property (*vide* last two sentences of para. 9 of minutes of Conference of July 22nd).

2. It was agreed further by the Conference that the following items will be included in the agenda of the next Inter-Dominion Conference to be held at Karachi on the 10th January 1949:

- (i) Consideration of trust property *vide* para. 14 of the Conference of July 22nd.
- (ii) Jagirs and Muafis *vide* page 11, para. D of record of discussion in Evacuee Property Committee of the Inter-Dominion Conference held on 6th/9th. December.

3. The Conference decided that para. 16 of the report of the Evacuee Property Committee should for purposes of convenience of reference be added as an annexure to the draft scheme of the Secretariat level conference of March 22-25 and to the minutes of the Inter-Dominion Conference of July 22nd.

4. Subject to the above, the Conference accepted the Committee's Report.

## SECTION VII

## Provincial Partition Matters

(Assam, Bengal and Punjab)

The Conference considered the report of the Committee on Provincial Partition matters (Appendix VII) and while approving its conclusions directed that the Provinces concerned should do everything possible to expedite the final settlements.

## SECTION VIII

## Stores

The Conference considered the report of the Stores Committee (Appendix VIII) and accepted it.

## SECTION IX

## Insurance

The Conference accepted, after consideration, the report of the Insurance Committee (Appendix IX).

## SECTION X

## Museums

The Conference considered the views of the members of the Museum Committee and directed that the two Dominions should proceed to implement points on which agreement was reached, leaving over points of disagreement for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

## REPORT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

## APPOINTED BY THE INTER DOMINION CONFERENCE

*Terms of reference.*—To review the progress so far made in implementing the political clauses of the Calcutta Agreement and in particular to examine the complaints made by each Dominion in respect of—

- (1) the press in the other Dominion;
- (2) treatment of minorities; and
- (3) the exodus of minorities from one Dominion to the other; and
  - (a) to suggest measures to ensure the implementation of the Calcutta Agreement and to recommend such other steps as may be necessary to ensure that such complaints do not arise in future; and
  - (b) to examine all causes (including economic causes, though these need be considered only in a general way in the Committee) which have the effect of worsening Inter-Dominion relations, or of causing the exodus of minorities on a considerable scale, and to make recommendations calculated to stem the exodus of minority communities, to encourage their return and generally to improve Inter-Dominion relations.

(2) The Committee met on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th December, 1948. It reviewed the clauses in Sections I, II and III of the Inter-Dominion Agreement reached in Calcutta in April last. It modified some of the clauses and made certain additions.

(3) The Committee considered the statement entitled "Draft Charter of Minority Rights (revised)", which was placed before it by the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation. On the question of preservation of the personal law of minorities, the Committee recorded the following statement:

"The Committee recognise that while each Dominion has the inherent right to legislate with regard to all its citizens, there is no intention on either side to interfere with the existing personal law of the minorities except in matters of vital national interest".

(4) In regard to the other paragraphs of the "Draft Charter" the Leader of the Indian Delegation explained that the provisions in some of the paragraphs have already been accepted by the Indian Constituent Assembly or in the Calcutta Agreement and the provisions in the other paragraphs are covered by clauses of the Draft Constitution which have not yet been considered by the Indian Constituent Assembly.

The Pakistan representatives said that on their part while the principles of the "Draft Charter" are generally acceptable to them, they could not bind the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.

## Review of Calcutta Agreement

## PARAGRAPH 3(1) OF THE CALCUTTA AGREEMENT

| Decision taken at Calcutta                                                                                                                            | Review of present position                                                        | Fresh recommendations                                                                                                                                     |
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| (a) The Customs authorities of the two Dominions should together work out a common set of simple baggage rules applicable on both sides to passengers | Common set of baggage rules has been worked out and is in force since June, 1948. | (1) Subject to certain modifications now agreed upon, the rules should be published in both the Dominions on 20th December, 1948 for general information. |

## Decision taken at Calcutta      Review of present position      Fresh recommendations

travelling from one Dominion to the other.

- (b) The application of the baggage rules should be made with due consideration so as to avoid irksome restrictions and unnecessary harassment of passengers.

- (d) Personal searches should as a rule be avoided, and only carried out in cases where there is genuine suspicion of smuggling. In such cases, the search should only be conducted under the personal orders of the senior-most Customs official present and a record of all searches made should be maintained. Liaison Officers should be allowed facilities to ensure a fair application of the rules.

- (c) Passengers baggage should be checked only by duly authorised Customs staff and no one else.

- (g) Passengers should be shown every consideration and as far as possible suitable arrangements should be made to facilitate the easy movement of through-passengers without needless examination and harassment.

- (j) Once a passenger has passed the Customs frontier, no further search or examination of his luggage or person should be made.

Although instructions on the subject have been issued, the danger of smuggling of cloth has been responsible for far more detailed examination than would otherwise have been necessary.

There have been reports that these clauses have not always been observed.

- (2) Although restrictions exist at present on both sides regarding export of jewellery made wholly or mainly of gold, gold jewellery in use should be treated on the same lines as other jewellery and made eligible to the concession under the baggage rules.

- (1) Attention of all Customs Authorities of both Dominions should again be drawn to the supreme need of reducing the detailed examination of baggage or personal searches to the minimum necessary to check smuggling.

- (2) Where smuggling of cloth was found to have decreased the Customs Authorities should be instructed to reduce the intensity of their examination of baggage for this purpose.

- (1) It should again be pointed out to the Customs Authorities as well as the Provincial Government and the Military authorities of both dominions that examination of passengers' baggage including baggage in transit through either dominion is the function solely of authorised customs staff, and where transit takes place through authorised routes it should not be interfered with by any other authority.

- (2) The baggage rules will be amended to provide for the sealing of individual packages carried with the passengers so that such packages as well as those carried in the Guard's van might be exempt from examination en route.

- (3) A suitable procedure should be devised for sealing railway wagons and holds in steamers and flats as well as individual packages so that goods in transit might be exempt from examination en route.



| Decision taken at Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Review of present position                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Fresh recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| (e) The personal search of women passengers if at all made, should be carried out only by Women officers, as provided for by the Soa Customs Act.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Necessary instructions have already been issued to the Customs Authorities of both Dominions.                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| (i) All authorised Customs Officers should carry suitable badges or other means of identification.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| (f) Both Dominions should re-examine their Tariff Schedules and their import and Export Control Notifications to see what relaxations are possible with a view to minimise or render unnecessary any Customs formalities in regard to the personal effects of passengers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | The difficulties have been largely due to the check maintained over the smuggling of cloth as well as in respect of gold jewellery. As regards Tariff Schedules and control notifications see also clauses (b) and (c) of next para. | Recommendations against clauses (a), (b) and (d) of this para and clause (b) of the next para should improve matters.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| (h) No person other than an authorised Govt. servants, e.g. a Police Officer duly authorised may hold up any person crossing the frontier on the ground that he is carrying or suspected to be carrying contraband goods or is smuggling. Such a person should be taken or directed to the nearest Customs post by such officer for examination and no examination of his luggage or person should be made by any one who does not belong to the Customs staff. All such authorised officers should wear distinctive badges. | There were still some complaints of persons being detained by individuals, officials or otherwise, not duly authorised.                                                                                                              | (1) Officers of police or other departments should be empowered to function under this paragraph only in respect of places and routes where land customs stations did not exist and customs staff were not available.<br>(2) Both Dominions should bring this arrangement to the notice of their Provincial Governments and other local authorities and all officers other than customs officers who were authorised for the purpose of preventing smuggling should wear suitable distinctive badges for purposes of identifications. |

## PARAGRAPH 3 (2) OF THE CALCUTTA AGREEMENT

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| <p>(a) As far as possible, the two Dominions should set up parallel Customs posts, as near to each other as possible so that for each Customs post in one Dominion there is an opposite number.</p> | <p>On the whole there are fewer Customs posts on the Pakistan side than on the Indian side in the Eastern Region.</p> | <p>(1) The two Collectors of Land Customs should meet within a fortnight and review the position, and make recommendations regarding the setting up of a number of parallel posts, where necessary. Decisions should be taken within a month thereafter and communicated to the other Dominion.<br/>2. Pakistan should particularly examine the feasibility of having Customs posts at Juri Manu and Belonia on the Tripura border.</p> |
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| Decision taken at Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Review of present position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Fresh recommendations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| (b) Having regard to the economic considerations, both Dominions should try to reduce the number of commodities which when moving from one Dominion to the other shall be subject to an import or export duty. In fact only specified articles should be liable to duty and the rest should be free. This would obviate the absurd difficulties which have arisen in regard to perishables such as fish, fresh fruit, etc. | (b) The Pakistan representatives pointed out that the Government of Pakistan had in fact imposed import duties only on a short list of specified articles imported from India and the rest were free. The Government of India, however, had continued to apply their full customs tariff to Pakistan except in respect of a list of articles which had recently been specifically exempted. The action taken by India was not in accordance with the Calcutta recommendation and it was also not sufficient to fulfil the purpose of the recommendation made in clause 10 (f) of the Calcutta report that tariff schedules should be relaxed with a view to minimising or rendering unnecessary customs formalities in regard to personal effects of passengers. The Indian representatives stated that they were not prepared to adopt the system of taxing only specified items since they regarded the method adopted by them as being more logical and more simple in administration and were of opinion that substantially it fulfilled the Calcutta recommendation. They offered, however, to consider any suggestions which might be made by Pakistan regarding additional items produced or manufactured in that Dominion which they might wish to be added to the list of exemptions. | (1) India should exempt bamboos (about which there was some doubt) and articles of cottage industry of Pakistan made of mother of Pearl, corn bone or shell.<br>(2) India should consider exemption in respect of the following items of Pakistan manufacture:—<br>Ethedrine<br>Asphlat<br>Crude Pottasium Nitrates (Manures).<br>(3) Subject to further examination as they were protected items, both the Dominions should consider exempting indigenous cycle parts and accessories. (Items 75 (6), 75 (7) and 75 (8).<br>(4) Both Dominions should consider exempting from import duties all drug and medicines of indigenous origin in the other Dominion including the drugs and medicines containing spirit.<br>(5) The duties on tea, tobacco, betelnuts and handloom cloth which entail fiscal and administrative problems will be further considered.<br>(6) Commodities in respect of which either dominion removes the import duty at the request of the exporting Dominion should not ordinarily be subjected to any export duty or an increase in the existing export duty by the latter. If any new or additional export duty is imposed, the importing Dominion will be entitled to reconsider the action taken in respect of the import duty. |
| (c) A similar examination of the Export Trade Control Notification should be made by both Dominions. There is no import control between the two Dominions at the moment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Exemptions have been given by both side. While list of items still subject to export control have been published on both sides, there seemed to be a great deal of misunderstanding regarding the actual state of affairs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | A list of officers should be furnished by each Dominion to the other to whom all changes in respect of export and import controls affecting movement between the two Dominions should be communicated.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| (d) The Pakistan representatives claimed that if the Havana Charter is ratified, each Dominion will become entitled to "most favoured nation" treatment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Since the Calcutta Conference, this question had been raised by the Pakistan representative at the recent Geneva Session of the Contracting Parties to                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | No decision was reached.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| Decision taken at Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Review of present position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Fresh recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <p>ment in respect of rebates of excise duties and urged that in the interests of Inter-Dominion trade such treatment should be authorised by both Dominions without further delay. The Indian representatives stated that the present practice is not, in fact, uniform and that this is due to certain practical difficulties and other circumstances. The Pakistan representatives expressed their willingness to co-operate in removing any practical difficulties and requested that a final decision on the claim already put forward officially should be reached within a month in order to enable them to settle their import policy. India promised to reach a decision at an early date.</p> | <p>the G.A.T.T. The Pakistan delegation referring to the interpretation given by the Chairman at the Geneva Session stated that Pakistan was entitled to claim a rebate of excise duty under the terms of the Most-Favoured-Nations' Treatment clause of the G. A. T. T. They further pointed out that the Government of India were in fact granting rebates of excise duties in respect of at least three excisable commodities exported from India to other countries (namely tea, tobacco and tyres) but were refusing to allow such rebates in respect of the same commodities exported to Pakistan. The Indian delegation stated that their Government had expressed their views in this question in their letter of 24th November, 1948, to the Finance Secretary Pakistan. They were unable to appreciate the linking up of an issue arising out of the rebates of internal taxes on articles of indigenous production with the Most-Favoured-Nations' Treatment as contemplated in the G. A. T. T. They were, however, prepared to consider a comprehensive settlement of outstanding trade and allied issues which could include the question of rebates also. The Pakistan Delegation considered that the question of rebate was a separate issue and should not be dependent on a general trade agreement.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p>(e) Where any cultivator living in a border village of one Dominion has land in the border village in the other Dominion he should be permitted within a reasonable period after the harvest, to take across the border to his residence reasonable quantities of any controlled commodities produced by him for his domestic consumption with the minimum of restriction and formalities.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>As a result of an agreement reached at the Chief Secretaries' Conference between East Bengal and West Bengal, this recommendation is not being implemented. East Bengal took the view that the arrangement to suspend the operation of this clause applied only between East Bengal and West Bengal while Assam and Tripura argued that it applied equally to all the provinces and states bordering on East Bengal in terms of the minutes of the Chief Secretaries' Conference.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>The decision taken at Calcutta still stands and should be implemented. There is no objection, however, to all the provinces and states which are concerned with the problem making a revised agreed recommendation to their respective Governments to modify the arrangement.</p> |

| Decision taken at Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                              | Review of present position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Fresh recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| TRANSIT.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>(a) Each Dominion should take effective measures for the smooth implementation of transit facilities to the other Dominion in accordance with the provisions of International Agreements governing such transit.</p> | <p>Although for many commodities the procedure is working smoothly, difficulties have arisen mostly in the following types of cases:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Movement of mineral oils through Karachi to India, and Calcutta to East Bengal.</li> <li>(ii) Movement of salt from Karachi to East Bengal through Calcutta.</li> <li>(iii) Movement of kerosene to Assam and through Chittagong to Tripura.</li> <li>(iv) Movement of timber, jute, tea and rice from one part of India to another through East Bengal.</li> <li>(v) Movement of rice from one part of East Bengal to another through West Bengal.</li> <li>(vi) Machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs and other civil stores moving from West Bengal to Assam.</li> </ul> <p>The difficulties were sometimes due to transport considerations, sometimes due to uncertainty or doubt regarding the transit procedure, sometimes due to the examination of the nature and origin of the commodity at points other than the Customs posts of entry and exit, and sometimes owing to action taken by persons other than authorised Customs officials.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The agreement regarding transit being one of the most vital clauses of the Calcutta Agreement there should be no obstruction or impediment placed on the movement of goods of any category whatsoever by either Dominion, each of which should further ensure that Provincial Governments or other local authorities do not interfere with such traffic in any way whatsoever.</li> <li>2. Questions relating to foreign exchange liability should not result in any physical hold-up of commodities moving in transit as the foreign exchange liability is clear under sub-para (b) of this item.</li> <li>3. There should be no inspection or check of the physical identity of goods going under transit except at the Customs points of entry, exit and transhipment and the only check enroute should be of the Customs papers relating to transit, no matter what the provincial or central laws regarding the internal movement of similar commodities may be.</li> <li>4. Each Dominion agrees that clear instructions to the above effect should be immediately issued to all Provincial and other authorities concerned.</li> </ol> |
| <p>(b) The foreign exchange earning or liability for any transit cargo moving in bond shall belong to the Dominion of origin or destination as the case may be and not to the Dominion of Transit.</p>                  | <p>Although the principle has been accepted there has been some delay in working out a detailed procedure with the result that difficulties and doubts have arisen in regard to individual commodities at certain times.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>Agreed instructions covering the procedure for the adjustment of foreign exchange for all types of transit goods should be issued by the two Dominions within one month. No difficulties relating to foreign exchange should be allowed to hold up the movement of goods.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <p>(c) Transit cargo should in general be given the same transport priority as is accorded to similar cargo moving inter-provincially.</p>                                                                              | <p>There seem to be many difficulties and differences in regard to both the priority question as well as the general movement and turnaround of wagons going in transit.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The normal turnaround of wagons and the return of empties are technical problems which must be discussed and settled within a fortnight between the representatives of the rail way systems concerned.</li> </ol>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

Decision taken at Calcutta      Review of present position      Fresh recommendations

2. The movement of 60 B. G. loaded wagons a day in transit between the other parts of India and Assam through Pakistan was agreed to and Pakistan would indicate, if necessary, the number of M. G. empties required by them to make this movement smooth and uninterrupted.
3. There should be no hold-up of traffic for any differences and difficulties relating to accounts.
4. The priority given to transit wagons at the point of origin should be observed throughout the journey in transit.
5. Hili (in Pakistan) which serves the Indian hinterland and Jalpaigiri in India are served by E. B. Railway. Rohanpur in Pakistan is served by—O. T. Railway. In such cases the railway system concerned must give the same priority to goods offered for booking as is being given on the same section for similar commodity offered for booking within the Dominion to which the serving Railway belongs.
6. The movement of raw jute from points in the Indian Union to Calcutta will be facilitated under the same priority as is accorded to it at the railway station of despatch in the Indian Union; where the railway station in question is in India but happens to be under the control of East Bengal Railway. Priority will be given by Pakistan to all movements for the Calcutta, Port and for movements to mills as is given by India to her own raw jute moving to the Port or to mills, when booked at a railway station in the Indian Union.

(d) The Customs expert of the two Dominions should get together to evolve a procedure for transit which should be as simple as possible and take into account the peculiar difficulties arising on account of geographical and transport considerations, e.g., the need of transshipment

An agreed procedure has been introduced and is on the whole working satisfactorily but occasional difficulties have arisen.

The collectors of land customs concerned should meet within a fortnight and satisfy themselves that the procedure is adequate to deal with all types of goods in transit.

Decision taken at Calcutta      Review of present position      Fresh recommendations

and the location of transport heads at points different from the Inter-Dominion boundary. The procedure already introduced by the two Dominions should be reviewed.

- (e) The production of a certificate from a Customs Officer of the Dominion from which the goods are being sent should ordinarily be taken as conclusive evidence of the origin of such commodities at the point of entry for transit and transit facilities shall not be denied on the ground that there is any suspicion that the goods might have originally come from the other Dominion.
- (f) In order to ensure the smooth working of the transit arrangements, the officers of each Dominion should receive suitable instructions to co-operate with the officers of the other Dominion to avoid disputes and difficulties.
- (g) Each Dominion should post liaison officers at important Customs outposts and important points en-route selected by agreement in the other Dominion so as to facilitate the removal of any difficulties that might crop up. These liaison officers should be persons specially selected for their capacity to smoothen difficulties. These liaison officers will also have other functions in connection with the removal of difficulties of travellers and movement of goods and baggage.
- (h) Where road or river transport is involved by itself or in combination with any other form of transport, arrangements should be made for transit facilities by establishing suitable out-agencies.
- A few cases where the customs certificates were not accepted were brought to notice.
- Specific instructions should be issued to all Provincial and Local authorities that certificates granted by the customs authorities of one Dominion should not be questioned by them.
- Instructions had been issued to officers of each Dominion but sometimes difficulties arose on account of the action taken by Provincial officers.
- Similar instructions should be issued to provincial officers as well who should be particularly told that goods going in transit are entirely under the supervision and check of Central Customs Officers, and Provincial officers should not interfere with these in any way.
- This clause has not so far been implemented.
- So far as East and West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Cochin are concerned, this provision should be implemented within three months and liaison officers should be posted by then. These officers should be trained in Customs work before they take up their duties. India will again address the Jodhpur State regarding Pakistan's proposal to post a liaison officer on the frontier between Jodhpur and Sind. The East & West Punjab Governments should also be consulted on the question whether liaison officers should also be posted in their territories.
- It was reported that having regard to the volume of traffic Pakistan had not found it worthwhile establishing an out-agency at Agartala. It was urged that an out-agency was necessary to facilitate the movement of goods in transit by rail-cum-road to Tripura.
- It was agreed that an out-agency should be established at Agartala, and that if necessary, the Tripura State would contribute towards the cost of running the Agency. The position regarding other points should be reviewed by the E. B. Railway.

| Decision taken at Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Review of present position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Fresh recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | It was further suggested that more out-agencies were necessary on the Assam-East Bengal and Tripura-East Bengal borders.                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | TRANSPORT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| (a) To ensure that transport bottle-necks and congestion are avoided. Operational Committees consisting of representatives of the three railways in the Eastern region and the two railways in the Western region should be set up to deal with difficulties relating to rail transport.                               | An Inter-Dominion Railway Operational Committee is working on the Eastern Border.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Committees should also be set up (i) for N. W. and E. P. Railways within 4 weeks, and (ii) for Jodhpur and N. W. Railways later. It is hoped that it will be possible to restore normal communications on these railways at a very early date.                                                                                              |
| (b) A Railway Operational Committee be established on an Inter-Dominion basis which could settle broad principles of Inter-Dominion rail transport.                                                                                                                                                                    | The first meeting of the Operational Committee on an Inter-Dominion basis was held on 6th September and the following days at New Delhi.                                                                                                                                                   | It is recommended that a Standing Committee at Secretary level should be set up to deal with questions of general railway working which do not come within the definition of Stores and Rolling stock, such as financial arrangements, payment of bills, inter-Dominion traffic and operation etc. The following composition is suggested:— |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | India—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1. A Member of the Railway Board.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 2. A Finance Officer of the Railway Board.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3. General Manager or Chief Administrative Officer of a Railway.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Pakistan—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1. Director-General of Railways.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 2. Financial Adviser (Communications).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3. General Manager of a Railway.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Each side should have power to co-opt one or more officers as may be necessary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | (3) FACILITIES FOR REPAIRS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| The movement of machinery, etc., sent from one Dominion to the other for repairs and return should be dealt with under the arrangements normally provided for under the import and re-export rules. To cover, however, past cases of machinery sent before the establishment of a Customs frontier reasonable latitude | While instructions have been issued in accordance with the Agreement on the subject, in actual implementation there have been delays and difficulties owing to the fact that the question of the identity of the machinery which is being returned has to be established and the extent to | It was agreed that the Customs authorities should be instructed generally to accept the certificate of the Works Manager of a Government or a Railway Workshop where the work was done. In the case of private institutions the customs authority concerned should use his discretion to accept a                                           |

| Decision taken at Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Review of present position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Fresh recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| shall be given for a matter of three months in the application of the rules.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | which spare parts and replacements have been used in has repair has to be considered.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | certificate from the repairing firm with such other evidence as he may consider necessary if complete physical identification is found difficult. Where the cost of additional parts or material did not exceed 25% of the total repair bill the production of and export licence should not be insisted on. Pakistan agreed to issue similar instructions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| (4) MISCELLANEOUS POINTS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| (a) In order to ensure the avoidance of undue hardship resulting from the switch-over from the stands till to the new situation, the two Dominions will consider sympathetically applications for the issue of export licences for goods which were imported from overseas specially to meet orders placed by customers in the other Dominion. This is only for a short period of transition and will apply generally to shipments made and paid for before 31-12-1947. Commodities specifically ordered by dealers in one Dominion through the Ports of the other Dominion should be covered by the Standstill Agreement or the transit arrangements as the case may be and should not be denied to the persons who have ordered, paid or will pay for the goods. | It was reported that while some progress had been made there were still quite a number of outstanding cases on both sides. The main difficulty appeared to be that evidence to prove that the goods in question came within this recommendation was not always forthcoming. The second difficulty was that sometimes questions of internal requirement were taken into account before release. It was brought to notice that some firms with their headquarters in India have got their factories in Pakistan and they were experiencing difficulties in sending stores etc. to their factories from their headquarters. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The administrative details of the implementation of this clause should be discussed between representatives of the two Governments so that a common set of instructions and a common procedure are evolved and made applicable on both sides.</li> <li>In examining cases falling within this clause the question whether the goods are required for consumption in the Dominion where they may be situated should not arise.</li> <li>Firms with their headquarters in India who wish to send stores which they would normally supply to their factories in Pakistan should be dealt with as follows:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stores in stock before partition should be allowed to go to the factories on the basis of the normal pre-partition distribution between the various factories owned by the firm.</li> <li>Stores falling under this clause of the Calcutta Agreement under review should be dealt with in accordance with the procedure described above.</li> <li>In respect of stores not falling under either of the above categories and in respect of fresh orders for stores, the matter should be considered on merits, the prime consideration being of foreign exchange.</li> </ol> </li> <li>An officer should proceed from Delhi to Karachi to discuss and finalise the details regarding the release of</li> </ol> |

| Decision taken at Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Review of present position                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Fresh recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | imported goods as well as to review the progress made on each side so far.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| (b) In view of the recent conclusions at Havana to extend transit procedure to vehicles assembled in bond in the country of transit, India will extend transit facilities for motor vehicles specifically assembled in bond in India for Pakistan subject to the foreign exchange being the liability of Pakistan. In this connection Pakistan requested that until transit arrangements become effective, a number of assembled cars considered fair by India should be allowed for re-export to Pakistan. This was accepted subject to the liability for foreign exchange being examined further. | Detailed procedure in regard to assembly of cars in transit has since been worked out and is likely to be finalised in a matter of days. Pending the arrival of parts for assembly under this scheme Pakistan requested that some supplies should be made out of the existing imports in India on payment of dollars. | India agreed to an immediate export of 15 Chevrolet cars and to a monthly export of 10 American cars assembled in India in bond on payment of dollars equivalent to the current import price of the cars for assembly. The arrangement will extend for a period of 6 months, or until the parts for assembly in transit begin to arrive whichever is earlier. The supply of cars will be spread over equally between the Assembly Plants other than Ford. |

## ITEM (2) OF THE AGENDA

The Committee recommended that the restrictions, whether imposed by a Central or Provincial Government on the movement between the two Dominions on commodities such as fresh fruit, vegetables, fresh milk and its products, fish (fresh and dried), poultry and eggs, local spices, bamboo and firewood and any customs duties thereon must be removed.

That the India Government agreed to discuss the supply of mustard oil to East Bengal to be decided at a meeting to be arranged within the next three weeks. Until then the Pakistan Government shall continue to allow the free movement of fish without any duty.

1. Although working smoothly on the whole, there were some difficulties arising out of difference in interpretation as well as on account of administrative considerations on both sides.
2. When the officers' committee report at Calcutta was approved at the ministerial level, fish (fresh and dried) had been excluded from para. 1 of the extract as India could not make any commitment regarding duty-free supply of mustard oil. Since then India had agreed to permit the export of a specified quantity of mustard oil but not to the removal of export duty thereon.
3. Free movement as at present interpreted by India applies to movements other than those by sea Pakistan's view was that free movement should be allowed by sea too as certain fresh fruits from Bombay and onions from Kathiawar States move to Karachi by sea only.
4. Onions, garlic, potatoes and chillies are at present not included in the category of free moving vegetables.

1. Free movement means that no export or import licences whatever should be required and not that there should be licensing without any quantitative restrictions.
2. India should review again the position regarding the export duty on mustard oil and give an immediate answer. If India imposes duties on foodstuffs and/or could not agree to the removal of the export duty on mustard oil, Pakistan stated that she would be free to impose export duties on fish (fresh and dried), fresh fruits, vegetables, fresh milk and its products, poultry and eggs, local spices, bamboos and firewood, exported to India. The movement of fish (fresh and dried) should be continued in either event, without export restrictions.
3. Ministry of Food, India will examine allowing free movement by sea along with the matter referred to in para. 4 below and communicate their decision to Ministry of Food, Pakistan, by 1st January 1949.
4. Ministry of Food, India, will examine the matter further and communicate their

| Decision taken at Calcutta | Review of present position                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Fresh recommendations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                            | Pakistan suggested their inclusion in this category.                                                                                                                                                                                    | decision to Ministry of Food, Pakistan, by 1st January 1949. Pending this review <i>status quo</i> will be maintained and no new restrictions will be imposed by either Dominion.                                                                                                             |
|                            | 5. Preserved butter, powdered, condensed and tinned milk and ghi do not at present fall in the category of free moving milk products. It was suggested that indigenous tinned milk and tinned butter may be allowed to be moved freely. | 5. The matter will be examined further by the Food Ministries of the two Dominions. Meanwhile to enable the condensed milk factory which is situated partly in East Bengal and partly in West Bengal to function normally, India and Pakistan will allow freedom of movement to its products. |

## ADDITIONAL MATTERS

The general position appeared on review to be reasonably satisfactory. The following recommendations are made:—

(a) Each Dominion should separately examine the feasibility and practicability of a Customs Union, as the study might be of use at a later date when the question might be taken up in earnest by both the Dominions.

(b) The pre-partition arrangement regarding the through booking of fish and other commodities by river-cum-rail seemed to have broken down and should be revived in the interests of both the Dominions. The Pakistan railway authorities should immediately take up the matter with the steamer companies concerned.

(c) The movement of partition stores when duly authorised by the appropriate authorities was sometimes being held up owing to lack of understanding of the instructions or non-compliance with the prescribed formalities. Fresh and clear instructions should be issued on both sides.

(d) Difficulties in railway accounts relating to cross-traffic sometimes resulted in the hold-up of wagons. The hold-up of wagons must be avoided at all costs. An agreed procedure should be evolved between the two railways to avoid a recurrence of difficulties in regard to accounts. Where instructions were issued by one railway system which affected another railway system or the movement of wagons coming from another railway system, there should be prior consultation between the two railway systems concerned. Arrangements should also be made to report the matters to the respective headquarters so that the over-all position might be kept under constant review by both sides.

(e) Whenever local officers of any provincial government felt it necessary to take any action affecting the movement of goods to another Dominion without prior orders, general or specific, of their government, they should immediately report the facts to their Chief Secretary.

## APPENDIX II

## REVIEW OF KARACHI AGREEMENTS

## REVIEW OF THE TWO AGREEMENTS AT KARACHI REGARDING THE SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES FROM ONE DOMINION TO THE OTHER

The Agreement signed at Karachi in May 1948 had been reviewed at another conference in October 1948. The developments since then were further reviewed. The position in regard to the various commodities and the conclusions reached in respect of them are summarised below:—

*India's exports to Pakistan*

(1) *Coal*.—The latest available figures showed a distinct improvement on the earlier ones and India agreed to do everything possible to see that the full quantity of coal as agreed to at Karachi was supplied each month. India also agreed to consider supplying a large proportion of the total quantity by rail.

Pakistan complained that no supplies of hard coke had been received. This had been due to a serious fall in Indian production and it was pointed out that even the original agreement was not a firm one in respect of hard coke supplies.

It was agreed that Pakistan would supply to India a list of its essential requirements of metallurgical hard coke in order of priority and India would try to meet these requirements as far as possible. The Indian delegation further stated that an improvement was expected by the end of January when it would be possible to make larger supplies to Pakistan.

(2) *Cloth and yarn*.—Arrangements had only recently been finalised by a conference between the two Dominions held at Bombay.

(3) *Steel, pig iron and scrap*.—India explained that there were no supplies in the first few months of the agreement as it took about five months for supplies to become available after orders had been placed.

India hoped to step up deliveries with a view to supply the entire quantity of steel agreed to at Karachi during the period of the agreement. If any appreciable portion remained undelivered, India would extend the time-limit.

(4) *Paper and board*.—Monthly allocations on the various mills were made by the I. & S. Ministry and export licences were issued accordingly. Pakistan asked that the licences should not lapse at the end of each month. It was explained that export licences were normally valid for a period of three months and a similar validity would be given to the paper and board licences; if any licences had expired owing to a shorter time-limit having been given, they would be extended.

(5) *Chemicals and pharmaceuticals*.—The sulphates did not need any export licences and there was no hold-up on the Indian side in the normal free movement of sulphates to Pakistan. The quantities of acids that have so far been licensed were communicated to the Pakistan Delegation who intimated that some orders for acids had been placed by the Pakistan Government on Bombay and Calcutta firms. The Pakistan Delegation would communicate particulars to the Indian Chief Controller of Exports to enable him to issue export licence to them within the quota if they are eligible.

(6) *Asbestos cement sheets*.—No applications had been received for exports when applications had been invited from manufacturers. A licence for 200 tons had been given so far to Asbestos Cement Ltd. It was agreed that licences at the rate of 500 tons a month should be given to the same firm who were the only manufacturers, so that the full quota could be supplied within the period of the agreement.

(7) *Paints and varnishes*.—Many varieties are decontrolled. It was agreed that licences should issue for half the agreed quantity of paints, enamels and varnishes to be supplied by India in respect of the controlled categories containing lead and Zinc. Licences for the remaining half would be in the de-controlled varieties. The Pakistan Delegation would communicate particulars to the Indian Chief Controller of Exports to enable him to issue licences to eligible parties within the quota.

(8) *Leather and footwear and myrobalams*, were decontrolled items.

(9) *Jute manufactures* were allowed to go to Pakistan without export licence being necessary.

(10) *Woollen and worsted goods*.—Practically the whole quantity had been licensed already.

(11) *Groundnut oil*.—Licences have been issued for a portion, but movement has been slow.

(12) *Mustard Oil*.—The quantity licensed was satisfactory but there was complaint regarding actual movement. The Indian figure of actual movement was very much higher than the one of which Pakistan appeared to be aware. To expedite supplies it was decided that all licenceholders should be told by the Government of India that unless they moved the oil within the time for which the licence was valid, the licence would be given to other parties and they would be permanently debarred from getting any licences in the future. It was further agreed that particulars of licences issued and quantities moved would be supplied regularly to the Pakistan authorities.

(13) *Tyres and tubes*.—Approximately half the quantity had been licensed for export by India and it was agreed that the full quantity should be immediately licensed.

(14) *Tobacco*.—There was no export control over tobacco in India. The Pakistan Delegation pointed out, however, that if India insisted on charging the maximum rate of excise duty on the flue-cured tobacco, the agreement would in fact be ineffective since the importers would not lift the tobacco on those terms.

(15) *Seed potatoes*.—Pakistan pointed out that although India had agreed to supply one lakh maunds of seed potatoes they had no information of any quantity having moved. India stated that movement of potatoes, both table and seed, from Assam to Pakistan had been made free.

(16) *Additional matters*.—Pakistan asked for the export of bauxite to Pakistan at the rate of two wagons a month. India agreed to this.

Pakistan asked for a quota of 6000 tons of linseed oil. India promised to examine the matter and to make a suitable allocation to Pakistan during 1949.

It was agreed that India will do everything possible to ensure that the goods licensed for export actually did move and for this purpose would—

- (a) issue export licences expeditiously,
- (b) take suitable action against parties who having got export licences failed without reasonable excuse to move the goods in time, and
- (c) ensure that transport difficulties were removed as expeditiously as possible.

India also agreed to give special consideration to orders placed by the Pakistan Government with suppliers in India within the frame-work of the general export licensing policy, provided timely intimation of Pakistan Government's orders was received.

#### *Pakistan's Exports to India*

1. *Raw jute*.—The Indian Delegation expressed concern over supply position and the slow movement of raw jute to India and considered that in view of the final forecast figure issued by East Bengal (Agriculture Ministry), namely 54 lakh bales, the maintenance by Pakistan of exports of raw jute to other destinations at the level mutually agreed to in Karachi in July last might have the effect of causing a shortfall in the agreed supply to India.

The Pakistan Delegation assured the Indian Delegation that they need not apprehend any reduction in the quantities earmarked for India under the Karachi Agreement. According to Pakistan's latest and most reliable estimates of the jute crop the actual crop in Pakistan would not be less than 60 lakhs of bales after allowing for local consumption and therefore they were satisfied that Pakistan's exports to other countries on the existing scale would not actually interfere with the delivery of 5 million bales of raw jute to India. In regard to movements, Pakistan agreed to upgrade the priority under which raw jute was moving to the mills in Calcutta to the extent necessary with a view to maintaining movements approximately at 1946 level. In order to improve matters in connection with the movement of jute traffic on the E. B. Railway, representatives of Railway Board (India) agreed to supply Broad Gauge empties to the extent necessary. The General Manager, E. B. Railway should intimate his exact requirements to the East Indian Railway. It was agreed that the position should be reviewed again in the near future. Pakistan also suggested that a Joint Committee consisting of competent representatives of the two railway systems and transport and jute interests concerned should be set up in Calcutta so as to keep the problem of raw jute transport by road, rail and river under constant review.

(2) *Raw cotton*.—India drew attention to the recent orders issued by Pakistan which required that India should not only purchase 325,000 bales of cotton before the 31st January 1949 but should also export them out of Pakistan to India. India took the view that the Karachi Agreement of 20th October, 1948 was clear and unambiguous on the point that India was required only to purchase the cotton by the end of January and there could be no objection to the physical export taking place later. Pakistan agreed that this was the correct interpretation. India stated that as the time-limit for making purchases of raw cotton was very short and Indian importers had to be asked to start buying immediately after the Karachi Agreement of October, last, the system of distribution of quotas to India through different shippers which was being adopted by Pakistan was bound to give rise to difficulties in actual practice. For example it might happen that some of the contracts entered into by Indian importers were not with parties who got export licences from Pakistan. It was agreed therefore that for the current licensing period, special consideration should be given to India's difficulties in this respect and an officer should go from India to Karachi in order that any possible difficulties might be resolved on the spot. Pakistan added that as a substantial portion of the quota was being given to shippers who were exporting before partition it would be possible in most instances to accommodate Indian orders within the framework of Pakistan export licensing.

(3) *Foodgrains*.—1. The estimated loss of the rice crop in the normally surplus provinces of West Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan in the current Kharif year due to floods was shown by Pakistan as in statement attached (Schedule A.). As the loss was above 4 annas of the average of the past five years' production of rice in the said provinces Pakistan urged that it was in a position to supply any foodgrains to India.

2. India claimed that the basis for reckoning the percentage of loss should be the total rice crop of the dominion as a whole. In substantiation India stated that in the case of a normal crop in West Pakistan and serious failure in East Pakistan, the dominion of Pakistan would certainly have pleaded extenuation and diverted rice earmarked for India to its Eastern Wing. Pakistan urged that if that interpretation was accepted it would imply that Pakistan would have to supply 175,000 tons of rice even if there was total loss of rice crop in West Pakistan plus a loss of 1 million tons in the rice crop in East Pakistan. Therefore, the intention could not have been to apply the escape clause to the rice crop of Pakistan as a whole.



3. Pakistan Government agreed that if during the current Kharif year the surplus declared by the surplus areas turns out to be in excess of the requirements of the deficit areas in Pakistan and becomes available for export it will be supplied to India and no rice will be exported to any other country.

4. Pakistan also agreed that if a surplus of wheat becomes available for export during Rabi 1949-50 Pakistan will supply 175,000 tons of foodgrains under the Karachi Agreement and no wheat will be exported to any other country during Rabi 1949-50 until 250,000 tons have been supplied.

5. In order to ascertain if a surplus of wheat is available for export to India for the purposes of para. 4 above India suggested that if the procurement of wheat in the wheat surplus areas exceeds a figure agreed between the two dominions the excess should be deemed to be available for export. This matter will be settled between the Food Ministries of the two dominions.

6. The restriction against export referred to in paras. 3 and 4 will not cover token exports of small quantities, e.g., quantities sent to meet requirements of Pakistan Embassies etc. abroad.

7. Even on the basis suggested by Pakistan in para. 1 the loss works out to about 28 per cent. The actual figures of acreage and yield of these areas are not available yet. India, therefore, reserves the right to re-open the question of supply of rice by Pakistan if finally the loss of rice works out to less than 25 per cent. of the average referred to in para. 1.

## SCHEDULE A.

## Rice (Pakistan)

|             | Five years<br>average 1943-44<br>to 1947-48<br>(000 tons) | 1947-48<br>(000 tons) | 1948-49<br>Acreage Yield<br>(000 tons) - (000 tons) |            |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Baluchistan | 20                                                        | 21                    | 51.5                                                | 27 (paddy) |
| Sind        | 597                                                       | 553                   | Not available                                       | N.A.*      |
| West Punjab | 3,211                                                     | 294                   | "                                                   | N.A.*      |
| East Bengal | 7,521                                                     | 6,737                 | 19.127                                              | 6,634      |
| N. W. F. P. | 12                                                        | Not available         | 53.7                                                | 45**       |
| Bahawalpur  | 12                                                        | 11                    | Not available                                       | N.A.       |
| Khairpur    | 9                                                         | 9                     | "                                                   | N.A.       |
|             | 8,499                                                     | 7,625                 |                                                     |            |

\*The estimates of acreage and yield for 1948-49 are not available but the estimate of loss received by Pakistan Government in terms of rice is as follows:—

Sind—150,000 tons.

West Punjab—109,000 tons.

\*\* Doubtful. To be confirmed.

(4) Additional matters.—It was agreed that the movement of soft wood should be made free of all control on both sides.

## APPENDIX III

Individual cases of difficulties were discussed by the Economic Committee and the following agreed decisions were taken for immediate implementation by both sides:

(1) The following consignments meant for Tripura and held up in East Bengal will be released:

(a) Oil drilling machinery belonging to B.O.C. in respect of which Pakistan Government have already issued orders.

(b) One jeep and two trailers going from Calcutta.

(c) 1,000 maunds of salt going to Sabroom held up at Dhoomghat.

(2) S.D.O. Habiganj had imposed a ban on the movement of dried fish to Tripura. This should be removed.

(3) It was reported that vehicles working for the out-agency of the E. B. Railway at Balu Ghat were not being allowed to enter the railway station which was in East Bengal. It was agreed that the difficulty should be removed.

(4) It was reported that at Hill railway station some difficulty was still being experienced in the booking of transit cargo as there was no customs official on the Pakistan side. It was agreed that Pakistan will make suitable arrangements to facilitate this movement.

(5) Pakistan agreed to issue orders for the release of 400 wagons reported to be held up at Lal Monir Hat for inviting particulars.

(6) Milk and milk products have recently been brought under export control by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Chittagong. It was agreed that this was on account of a misunderstanding and the notification will be cancelled at once.

(7) It was reported by Pakistan that an agreement reached in February 1948 regarding the supply of cement from East Bengal to Assam and from India to East Bengal had not been implemented on the Indian side. A permit for 2,000 tons for immediate supply was being issued by India and a regular supply in terms of the original agreement was agreed to by both sides.

(8) Four of the reparation plants allotted to Pakistan are still lying at Bombay. India agreed to issue export permits for them as soon as particulars were received from the Pakistan Government. As the allocation of these plants to Pakistan had been made before they landed at Bombay, Pakistan requested that India should examine the question of exempting these consignments from the payment of Indian import duty. India promised to give a quick reply.

(9) Pakistan mentioned that electric plant and machinery for the electric supply companies in East Bengal ordered through Calcutta firms had been landed in Calcutta before Partition. It was agreed that such plant and machinery will be allowed to be exported to East Bengal. India further agreed to consider sympathetically the question of allowing the export of spares and maintenance stores which are fabricated in Calcutta for the electric supply companies in East Bengal.

(10) India agreed to consider Pakistan's request for the export of 15 maunds of Bangalee printing type from Calcutta to Pakistan. The particulars will be communicated direct to the Chief Controller of Exports, India.

(11) Pakistan requested that an export of 120 tons of sulphur to East Bengal should be permitted to meet an immediate requirement of certain sugar factories and Pakistan would supply this quantity to India later when direct imports had been made. This was agreed to.

(12) Pakistan complained that movement of commodities like gunny bags and cloth from India to East Bengal was hampered owing to the non-availability of wagons. Pakistan stated that wagons for the movement of foodgrains at stations like Rohanpur, Nachol, and Godagari worked by the Indian railways though situated in East Bengal were not being made available. India promised to see that steps are taken to facilitate the movement of these commodities and it was agreed that these matters should further be considered at the next meeting of the Railway Operation Committee.

(13) It was agreed that nothing would be done to interfere with the movement of foodgrains from Nithpur to other areas of East Bengal by the river route which passes through a portion of Indian territory.

(14) India agreed to allow cylinders to go out as containers of gas on the understanding that their return will be allowed without any restriction.

## APPENDIX IV

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE  
Report of the Economic Committee

New Delhi, 12th December, 1948.

## ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

## Members (India).

1. Mr. H. M. Patel—Chairman.
2. Mr. S. A. Venkataraman.
3. Mr. K. R. K. Menon.
4. Mr. R. L. Gupta.
5. Mr. K. C. Bakhle.

## Members (Pakistan).

1. Mr. G. Farnq.
2. Mr. Aziz Ahmad.
3. Mr. Azhar.
4. Mr. N. M. Khan.
5. Mr. J. B. Shearer.



## STATEMENT II

## Weekly wholesale prices

## WHEAT

(In rupees per standard maund)

| Centres    | Week ended 2-10-48 | Week ended 9-10-48 | Week ended 16-10-48 | Week ended 23-10-48 | Week ended 30-10-48 | Week ended 6-11-48 | Week ended 13-11-48 | Week ended 20-11-48 | Week ended 27-11-48 |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Bombay*    | Rs. A. P.          | Rs. A. P.          | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.          | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.           |
| Ahmedabad* | 13 1 0             | 13 1 0             | 13 1 0              | 13 1 0              | 13 1 0              | 13 1 0             | 13 1 0              | 13 1 0              | 13 1 0              |
| Madras*    | 18 4 6             | 18 4 6             | 18 4 6              | 18 4 6              | 18 4 6              | 18 4 6             | 18 4 6              | 18 4 6              | 18 4 6              |
| Nellore    | 17 12 2            | 17 12 2            | 17 12 2             | 17 12 2             | 17 12 2             | 17 12 2            | 17 12 2             | 17 12 2             | 17 12 2             |
| Bezwada    | 14 10 0            | 14 10 0            | 14 10 0             | 14 10 0             | 14 10 0             | 14 10 0            | 14 10 0             | 14 10 0             | 14 10 0             |
| Calcutta†  | 13 0 0             | 13 0 0             | 13 0 0              | 13 0 0              | 13 0 0              | 13 0 0             | 13 0 0              | 13 0 0              | 13 0 0              |
| Poona*     | 22 8 0             | 22 8 0             | 22 8 0              | 22 8 0              | 22 8 0              | 22 8 0             | 22 8 0              | 22 8 0              | 22 8 0              |
| Nagpur     | 22 13 9            | 22 13 9            | 22 13 9             | 22 13 9             | 22 13 9             | 22 13 9            | 22 13 9             | 22 13 9             | 22 13 9             |
| Jubbulpore | 24 9 6             | 24 9 6             | 24 9 6              | 24 9 6              | 24 9 6              | 24 9 6             | 24 9 6              | 24 9 6              | 24 9 6              |
| Lucknow    | 23 8 0             | 23 8 0             | 23 8 0              | 23 8 0              | 23 8 0              | 23 8 0             | 23 8 0              | 23 8 0              | 23 8 0              |
| Kanpur     | 25 0 0             | 25 0 0             | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0             | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0              |
| Allahabad  | 26 8 0             | 26 8 0             | 26 8 0              | 26 8 0              | 26 8 0              | 26 8 0             | 26 8 0              | 26 8 0              | 26 8 0              |
| Banaras    | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              |
| Patna      | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             |
| Gaya       | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              |
| Gauhati    | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             |
| Shillong   | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              |
| Ajmer      | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             |

(\*) Rates at which wheat is supplied to retail ration Depots.

(†) The rate at which the West Bengal Government supplies wheat to the flour mills in Calcutta.

(..) Information not available.

## RICE

| Centres    | Week ended 2-10-48 | Week ended 9-10-48 | Week ended 16-10-48 | Week ended 23-10-48 | Week ended 30-10-48 | Week ended 6-11-48 | Week ended 13-11-48 | Week ended 20-11-48 | Week ended 27-11-48 |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Bombay*    | Rs. A. P.          | Rs. A. P.          | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.          | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.           | Rs. A. P.           |
| Ahmedabad* | 11 8 0             | 11 8 0             | 11 8 0              | 11 8 0              | 11 8 0              | 11 8 0             | 11 8 0              | 11 8 0              | 11 8 0              |
| Madras*    | 15 11 4            | 15 11 4            | 15 11 4             | 15 11 4             | 15 11 4             | 15 11 4            | 15 11 4             | 15 11 4             | 15 11 4             |
| Nellore    | 12 15 0            | 12 15 0            | 12 15 0             | 12 15 0             | 12 15 0             | 12 15 0            | 12 15 0             | 12 15 0             | 12 15 0             |
| Bezwada    | 11 14 1            | 11 14 1            | 11 14 1             | 11 14 1             | 11 14 1             | 11 14 1            | 11 14 1             | 11 14 1             | 11 14 1             |
| Calcutta*  | 15 4 0             | 15 4 0             | 15 4 0              | 15 4 0              | 15 4 0              | 15 4 0             | 15 4 0              | 15 4 0              | 15 4 0              |
| Poona*     | 16 12 0            | 16 12 0            | 16 12 0             | 16 12 0             | 16 12 0             | 16 12 0            | 16 12 0             | 16 12 0             | 16 12 0             |
| Nagpur     | 13 8 0             | 13 8 0             | 13 8 0              | 13 8 0              | 13 8 0              | 13 8 0             | 13 8 0              | 13 8 0              | 13 8 0              |
| Jubbulpore | 14 8 0             | 14 8 0             | 14 8 0              | 14 8 0              | 14 8 0              | 14 8 0             | 14 8 0              | 14 8 0              | 14 8 0              |
| Lucknow    | 26 10 0            | 26 10 0            | 26 10 0             | 26 10 0             | 26 10 0             | 26 10 0            | 26 10 0             | 26 10 0             | 26 10 0             |
| Kanpur     | 19 0 0             | 19 0 0             | 19 0 0              | 19 0 0              | 19 0 0              | 19 0 0             | 19 0 0              | 19 0 0              | 19 0 0              |
| Allahabad  | 30 8 0             | 30 8 0             | 30 8 0              | 30 8 0              | 30 8 0              | 30 8 0             | 30 8 0              | 30 8 0              | 30 8 0              |
| Banaras    | 24 8 0             | 24 8 0             | 24 8 0              | 24 8 0              | 24 8 0              | 24 8 0             | 24 8 0              | 24 8 0              | 24 8 0              |
| Patna      | 21 8 0             | 21 8 0             | 21 8 0              | 21 8 0              | 21 8 0              | 21 8 0             | 21 8 0              | 21 8 0              | 21 8 0              |
| Gaya       | 25 0 0             | 25 0 0             | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0             | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0              | 25 0 0              |
| Gauhati    | 38 0 0             | 38 0 0             | 38 0 0              | 38 0 0              | 38 0 0              | 38 0 0             | 38 0 0              | 38 0 0              | 38 0 0              |
| Shillong   | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4             | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              | 21 5 4              |
| Ajmer      | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8            | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             | 22 13 8             |

\* Rates at which rice is supplied to the retail ration Depots.

.. Information not available.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- |                                           |                       |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. Mr. K. R. P. Aiyangar.                 | 6. Mr. Ijaz Ahmad.    |
| 7. Mr. M. V. Rangachari.                  | 7. Dr. Nazir Ahmad.   |
| 8. Mr. L. K. Jha.                         | 8. Mr. Abdul Qadir.   |
| 9. Mr. B. N. Banerji.                     | 9. Mr. Nasir Ahmad.   |
| 10. Mr. S. Sen (West Bengal).             | 10. Mr. Bashir Ahmad. |
| 11. Mr. S. K. Datta (Assam).              |                       |
| 12. Mr. B. K. Acharya (Dewan of Tripura). |                       |

*Report of the Economic Committee appointed by the Inter-Dominion Conference at New Delhi in December, 1948*

(1) The Calcutta Agreement of April 1948 was reviewed in detail. The result of the review as well as the fresh recommendations which the Committee found it necessary to make in order to achieve the main objects in view are shown in Appendix I.

(2) The agreements signed at Karachi relating to the mutual supply of certain essential commodities by one Dominion to the other were reviewed and the result of the examination as well as the fresh recommendations made by this Committee are indicated in Appendix II.

(3) The case of stores sold through the disposals organisation lying in one Dominion and purchased by a person who resided or had since evacuated to the other Dominion had been considered at previous Conferences without any agreement having been reached. The present Committee having reviewed the matter recommends the following solution :

- (a) All such purchasers should be given the option either to take delivery of the stores before the 28th February 1949, or to ask for the cancellation of the sale.
- (b) Where the purchaser prefers the former alternative every facility should be provided to him by the Dominion where the goods are lying to take these goods to the other Dominion if the purchaser so desires.
- (c) Where the purchaser exercises his option to have the sale cancelled, any money deposited by him should be refunded in full without deducting any demurrage, rent, etc., by the Dominion in which the stores are located.
- (d) The arrangement outlined above should apply even to persons who fall in the category of an evacuee and payment should be made to him and not to the Custodian of Evacuee Property. If necessary, the relevant law of either Dominion should be amended in order to let the purchaser have the full benefit of this recommendation.

(4) The review of the Agreements reached so far has shown that while the two Dominions have found it easy and even necessary to agree on fair and equitable principles in dealing with the wide variety of problems arising out of partition, in actual implementation there have been frequent and recurrent lapses on both sides. The Committee therefore recommends that the machinery set up in Section II, clauses 2(i) (ii) and (iii) of the Agreement should also be utilised for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of the various agreements reached by this Committee in the spirit in which they are entered into.

(5) A number of instances, where there had been lapses in the implementation of the agreements reached so far or there had been other difficulties, came up before the Committee and agreed decisions were taken as indicated in Appendix III.

#### APPENDIX V

*Report of the Committee for boundary disputes and border incidents between East Bengal—West Bengal, between East Bengal—Assam, and between East Punjab—West Punjab.*

##### Members

- | India                   | Pakistan                  |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Mr. S. Dutt.        | (1) Mr. Aziz Ahmed.       |
| (2) Mr. S. Sen.         | (2) Mr. Fida Hussain.     |
| (3) Mr. J. N. Talukdar. | (3) Mr. M. W. Abbasi.     |
| (4) Mr. M. R. Sachdev.  | (4) Mr. S. M. Burke.      |
| (5) Mr. S. K. Dutta.    | (5) Mr. Mahbudding Ahmed. |
| (6) Mr. B. K. Acharya.  |                           |
| (7) Mr. A. K. Mukherji. |                           |

*Terms of Reference.*—To discuss the boundary disputes and incidents on the East-West Bengal, East Bengal-Assam and East Bengal-Tripura borders and the border incidents on the East-West Punjab border and suggest the machinery necessary for—

- (a) settlement of disputes; and
- (b) prevention of such incidents.

1. The Committee met on the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th December, 1946. On the last two days it was assisted in its deliberations by the members of the Steering Committee, Messrs. H. M. Patel and G. A. Faruque.

2. *Boundary Disputes.*—The Committee makes the following recommendations for the settlement of the East-West Bengal and East Bengal-Assam boundary disputes.

(1) *Tribunal, Terms of reference.*—A Tribunal should be set up at as early a date as possible and not later than 31st January, 1949, for the adjudication and final settlement of the following boundary disputes arising out of the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award and for demarcating the boundary accordingly :

(A) East-West Bengal disputes concerning—

- (i) the boundary between the district of Murshidabad (West Bengal) and the district of Rajshahi including the thanas of Nawabganj and Shibganj of pre-partition Malda District (East Bengal); and
- (ii) that portion of the common boundary between the two Dominions which lies between the point on the River Ganges where the channel of the river Matha-bhanga takes off according to Sir Cyril Radcliffe's award and the northern-most point where the channel meets the boundary between the thanas of Daulatpur and Karimpur according to that Award.

(B) (1) East Bengal-Assam disputes concerning—

- (i) the Patharia Hill Reserve Forest; and
- (ii) the course of the Kusiara river.

(2) The Tribunal shall consist of three members as follows :

One member nominated by each of the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, such person being one who is holding or has held high judicial office and a Chairman who is holding or has held high judicial office and is acceptable to both Dominions. In the event of disagreement between the members, the decision of the Chairman shall be final in all matters. The Tribunal shall report within three months from the date of its first sitting.

(3) After the Tribunal has adjudicated upon the disputes, the boundaries shall be demarcated jointly by the experts of both Dominions. If there is any disagreement between the experts regarding the actual demarcation of the boundary *in situ*, such disagreement shall be referred to the Tribunal for decision and the boundary shall be demarcated finally in accordance with such decision.

(4) The Tribunal shall prescribe the procedure to be followed for adjudicating upon the disputes as well as for deciding the point or points of disagreement, if any, arising from the demarcation of boundary.

3. (1) The Committee further recommends that the entire boundary between East-West Bengal (other than the portion described in paragraph 2 above) should also be demarcated without further delay by the Directors of Land Records of the two Provinces assisted by such staff and in such manner as they might mutually agree upon, areas where disputes have arisen or may arise being taken up first.

(2) The Committee recommends that the boundary between East Bengal on the one hand and Assam, Tripura State and Cooch Behar State (India) on the other, except the portions described in para. 2 above, should also be demarcated as soon as possible by the Directors of Land Records of the Provinces or States concerned, assisted by such staff and in such manner as they might mutually agree upon.

4. The cost of the Tribunal and of implementing the recommendations contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 above other than that of the staff normally employed by the two Governments shall be borne equally by both Dominions.

5. In order to prevent border incidents on the East Bengal-West Bengal and East Bengal-Assam borders, the Committee recommends that all border incidents other than those involving questions of policy shall be settled by the District Magistrates and failing them

by the Commissioners of the Provinces concerned or where there are no Commissioners, by officers of equivalent rank and steps shall be taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future.

6. Regarding the incidents on Tripura-East Bengal border, the Committee agreed that both Governments must take all possible steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future. Such incidents shall be settled by the District Magistrates of the districts concerned in East Bengal and the Dewan of Tripura State who should meet as soon as practicable, with a view to holding a joint enquiry, if necessary, followed by such other action as the circumstances may necessitate. In the event of disagreement between the District Magistrates and the Dewan, the matter shall be referred to His Excellency the Governor of Assam and the Hon'ble the Premier of East Bengal or their nominees, for decision.

7. Both Governments agree that henceforth no attempt will be made by either side to settle boundary disputes by force.

8. *Interim Arrangements.*—(i) *East Bengal—Assam border.*—The Committee recommends the following proposals for the interim administration of the Patharia Reserve Forest on the East Bengal—Assam border:

(1) There shall be no armed forces of either Government of any description within 5 miles of the periphery of the Reserve Forest.

(2) East Bengal Government shall be in possession of the Reserve Forest West of the Radcliffe Line and Assam Government shall be in possession of the Reserve Forest east of the Radcliffe Line.

The strength of the Forest staff to be employed by each of the two Governments on each side of the Radcliffe Line shall be determined jointly by the Conservators of Forests, East Bengal and Assam.

(3) Each side undertakes not to make any new construction of any description within the areas of the Reserve Forest, of which it will be placed in charge, for the interim administration, provided, however, that there shall be no objection to any special operations necessary in connection with the oil boring by the B.O.C. on either side of the Radcliffe Line within the Reserve Forest.

(4) In order to satisfy themselves that each of them is carrying out the undertakings set out above, the two Governments will agree to the areas of the Forest placed in their respective charges being inspected by a Joint Committee of Officers, one of each Government, not below the rank of a Divisional Forest Officer assisted by such advisers as each might consider necessary.

(ii) *East Bengal—West Bengal border (Rajshahi-Murshidabad).*—It was agreed that without prejudice to the rights of either Government to the area in dispute each Government shall continue to maintain possession of the areas which are now in its possession along the East Bengal—West Bengal border. The area now in actual possession of West Bengal at Ghughumari Ghat (Rainapur) shall be cordoned off by East Bengal on its periphery on the East Bengal side and shall continue to remain in possession of West Bengal provided that—

(a) both West Bengalis' and East Bengalis' anti-smuggling staff may be stationed in this area and may freely patrol the river bank along this area; and

(b) that West Bengal will exercise Civil and Criminal jurisdiction over this area and shall post a Magistrate on the spot to deal with local cases.

9. *Border incidents on the East Punjab—West Punjab border.*—The following arrangement was agreed upon by the Chief Secretaries of West and East Punjab and recommended by the Committee.

(1) It was agreed that there was a need for having a line of demarcation between East and West Punjab, especially in area where the boundary line was not very clear. The possibility of setting up boundary pillars in this area should be immediately explored. We further recognise the difficulties that arise on account of some villages belonging to one Dominion being on the wrong side of the river in the other Dominion. It is suggested that the two Financial Commissioners on either side assisted by such expert revenue officers as they consider necessary may meet and go into this problem with a view to making definite recommendations. The two Financial Commissioners will also immediately go into the question of the erection of boundary pillars in the area where the boundary is not clear.

(2) (a) It was agreed that the Inspectors-General of Police of East and West Punjab should meet at least once a month to review the situation arising out of border incidents on both sides, assisted by the local District Magistrates and the Superintendents of Police. They will discuss the individual incidents and devise measures to ensure that such incidents are not repeated.

(b) For this purpose the two Inspectors-General of Police must take steps to institute immediately enquiries into all serious incidents which will be reviewed by them in their monthly conferences, and

(c) The two Inspectors-General of Police will submit a monthly report of the progress of their work to their respective Governments for their onward submission to the Dominion Governments.

(3) A warning shall be issued by the two Provincial Governments to the local border police, home guards and national guards, etc., asking them to desist from giving any direct or indirect assistance to the raiders on both sides. Similar warning should be issued to the military along the border by the two Dominion Governments. Where as a result of the monthly conferences between the two Inspectors-General it appears that military or police personnel are involved in the raids, immediate and effective disciplinary action shall be instituted by the Provincial or the Dominion Governments concerned.

(4) Where the residents of a village are proved to have been involved in such raids, apart from other action, the question of levying collective fine on the village shall be immediately considered by the Provincial Government concerned, and

(5) The two Provincial Governments shall take steps to publicize these decisions along the border areas so that the miscreants and raiders on either side know that effective action shall be taken against them in the event of their participation in such activities.

## APPENDIX VI

*Record of the discussions of the Evacuee Property Committee of the Inter-Dominion Conference held in New Delhi on 6th-9th December 1948, in the room of Secretary, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.*

*Present.*

- |                              |   |                                                |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Mr. C. N. Chandra.       | } | Representatives of the Government of India.    |
| (2) Mr. V. D. Dantiyagi.     |   |                                                |
| (3) Mr. P. N. Thapar.        |   |                                                |
| (4) Mr. Y. K. Puri.          |   |                                                |
| (5) Mr. E. de V. Mose.       | } | Representatives of the Government of Pakistan. |
| (6) Mr. Abdul Qadir.         |   |                                                |
| (7) Maj.-Genl. Abdul Rahman. |   |                                                |

*Introductory.*—(1) The representatives of the Government of Pakistan stated that they were not in a position to give their considered views on certain important items in the Minutes of the Inter-Dominion Conference of July 22, 1948, such as the areas to which the agreement should be extended or the treatment of urban immovable property. The Government of Pakistan had actively examining the important points involved and as they had not been able to collect all the important data which was necessary to enable them to come to a decision, it was impossible for their representatives to put forward any definite proposals in this Conference.

It was for this reason that they had requested India not to include this item in the agenda but had finally agreed only after India had insisted on its inclusion.

The Government of Pakistan representatives also said that their Government was under the impression that these minutes were subject to ratification by both Governments and that the Government of Pakistan for the reasons given above, had not yet ratified them.

They further stated that, in their opinion, another conference should be held shortly in, say, a month's time and by then they would be able to come to a final decision on the outstanding points and be in a position to put before the Conference definite proposals.

(2) The Indian Dominion representatives, on the other hand, were of the opinion that certain agreements had already been reached at the Minister-level Conference of 22nd July 1948, and there could be no question of re-opening the agreements already arrived at. Agreements in the past had invariably been acted upon without any formal ratification by either Government. They were rather disappointed at the protracted negotiations, as, in their opinion, very little had been achieved since the Inter-Dominion negotiations in March 1948. Refugees in either Dominion had been led to believe that they would be able to dispose of their property before long and in the meanwhile secure the income accrued to them from their property. These hopes had, unfortunately been deferred too long. It was the firm conviction of the Indian representatives that a very early and expeditious settlement of the property question would go a long way towards the rehabilitation of refugees in either Dominion thus removing a very potent cause of friction which exists at present between the two Dominions.

(3) Pakistan representatives regretted that a misunderstanding had occurred but they fully agreed with India that an early settlement of the property question was of vital importance and that Pakistan would do everything in its power to expedite the settlement.

*PART I.—General of the minutes of the Conference of 22nd July.*

*I. Areas to which Agreement will Apply.*

(4) The representatives of Pakistan Government said that they regretted they were unable to accept at present the proposals contained in the minutes of the Conference of 22nd July 1948 for the extended areas as these have not been approved by their Government. They would prefer to leave the matter open for consideration at the next Conference and in the meantime they would like to work on the old areas as agreed to in the Conference in March 1948, viz., the whole of Western Pakistan, and, in India, the Province of East Punjab, East Punjab States less Malerkotla State, the States of Alwar, Bharatpur and Bikaner, and the Province of Delhi. The India Government representatives stated that the areas had already been agreed upon on 22nd July 1948 and there was no justification for re-opening the question.

*II.—General Principles.*

(5) Paragraph (3) of the 22nd July 1948 minutes was accepted by representatives of both India and Pakistan.

(6) Paragraph (4) of the 22nd July 1948 minutes. The representatives of Pakistan stated that they would prefer to keep this open till the next Conference.

*PART II.—Agricultural Property.*

(7) Paragraph (5) of the minutes of 22nd July 1948 Conference. It was agreed that considerable progress had been made in the preparation and exchange of copies of revenue records of West Punjab and East Punjab districts and the East Punjab States. In regard to the other States in India, namely Alwar, Bharatpur and Bikaner, and for the Province of Delhi the records were being prepared, but exchange had not yet taken place. In Pakistan similarly, the revenue records of the Provinces of North West Frontier and Sind and the administered area of Baluchistan and the other States in West Pakistan, particularly, Bahawalpur and Khairpur, were being prepared but had not yet been exchanged. It was agreed that the following procedure should be adopted for the exchange of the remaining copies of the revenue records and that every effort should be made to complete the work by the 15th January 1949:

Copies of all the revenue records of the remaining areas in Pakistan should be handed over to the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Lahore.

Copies of the revenue records for the remaining areas in India should be handed over to the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan at Jullundur.

It was agreed that a Joint Committee of the two Deputy High Commissioners at Jullundur and Lahore should be set up to see to the work of procurement of the copies of the revenue records and for their expeditious transfer to the representatives of the other Dominion.

(8) Paragraph (6) of the minutes of Inter-Dominion Conference of 22nd July 1948—

(a) Representatives of both Dominions agreed that a Liaison Officer of the other Dominion should be appointed to be in close touch with the Custodian of Evacuee Property, for the purpose of—

- (i) obtaining information on general principles being followed with regard to management of evacuee property;
- (ii) making representations—general or in respect of cases of particular evacuees or properties—for the consideration of the Custodian;
- (iii) obtaining information regarding demand statements and account statements regarding properties of evacuees, and generally to expedite by references to the Custodian the implementation of paragraphs 9 and 10 of Part III of the draft scheme of the Joint Official Committee of March 22nd–25th;

(b) The Liaison Officer will be attached to the High or Deputy High Commissioner of the Dominion to which he belongs, but will have office accommodation in the office of the Custodian to which he is attached;

(c) The Pakistan representatives agreed to the above on the condition that the office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property, East Punjab, was and would remain at Jullundur.

*PART III.—Urban Immovable Property.*

(9) Paragraph (7) of the minutes of the Inter-Dominion Conference of 22nd July 1948. The Pakistan representatives said that they were not prepared at the present moment to consider the question of settlement of urban immovable property. They would like this question to be held over for consideration at the next Inter-Dominion Conference.

(10) Paragraph (9) of the minutes of 22nd July. The Pakistan representatives stated that Pakistan was not prepared at the present moment to agree to any proposal for the

unrestricted private exchange of urban property. They would like this proposal to be held over and considered at the next Inter-Dominion Conference.

In regard to the proposal for the Joint Urban Assessment Board made in paragraph (9) of the minutes of 22nd July, 1948, the Pakistan representatives stated that in the present circumstances it was impossible for Pakistan to agree to such an elaborate organisation being set up.

It was, however, agreed by the representatives of both the Dominions that it was desirable that steps should be taken for early collection of rents for evacuee property and settlement of accounts in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraphs 9–10 of Part III of the Inter-Dominion Draft Scheme dated 22nd–25th March 1948.

*PART V.—Movable Property.*

(11) Paragraph (11) of the minutes of 22nd July, 1948. The Pakistan representatives stated that the Joint Government Agency proposed in the July Agreement was not acceptable at the present moment and suggested that a Joint Committee of the Deputy High Commissioners at Jullundur and Lahore should go into the question and suggest alternative measures for the evacuation of movable property.

The representatives of India stressed the need of a Joint Government Agency, but they had no objection to the two Deputy High Commissioners meeting together to make proposals for consideration.

(12) Paragraph (12) of the minutes of 22nd July 1948. The proposals in this paragraph have been agreed to and are being acted upon.

(13) Paragraph 13 of the minutes of 22nd July 1948. It was agreed that the Inter-Dominion Commission should now start functioning.

(14) Paragraph (14) of the minutes of 22nd July, 1948. As the question was not specifically referred to the Pakistan Government before this meeting, their representatives would prefer to postpone a discussion of this item to the next Inter-Dominion Conference.

(15) Paragraph (15) of the minutes of 22nd July 1948. May be referred to the Inter-Dominion Commission.

(16) Paragraphs (16) to (19) of the minutes of 22nd July 1948.

*Assessment to Income-tax on Refugee Assesseees.*—Proposals agreed to by the C.B.R. India and Pakistan for the consideration of the Committee.

Government of India will appoint special officers at Delhi and Bombay to whom the refugee assesseees in India who have come from West Punjab, N.W.F.P., Sind and Baluchistan will furnish (in duplicate) particulars of their addresses etc. as given in the letter dated 28th October 1948 to the Central Board of Revenue Pakistan. The Press Note will be modified accordingly.

The Special officer in India will forward a copy of these particulars to his counterpart in Pakistan who will distribute them among the Income-tax Officers having jurisdiction to deal with the cases.

The Income-tax Officer concerned will then send the notices calling for returns or evidence through the special officer of Pakistan who will forward them in batches each week to the special officer in India and he will send them to the assesseees concerned.

The Income-tax Officer in Pakistan should make an *ex parte* assessment *only* after he hears from the special officer in India, that the notice could not be served on the assessee as his whereabouts are not known or that the assessee without valid cause has failed to comply with the notice. In cases where assessments would otherwise become time-barred, an *ex parte* assessment may be made after the due date for the receipt of return but full facilities should be given for reopening the assessment on valid cause being shown in appeal.

Each Government will arrange for Assesseees being represented before the Income-tax Officer, if they so desire by authorised agents to whom the accounts etc. will be sent through the respective High Commissioners.

As soon as an assessment is completed in Pakistan one copy of the demand notice should be sent to the special officer in Pakistan and he will forward it to his counterpart in India who will pass it on to the assessee. Another copy will be sent to the Custodian of Evacuee Property in Pakistan.

The Custodian will adjust against the demand any amount to the credit of the assessee and if the full demand could not be met, the balance shall be communicated to the assessee through the special officer.

Property of the assessee may be attached for the balance of the tax if any due, but shall not be sold in auction except with the consent of the assessee within one year after they are permitted to sell or exchange the properties.

Any *ex parte* assessments made before the introduction of this procedure on evacuee assesseees to whom the "stand-still" agreement applied will be cancelled by the Commissioner and revised assessments made in accordance with the procedure contained herein. As

regards other evacuees, appeals against *ex parte* assessments already made shall be entertained, irrespective of the time-limit, provided the appeals are filed before the 15th January 1949.

The notices intended for assesseees in India shall be sent to the special officer in India in special bags through the respective High Commissioners, and the special officer shall send them to the assesseees at the addresses given in the statement, and shall after service of the notices, forward the acknowledgments to his opposite number in Pakistan.

Arrangements in Pakistan shall be exactly similar to those in India, and special officers will be appointed at Karachi and Lahore.

When owners of properties are permitted to sell or exchange their properties, such sale or exchange shall be subject to the claim for arrears of tax if any and shall not become final till tax is paid.

The proposals contained in the Central Board of Revenue India's letter to the Central Board of Revenue Pakistan mentioned above shall be acted upon except to the extent modified above.

This new procedure shall be announced in the Press simultaneously by both Dominions on the 17th December 1948.

*Other subjects discussed by the representatives of the two Governments*

(A) *Sale and transfer of shares.*—Pakistan representatives mentioned that correspondence was going on between the Governments of India and Pakistan regarding the existing restrictions on transfer and sale of shares in West Punjab. Pakistan representatives stated that if restrictions on such sale and transfer of shares in East Punjab and Centrally Administered areas were removed, restrictions in West Punjab and other areas wherever they exist will be withdrawn by Pakistan Government.

The Indian representatives stated that the restrictions in India were imposed only because they existed in Pakistan and they would be prepared to withdraw the restrictions on a reciprocal basis.

It was agreed that restrictions shall be withdrawn by both the Governments immediately.

(B) *Money due to evacuees from Government and quasi Government bodies.*—It was represented by the Pakistan representatives that restrictions existed in West Punjab, East Punjab and Delhi regarding the payment of money due to contractors who have now become evacuees and to Government servants, to servants of Universities and local funds and other local bodies. It was mentioned by the Pakistan representative that at present money payable to contractors was deposited with the Custodian and not paid to the contractor concerned by the Governments on either side. India also pointed out that in the case of the Punjab University employees who had migrated to India, the Provident Fund money had not been paid to the employees for lack of Custodian's permission. Similarly restrictions have been imposed in Delhi. Court deposits and Provident Funds of teachers employed by local bodies were similarly being held up in either Dominion. It was decided that all money due from Government or quasi Government bodies like the University, the District and Municipal Board and other local bodies should be payable by them direct to the evacuee concerned without the intervention of the Custodian and should be subject only to any agreements regarding exchange control between the two Governments.

Examples of such payments were sums due to the contractors for work done or goods supplied or otherwise under the contract, pay, leave salary and provident fund amounts of Government servants and servants of Universities, local bodies and quasi-Government institutions, security deposits of contractors and public servants, court deposits and scholarships due to students. These items are illustrative only and not exhaustive.

To enable this agreement to be implemented, immediate amendment of the Custodian of evacuee Property Ordinance will be necessary in both the Dominions. In the meantime instructions should be issued not later than the 15th January, 1949, to the Custodian to grant general permission for the free movement of money relating to such items.

The Indian representative pointed out that on both sides a large number of claims from Government and semi-Government departments and institutions are outstanding and evacuees entitled to moneys are not being paid. It was agreed by both the representatives that effective measures should be taken to have all such claims considered and paid as early as possible. It was decided that both Governments should issue instructions to Government departments, semi-Government institutions and to local bodies to expedite payment of claims of evacuees.

*Teachers other than those included in B above.*—It was agreed that teachers other than those employed by Government and quasi-Government bodies will also be given the benefit of the arrangements agreed to in B above.

(C) *Changes in Evacuee Property Law in Pakistan.*—The Indian representatives pointed out that the latest Pakistan Ordinance appeared to be stricter in certain respects than the older law, and contrary to the spirit of the negotiations between the two Dominions.

The Pakistan Representatives agreed to examine the points raised by the Indian representatives. A detailed note on the subject is to be given to the Pakistan Government representatives and the matter will be discussed at the next Conference.

(D) *Jagirs and Muafis.*—The question of Muafi, land grants, assignment of land revenue and jagir grants etc. was raised by the Pakistan representatives and it was decided that both the Government should examine the position and discuss the matter further in the next Inter-Dominion Conference.

(E) *Estates under Court of wards.*—It was agreed that whether the estates were still under the Court of wards or had been released and handed over to the Custodian after partition, the wards or ex-wards and dependents or ex-dependents may continue to be paid a suitable allowance direct by the Court of Wards or the Custodian as the case may be as a special case.

(F) *Improvement Trust Plots.*—It was agreed that the rights of the evacuee owner should not be forfeited. The sale of Improvement Trust plots generally include a condition that the failure to build within a specified period, or to pay the necessary number of instalments, would mean forfeiture of the plot of land by the Improvement Trust. It was agreed that such penal conditions should be held in abeyance. This does not preclude the state from acquiring or requisitioning the land for the purpose of rehabilitation of refugees.

(G) *Government servants who have migrated from one Dominion to another and who were in pensionable service but had not earned their pension.*—The consensus of opinion was that something must be done for these persons, but the question must pend the settlement of an agreement between the two Dominions on the bigger issue of the pensions already earned.

(H) *Exchange of undertrial prisoners on bail.*—It was agreed by the representatives of both the Dominions that since the persons who were in prison have already been transferred, there is no reason why those who were on bail should not be considered eligible for transfer. Pakistan representatives pointed out that this matter was under consideration of their Governments; but pending a final decision, it was agreed that no action should be taken to forfeit the bail-bonds or personal securities.

(I) *Transfer of cases in mental hospitals.*—It was agreed that non-Muslim patients in the mental hospitals in Pakistan and Muslim patients in similar hospitals in India whose relatives have gone over to the other Dominion may be transferred to India and Pakistan respectively subject to the adjustment of any amounts that may be due on their accounts. This will be applicable only to persons already in hospitals on 1st December, 1948.

E. de. V. MOSS,  
Secretary,  
Ministry of Refugees & Rehabilitation,  
Government of Pakistan, 11th December, 1948.

C. M. CHANDRA,  
Secretary,  
Ministry of Relief & Rehabilitation,  
Govt. of India, 11th December, 1948.

#### *Minutes of the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Lahore on July 22nd, 1948* *Item I of the Agenda.*

(1) The draft scheme for Inter-Dominion Evacuee Property Agreement prepared by the Joint Official Committee at Lahore (March 22nd to 25th 1948) was considered by the Conference, and the following decisions were reached:—

#### PART I.—General.

##### I. Area to which Applicable.

(2) It was agreed that the areas should be extended to include in India, Ajmer-Merwara, Malerkotla State, the Matsya and Rajasthan Unions, Saurashtra, Jaipur State, Jodhpur State, and Western Districts of the United Provinces (which shall in any case include the districts of Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar). Pakistan was to forward a list of any further areas which they might wish to be included, for India's consideration.

##### II. General Principles.

(3) The following new sub-section (4) should be added to section 2 as follows:—

"Throughout this agreement whatever has been laid down as applicable to any Province or to its Government shall be applicable to any States or to the Government of any such States as have acceded to either Dominion and included in the area to which this agreement now becomes or hereafter be applicable."

(4) India said that evacuees had been moving from all parts of one Dominion to all parts of the other and in so far as India was concerned, they were prepared to extend the agreed area to cover the whole of both Dominions. Pakistan agreed to consider this proposal.

#### PART II.—Agricultural Property

(5) The main question to be decided in this part was whether the settlement should be as between the Governments of the two Dominions or as between individual evacuees. Pakistan were of the view that no definite decision could be taken on this point until more data were available. For this purpose special Revenue Officers were to be appointed by both Dominions. Copying of revenue records should start forthwith. A Special Joint Committee should be set up to supervise and expedite the whole work.

(6) It was further agreed that with a view to ensuring more equitable management of evacuee properties and the early payment of rents due to evacuee owners during the interim period, an officer of the other Dominion should be associated with the Custodians of Evacuee Property of each Dominion.

#### PART III.—Urban Immovable Property

(7) Here again the main question to be decided was whether the settlement of this type of property should be on a Governmental or an individual basis. India felt that it might be advantageous to pool for purposes of exchange on a Governmental basis all properties valued below a certain figure to be agreed upon between the two Dominions property above that value would be open to unrestricted private sale and exchange. With this end in view it would be necessary to collect more data in regard to urban property.

(8) Pakistan's view was that, while the suggestion might prove practicable, it certainly presented enormous difficulties and would probably take an unduly long period to put into operation.

(9) It was finally agreed that the Joint Urban Assessment Board contemplated in Section 7 of this part should be set up and its functions enlarged to include assessment of the value of property. It was further agreed that an officer of the other Dominion should be associated with the Custodians of Evacuee Property of each Dominion with a view to ensuring equitable management and early payment of rents due to evacuee owners. India suggested that pending a final settlement it might be advisable to allow freely exchanges of Urban Immovable Property. Pakistan agreed to consider this proposal.

#### PART IV.—Houses and Shops in Rural Areas

(10) It was decided that whatever decisions were finally taken in regard to Parts II and III should be made to apply to Part IV also, according to the category of property concerned.

#### PART V.—Movable Property

(11) The proposals were accepted by both Dominions subject to the following modifications:—

The Joint Government Agency to be set up under sub-section (5) of section 6 should deal with all matters and complaints arising out of the working of this part.

#### PART VI.—Customs, Export and Import Controls

(12) The proposals as contained in Pakistan's redraft of this part date 21st July, 1948, were accepted by both Dominions.

#### PART VII.—Inter-Dominion Commission

(13) The proposals as contained in the draft agreement were accepted.

#### Item 2 of the Agenda. Trust Property.

(14) It was decided to postpone consideration of this item.

#### Item 3 of the Agenda. Damaged Urban Immovable Property.

(15) India was unable to accept Pakistan's proposals as they stood. They had no objection to demolitions or repairs necessary for ensuring safety, protecting health and the life but they could not agree to sales by the Custodians of Evacuee Property. Pakistan undertook to consider India's counter-proposals.

#### Additional Item 3-A, not on the Agenda, Income-tax Assessment.

(16) There was at present an agreement between the two Dominions under which no *ex-parte* assessment of income-tax could take place in the West Punjab until 31st July, 1948.

(17) In view of the postponement of Evacuee Property settlement it was suggested by India that the agreement should be further extended up to 31st December, 1948, and should include the N.-W.F.P. and Sind.

(18) Pakistan agreed to extend the present date upto 31st August, 1948, and pointed out that its present scope already covered the N.-W.F.P. Pakistan was not prepared to extend the agreement to Sind. They would, however, consider the definite proposals from India as contained in Appendix A.

(19) Pakistan stated that no sales against realization of income-tax had taken place either in the West Punjab or the N.-W.F.P. so far and they undertook that no such sales would take place at least until 31st August 1948, in any part of West Pakistan.

#### Item 4 of the Agenda. Exchange of Prisoners.

(20) The question of resuming the exchange of prisoners between the two Dominions which has stood suspended from the 27th April, 1948 was discussed. Pakistan handed over the following draft of what they desired in this connection:

"The exchange of Prisoners between the Dominion of Pakistan and the Dominion of India, which was suspended on the 27th April, will be resumed as soon as a satisfactory agreement has been arrived at with regard to Muslim prisoners of Delhi, whose families have migrated to Pakistan, on the same terms and under the same conditions as applied to the exchange of prisoners from East and West Punjab."

India undertook to consider this and send a reply as early as possible.

#### Item 5 of the Agenda. India's "Permit" System.

(21) India explained their reasons for introducing a system of permits, but were prepared to consider its withdrawal if the two Dominions could evolve some system of regulating a two-way, as opposed to one-way, traffic. Pakistan was not satisfied that there was a case for introducing a permit system nor for any form of traffic regulation in either direction and stated that in difference to public opinion they would be obliged to introduce a similar permit system in West Pakistan, which would have to be extended to cover also, movement between East and West Bengal, if India could not see their way to withdrawing their "permit" system forthwith.

V. D. DANTYAGI, Joint Secretary,

Ministry Without Portfolio, Govt. of India.

23rd July 1948.

E. de V. MOSS, Secretary,

Ministry of Refugees, Govt. of Pakistan,

23rd July 1948.

#### Note dated 22nd July 1948 by India on Income-tax Assessment Appendix A

There is at present an agreement between the two Dominion Governments governing the East and West Punjab under which no *ex-parte* assessment of Income-Tax can take place. This agreement which expired on the 30th June, 1948, has been extended up to the 31st July, 1948.

We suggest that this agreement should be extended further up to 31st December, 1948, in regard to time and should be covered to include Sind and N.-W.F.P. in addition to West Punjab.

Meanwhile the work of assessment can be done either by deputing Pakistan officials to the Indian Dominion and *vice versa* under the guard and protection of the Dominion concerned; or notice in regard to all evacuees should be served on the High Commissioner of the Dominion concerned who should arrange for the defence of the case in consultation with the evacuee.

Once the assessment is made the Dominion to which the evacuee has gone may collect the Income-tax and remit it to the originating Dominion or intimate its inability to do so. In the latter event, or at the option of the assessee the origination Dominion will have the right to dispose of the evacuee's property in fulfilment of the Income-Tax demand.

Pending consideration of this proposal we suggest that no sale of evacuee property should take place in either Dominion in fulfilment of the Income-Tax demands.

#### MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

RECORD OF DISCUSSION HELD IN THE ROOM OF DEFENCE SECRETARY ON FRIDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, AT 12 NOON, IN REGARD TO EVACUEE PROPERTY

The first point of difference between the representatives of India and Pakistan in the Evacuee Property Committee was the question of areas to which the scheme of evacuee property should apply. In the Secretariat level conference held in March, 1948, the agreed areas were confined to Western Pakistan on the one hand and East Punjab, East Punjab States, the States of Alwar, Bharatpur and Bikaner in India. At the request of Pakistan, this area was extended in the Minister level conference held on 22nd July, 1948 in India to include Ajmer-Merwara, Malerkotla State, the Matsya and Rajasthan Unions, Saurashtra, the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, and Western districts of United Provinces, which were in any case to include the districts of Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar. The Pakistan representatives stated that the Pakistan Government had not ratified the agreement to this area and that they would like to keep the matter open for the present.



(2) At the meeting of July 22nd, the Pakistan representatives reserved to themselves the right to suggest any further area which they liked to be included in the property scheme. The India Government representatives were prepared to consider their proposals and to extend the agreed area to the whole of India and Pakistan if necessary. Pakistan representatives wished to keep this question also open for the present.

(3) *Agricultural property.*—The scheme submitted by the Secretariat level committee, which met on 22/25th March, 1948, envisaged both the Governments taking over the agricultural land left behind in either Dominion. The land was to be valued by a Joint Valuation Board to be set up for the purpose of valuing land on the basis of certain principles which were accepted by this official committee. At the conference of 21st July 1948 the Pakistan Government wished to collect more information before they could agree to this scheme. Meanwhile the revenue records in both Dominions over the agreed area were to be copied and exchanged. To expedite this work, a special Joint Committee was to be set up. The Pakistan Government representatives stated that it is not possible to accept this official Joint Committee for the present but there was no objection to both Governments proceeding with the valuation of the land left behind in their respective areas. It was pointed out by the Pakistan representatives that the principles accepted by the Joint official Committee had yet to be formally accepted by their Government.

(4) *Urban immovable property.*—The main hitches in this case were the question of agreed area and whether exchanges should be allowed in regard to urban immovable property. Here again a Joint Urban Assessment Board was contemplated by the official committee of the 22/25th March with a view to helping persons who could not exchange their property otherwise. The Pakistan Government representatives were of the opinion that a Joint Urban Assessment Board was impossible at present. While the Indian Government representatives were of the opinion that exchanges may be freely allowed in all cases the Pakistan Government representatives were not prepared to give an answer till the question of agreed areas was settled.

(5) *Movable property.*—The official committee of 22/25th March 1948 contemplated a joint Government agency for the purpose of moving movable property from one Dominion to the other, unless it was taken over or requisitioned by the Government concerned for the export thereof was forbidden under a general order of that Dominion. The Joint Agency was accepted by the Minister level conference of 22nd July, 1948. The Pakistan Government representatives stated that they could not receive at the moment a vast organisation like this agency, but that the two Deputy High Commissioners should meet together and work in effect as the joint agency for the purpose of facilitating the movement of such property. It was agreed that the High Commissioners will be suitably assisted by sanction of extra staff by the two Dominions Governments and that facilities including protection will be accorded by the Dominion in which that staff would be operating with a view to transferring movable property.

V. D. DANTYAGI,  
Joint Secretary,  
10th December 1948.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EVACUEE PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

The Evacuee Property Committee has submitted a report in which there is disagreement between the representatives of India and Pakistan on the following principal points:

- (1) Area to which the agreement would be applicable;
- (2) transfer and sale of agricultural property;
- (3) transfer and sale of urban immovable property; and
- (4) disposal or transfer of movable property.

The Steering Committee had a prolonged discussion with the representatives of the two Dominions and agreement was reached on point No. 4. It was agreed that the two Deputy High Commissioners should work as a joint committee for facilitating the movement of the movable property from one Dominion to the other.

With regard to the other points, the Pakistan delegation maintained that they were not in a position to express any opinion or proceed further with implementation until the agreement reached at the Minister level conference held on the 22nd July 1948 at Lahore was ratified by their Government. Indian representatives on the other hand stated that they had all along proceeded on the assumption that there will be no question of the agreement being subject to any ratification. Having regard to the time that has elapsed since the Lahore Agreement was signed by the representatives of the two Governments, the Steering Committee would recommend to the Conference that where there were actual agreements in substance between the two Governments in Lahore they should stand and should be implemented. This is a matter to which considerable importance is attached by the private

individuals whose property lies in one or the other Dominion. The Steering Committee would further recommend that the implementation of the points on which agreement had been reached should be completed with the utmost expedition.

Where at Lahore certain points were left over for further consideration, the Steering Committee would recommend that the two Governments should make up their minds within a month and intimate their considered views on those points to each other. If a further conference is necessary to settle these points, it should be held within six weeks.

#### APPENDIX VII

#### INTER DOMINION CONFERENCE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROGRESS IN SETTLEMENT OF

#### Financial Matters Arising out of the Partition of Provinces

##### A. BENGAL PARTITION

The Committee considered the (Appendix 1) Report drawn up after discussion by the representatives of East Bengal and West Bengal. On the various points raised in the Report it was agreed as follows:

- (a) The debit balance on account of the undivided Government of Bengal on the books of the Reserve Bank which was provisionally cleared by equal payments by the two Governments should be taken as the liability of the undivided Government and shared in the general proportion fixed by the Arbitral Tribunal.
- (b) The outstanding amounts due to the Central Government by the undivided Government of Bengal should be allocated between the two Provinces in the general ratio fixed by the Arbitral Tribunal and each Province will owe its share to its Central Government.
- (c) The two Provinces should appoint actuaries to determine the capital value of the pensionary liability of undivided Bengal. Pending this valuation each Province should continue to pay the pensioners in accordance with the interim arrangements already entered into subject to final adjustment of the capital liability as determined. The basis and method of this eventual adjustment will have to be settled as part of the financial settlement between the two Provinces arising out of partition.
- (d) In the case of deposits, each Province will continue to pay the liabilities arising in its area without prejudice to the eventual settlement between the two Provinces.
- (e) The method of allocation of the amounts at the credit of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund should be examined by the two Governments and an early decision reached.

(2) In the course of discussion the question of how the net liability of one Province to the other which may arise out of the partition settlement should be liquidated was raised. It was decided that West Bengal which is likely to emerge the net debtor should consider and formulate proposals in this behalf at an early date.

(3) It was agreed that the two Governments should use their good offices in securing an equitable distribution of the assets of the funds of non-official organisations other than charitable endowment which before the partition used to serve the undivided provinces.

(4) The East Bengal representatives also raised the question of the interpretation of Section 8(ii) (a) of the Indian Independence (R. P. & L.) Order, 1947, read with para 16 of the Arbitral Tribunal's Award on Issue No. 2. It was suggested to East Bengal that this matter should be taken up by them with the Pakistan Government who had interpreted the corresponding provision of the Order affecting Pakistan differently in respect of similar liabilities at the Centre. It was represented on behalf of East Bengal that they were not concerned with what happened between the Dominion Governments. In their view the settlement between the two Provinces must be governed only by the Award, in cases in which it has been sought and given by agreement between the Provinces themselves and in this case the Award was clear and specific and should be adhered to and implemented by both the parties.

(5) The East Bengal representatives also raised the question of the division of the securities held by the Reserve Bank on behalf of un-divided Bengal. The West Bengal Government were asked to examine the matter and inform East Bengal Government.

(6) It was agreed that the various outstanding points mentioned in the note of the representatives of the two Governments and the above note should be settled as early as possible and in any case not later than a period of three months.



(7) *Stores records etc.*—As regards the flat RUNDEL, S. T. CHITPORE and two coal barges and three mud barges with their tools, plant and stores (being component parts of the Dredger BURDWAN), D. Tug 113 etc. belonging to the Irrigation Department of undivided Bengal, the Chief Engineers of East and West Bengal should meet and take steps for effecting exchange on the lines already agreed upon.

As regards police arms and ammunition claimed by either Province from the other, the Inspectors-General should meet and try to come to an agreement, failing which they should report the facts to their respective Governments.

As regards arms, ammunition, animals, library and other stores of Sarda Police Training College, West Bengal requested that if there be a surplus over present requirements of East Bengal of any item that should be supplied in kind by East Bengal to West Bengal. East Bengal stated that there could be no question of the physical division of any of the assets of the Police Training College. They admitted that financial adjustment would be, however, necessary.

As regards bulbs, shades and other equipment of the Electrical Division of undivided Bengal, the Provinces should check up and see if West Bengal has made over such stocks as are due to East Bengal, failing which early steps should be taken to supply the remaining bulbs etc.

As regards Nissen huts, West Bengal should supply to East Bengal materials for 21 such serviceable huts, the materials being, as far as possible, similar in condition and completeness to those which remained in West Bengal when the partition took place.

As regards historical records of the Government of undivided Bengal, two representatives from the two Governments of East and West Bengal should meet before the 15th January 1948 and make their agreed recommendations. If they fail to come to an agreement, they should tender their advice to East and West Bengal who should then meet before the 15th February and try to come to an agreement.

As regards furniture it was agreed that these should be supplied by West Bengal to East Bengal expeditiously.

As regards equipment of the Record Room of undivided Bengal, East Bengal should supply the detail wanted by West Bengal on receipt of which arrangements should be made to deliver such of these to East Bengal as are due to that Province.

As regards books of reference the decision of the Separation Council should be implemented early by West Bengal.

As regards the share of the common records of the divided district of Nadia claimed by East Bengal and the share of the divided districts of Dinajpur and Jessore claimed by West Bengal, the West Bengal representatives stated that orders have already been issued by West Bengal for the return of the records of Nadia. The East Bengal representatives said that they would check up and see that West Bengal gets her share of the records of the divided districts.

As regards the motor launch MARIE of the Excise Central Detective Department claimed by West Bengal as allotted to that Province of the Assets and Liabilities Committee of the Separation Council, the East Bengal representatives agreed to look into the matter and ensure a decision by the 15th of January 1949.

As regards one of the Forest launches still claimed as due by West Bengal from East Bengal, the representatives of East Bengal agreed to settle the matter by 31st January 1949 in consultation with the representatives of the Government of West Bengal.

As regards the fittings, accessories and other essential stores of M. L. RESCUE of the Forest Department which are stated to have been retained before the return of the launch to West Bengal the representatives of East Bengal agreed to look into the complaint and return the fittings etc. to West Bengal, so far as the allegations are found correct.

As regards the Police Harbour Defence motor launch 1104 and jeep BLB 7093 claimed by West Bengal as due from East Bengal, the representatives of East Bengal promised to look into these cases and return these to the Government of West Bengal not later than 31st January 1949.

As regards the Prime Mover at Jalpaiguri on account of the W. & B. Department workshop, the Pakistan representative said that his claim was on the strength of a sub-committee's decision and promised to send a copy of that to the West Bengal Government as early as possible, and the West Bengal undertook to intimate their views to the East Bengal within a fortnight of the receipt of the above-mentioned communication.

#### B. PUNJAB PARTITION

(8) The Committee considered the report (Appendix 2) prepared by the representatives of the East Punjab and West Punjab.

(9) As regards the payment of outstanding claims relating to the pre-partition period the following decisions were reached:

(10) It was agreed that the joint committee consisting of two representatives of each of the Governments of East and West Punjab to examine outstanding claims of third parties against undivided Punjab for supplies and services made before the 15th August, 1947, should be immediately set up. It was also agreed that after this Committee have passed the claims, payments should be made by the two Governments in respect of claims arising within their area, and that these payments should be currently shared in the ratio fixed by the Arbitral Tribunal, namely 60 per cent for West Punjab and 40 per cent for East Punjab. The Committee will be set up before the 1st of January 1949 and all claims will be examined and sanctioned for payments within a period of six months, i.e. by 30th June 1949.

(11) It was also agreed that the expenditure, other than that referred to in para. 1 above, relating to the period before the 15th August, 1947, but paid up to and including the 31st March 1948, in either Province should, after necessary scrutiny, be shared between the East and West Punjab in the prescribed ratio, and that expenditure relating to the period before the 15th August, 1947, but paid after the 31st March 1948 be finally adjusted against the balances of the Province making the payment. Arrears of pensions relating to the pre-partition period will, however, be finally borne by the Province in whose list the pensioners concerned are included.

(12) It was also agreed that each Province should finally retain to itself whatever arrears of revenue pertaining to pre-partition period it may collect after the 15th August, 1947.

(13) The East Punjab representative raised the question of the return of the Securities held by the Provincial Co-operative Bank on behalf of the Co-operative Societies now located in East Punjab as also the funds and deposits in Co-operative institutions in either Province. It was agreed that these questions should be considered at the meeting to be held in Lahore towards the end of this month to consider banking and allied problems.

(14) The East Punjab representative also raised the question of the refund of the Provident Fund Deposits and gratuities of former employees of the Punjab University, the Lahore Public Library and similar non-Government institutions. In the case of the Punjab University, it was pointed out that the arrangements made at the conference held on the 22nd to 24th November in respect of the payment of Provident Funds and local Funds would apply. In the case of the Provident Funds of the Punjab Public Library and similar institutions, it was agreed that the West Punjab Government should use their good offices to secure an early settlement of the claims.

(15) The West Punjab representatives handed two notes one (to the East Punjab Government and to the Government of India) relating to security deposits pledged to the West Punjab Government and forwarded to the Reserve Bank for re-encasement on Pakistan, and the other (to the Government of India) dealing with certain securities said to be held by the Deputy Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, on behalf of the Aitchison College, Lahore. It was agreed that the Government of East Punjab and the Government of India should look into the matter and reach an early decision.

(16) The West Punjab representatives also handed a note regarding the short supply of water from the Bari Doab Canal system to certain West Punjab distributaries. The East Punjab representative promised to have the matter looked into expeditiously, in consultation with the Chief Engineer of his Province.

(17) The Committee agreed that the Provincial Governments should expedite the appointment of actuaries to evaluate the pension liabilities and meantime the existing arrangements for the payment of pensions by the two Provinces should continue.

(18) It was also agreed that the Implementation Committee and other Committees dealing with partition matters should be convened as early as possible and all the outstanding work in connection with the partition should be completed by the 30th June, 1949.

(19) The representatives of West Bengal raised the question of the transfer of two Electrical Generators ordered by undivided Punjab and now held by the Electrical Commissioner with the Government of India. They contended that these two generators had been ordered for Lahore and should be made over to them. The East Punjab representatives contended that these two generators had been ordered for balancing the equipment for the Distribution System of the Mandi Project, and should, therefore, be retained by East Punjab. They also mentioned that the matter had been referred to the Partition Council for a decision.

The Steering Committee recommend that an *ad hoc* decision should be taken and propose that the two Provinces should take one generator each. They consider that this settlement would be fair to the two Provinces.

#### C. ASSAM PARTITION

(20) The Committee could not consider the latest position in regard to the settlement of partition matters between Assam and East Bengal as the representatives of the two Governments had not come with the necessary papers. It is agreed that the two Governments should meet at an early date and submit to the two Dominion Governments within a month's time a report of the steps being taken by them to expedite a final settlement.

## APPENDIX 1

## NOTE ON THE BENGAL PARTITION ITEMS

An exposition of the financial results accruing from the implementation of the Award of the Arbitral Tribunal was given by a representative of East Bengal. According to his version the total assets of Bengal were of the value of Rs. 47,20,30,22 out of which the share of East Bengal and West Bengal worked out to Rs. 30,54,51,240 and Rs. 16,65,79,522 respectively. This included the assets of a few Departments regarding which specific agreement had not been reached but as the valuation was based on Book Values there was little fear of a serious dispute. The two provinces had taken possession of the assets of the following value :

East Bengal—15,49,50,306.

West Bengal—31,70,80,522.

It will thus be seen that West Bengal had taken over assets in excess of her share to the extent of Rs. 15,05,00,934 which amount was due from her to East Bengal.

(2) As regards liabilities it was stated on behalf of East Bengal that the Arbitral Tribunal took as the basis of the Award the statement of liabilities included in the case of East Bengal submitted to the Tribunal. Except Pensions for which a ratio of 47.83 (East Bengal) and 52.17 (West Bengal) had been determined, the other liabilities were to be shared in the general ratio. Mr. Said Hasan read out the list of liabilities which he had taken into account in arriving at the figures. Mr. Das Gupta said that he was not in a position to go into detailed figures but an obvious omission was the sum of approximately Rs. 514 lakhs representing the overdraft on the Reserve Bank against Bengal and cleared in equal moiety by the two provinces. This omission, it was stated on behalf of East Bengal, was deliberate. The Committee for the Implementation of the Award had, after discussion, decided not to consider it as a divisible liability because the Arbitral Tribunal had not treated this sum as an outstanding liability requiring adjustment between the two Governments. It was argued by Mr. Das Gupta that the Implementation Committee was not empowered to take final decision without the orders of Government and that if Mr. Rajagopal, the representative of West Bengal on the Committee, had made an omission it should be rectified. He also stated that Mr. P. N. Rajagopal had not agreed to the amount being dropped, but only no mention had been made of the item. The representatives of East Bengal averred that the Application Committee, of which the Committee for the Implementation of the Award, was a part had full powers to come to decisions on behalf of the Governments which they represented and only when the Committee made a recommendation to Government instead of coming to a decision itself, was it necessary that the Separation Council should decide a matter. This Committee had dealt with all the liabilities and given its decision. It had disregarded the amount paid to the Reserve Bank because it had not considered the amount to be an outstanding liability needing an adjustment. Mr. Das Gupta argued that the Application Committee had not yet concluded its work so it cannot be said that it had disregarded the amount and the full picture is not yet before us and many things are still to be worked out by the Committee.

(3) Mr. Rangachari then raised the question of the loan from the Centre. He averred that while it had been agreed that the amounts due from Pakistan provinces to the Government of (undivided) India would be payable to the Pakistan Government, it (the decision) did not contemplate that East Bengal should recover in cash from West Bengal the latter's share in these loans. The question of the adjustment of the share of West Bengal in the loans owed to the Central Government by Bengal would need separate consideration.

(4) As regards Pensions it was stated on behalf of East Bengal that as far as the existing pensions were concerned that Province had undertaken to pay all pensions registered for payment in Pakistan and U.K. These amounted to Rs. 38,71,776 per year in East Bengal and Rs. 26 lakhs (according to the Budget of 1946-47) in U.K., i.e., a total of about Rs. 65 lakhs a year. The Budget of 1946-47 showed total expenditure of Rs. 119 lakhs on pensions out of which East Bengal's share would be approximately Rs. 57 lakhs. This showed that East Bengal was paying Rs. 8 lakhs per year in excess of her share. It was further argued on behalf of East Bengal that according to the Indian Independence (R. P. & L.) Order, the liability for the payment of all pensions devolved on East Bengal and they were entitled to recover immediately 52.17 per cent. of the Capitalised Value of Pensions. Mr. Das Gupta said that East Bengal was not paying all the pensions of undivided Bengal and she must therefore in terms of the Award and West Bengal must therefore in terms of the Award be given credit for the capitalised value of all such pensions which were being paid by her (West Bengal) as East Bengal also must get credit for the capitalised value of pensions which were being paid by her. According to the estimates of West Bengal both in respect of pensions in issue and accrued, large sums (Rs. 2 crores under each head) would be payable by East Bengal.

(5) Mr. Das Gupta raised the question of Contractual liabilities and argued that final settlement could not take place till these had been cleared. It was explained to him by Mr. Patel and others that these liabilities did not enter into Inter-Governmental Settlements and as payments were due to outsiders and were being made by East Bengal, who were

## APPENDIX

entitled to recover 35.2 per cent. currently from West Bengal, these liabilities should be disregarded for the purpose of settlement. Mr. Das Gupta did not agree to this view as these were the liabilities of undivided Bengal as well as any other liability. West Bengal had agreed to pay Rs. 35 lakhs for every crore paid by East Bengal only with a view to assist East Bengal quickly to clear these liabilities. That did not, according to him, mean that they should be taken out of the reckoning.

(6) Discussion then proceeded to the adjustment of "Other" and "Miscellaneous" Deposits. It was stated on behalf of East Bengal that the responsibility for the payment of all deposits devolved on East Bengal and they were assuming this liability and were entitled to receive a contribution of 35.2 per cent. from West Bengal. Actually the same procedure should cover Provident Fund Deposits, though the Committee for the Implementation of the Award had recommended to the two Governments to come to a settlement by which each Province would receive credit for the accounts of the personnel who had opted to serve under it. This procedure would entitle West Bengal to receive a credit of about 2 crores from East Bengal on this account. In Assam the members representing the Province in the Separation Council had insisted on adherence to the Indian Independence (R. P. & L.) Order, 1947, in respect of Miscellaneous Deposits. East Bengal too wanted to adhere to the provisions of the aforesaid Order and it would not cause any particular inconvenience. The relevant registers of Deposits would be transferred to East Bengal and all applications for refunds would be submitted to East Bengal for verification of amounts due and payments. Mr. Das Gupta pointed out that it was not clear what the "Other Deposits" were, as District Board, Municipal, Civil and Criminal Court Deposits, Education Fund etc. were being disregarded. In any case whatever the deposits were, each province was paying all those which were lying in its territory and each province should therefore get credit of what it was paying and a complete analysis of these deposits was therefore necessary.

It was appreciated that an analysis of all deposits would be a long and difficult task and that alone could render it possible to make a division of deposits now. It was mentioned that in the case of District Board and Municipal Deposits, Civil and Criminal Court Deposits, Education Fund, etc., it had been decided that each Government should pay the deposits pertaining to its territory without any adjustment. One of the possible methods of dealing with Miscellaneous Deposits would be to follow the agreement about Municipal and Court Deposits, viz., each Government to make refunds in its area without adjustment. Representative of East Bengal stated that if adjustments are to be made, the provision of the Independence (R. P. & L.) Order, 1947, should be adhered to.

(7) The amounts due to the Post War Services Reconstruction Fund was next taken up. The total amount due to this Fund by the Government of Bengal was, according to Mr. Said Hasan, Rs. 65,60,573, which had to be contributed by the two Governments in the general ratio, according to the Award of the Tribunal. It was stated on behalf of East Bengal that the Fund had been divided by West Bengal itself and the share of East Bengal had been communicated by the Hon. Treasurer of Endowments of Bengal.

(8) Finally the question of payment by West Bengal of the amount due by her to East Bengal was raised. The representative of Pakistan stated that except Pensions whose Capitalised Value had to be assessed, all other items of assets and liabilities had been valued and a Balance Sheet had been prepared. The Committee for the Implementation of the Award had agreed on the valuation of most assets and about the few remaining ones there was not likely to be any dispute as in all cases the Book Value had to be taken. The liabilities had been determined from the books of West Bengal. Nothing now remained except to decide on payment. As regards Pensions, East Bengal was paying more than her share and if adjustment of Capitalised Value was to be made, the provisions of the Indian Independence (R. P. & L.) Order, 1947 had to be adhered to. In any case adjustment of Pensions could be left over and need not delay general settlement. Mr. Das Gupta said that until the final accounts of undivided Bengal were issued, the Capitalised Value of pensions (in issue and accrued) were determined and the other figures yet 'unknown' were worked out, no Balance Sheet could be drawn; and until it was drawn the position would remain unknown and hence the question of payment by one Government to the other was premature. It was necessary that the Application Committee should work for some time more and Actuaries should be appointed in terms of the Award so that it could arrive at a Balance Sheet as soon as possible. It was not impossible that when the final Balance Sheet was prepared it would be found that West Bengal did not owe anything to East Bengal.

(9) Mr. Said Hasan pointed out that the liabilities taken into account by the Arbitral Tribunal would not be affected by the annual accounts except Provident Fund, which accounts had already been written up to 14th August 1947.

## APPENDIX II

## NOTE ON THE PUNJAB PARTITION ITEMS

## Contractors' Claims

It was suggested by East Punjab representatives that the Committee consisting of two representatives each of East and West Punjab, as decided in the Partition Committee

meeting held at Lahore on 26th May, 1948, should start work immediately. Both Governments will provide the Committee full facilities in regard to their work and the Committee should finish their work in respect of the contractors' claims, within a period of three months, if possible. All the preparation claims of contractors that are admitted by the Committee should be paid forthwith by the Governments of West and East Punjab as the case may be and adjustment carried out immediately in the accepted ratio of 60:40. A progress report shall be submitted after three months to the two Dominion Governments so that a meeting may be called to discuss the position. All doubtful claims should be put up to the Punjab Partition Committee for decision.

The West Punjab representatives would accept the above view but suggest that the Partition Committee decision in this matter has been pulled out of its context in a shape in which it cannot be implemented unless a balance of the decisions relating to the other preparation expenditure is also implemented. The question really relates to expenditure as such and not only to third party liabilities. As regards the third party liabilities, the fact is that the West Punjab Government is already meeting these third party liabilities on the usual departmental scrutiny and the only thing to which the West Punjab Government has not agreed to is to allow the East Punjab Government to interfere in these payments through the agency of the two officers whose appointment is suggested in the East Punjab view stated above. The West Punjab view that they cannot allow the East Punjab to let their officers interfere with their departmental working is based on the fact that the East Punjab Government is not willing to treat the whole expenditure as a liability adjustable between the two Punjabs and insists on isolating only one of the items of expenditure, namely, contractors' claims. West Punjab view further is that if the East Punjab Government can, as it thinks it should, agree to the adjustment of the total expenditure, they will adopt the suggestion of the East Punjab made above and also agree to the two Accountants General being instructed to exchange net debits or credits at stated intervals, say of a month or two months, as may be convenient.

#### Civil Supplies Contractors

(2) It was suggested by East Punjab representatives that the Civil Supplies Sub-Committee consisting of Director-General Food and a senior Accounts Officer of each province should meet and scrutinize the claims of civil supplies contractors. Such of the claims as are admitted should be paid forthwith by the Governments of East and West Punjab as the case may be. This work should be completed within a period of three months whereafter a report shall be submitted to the Punjab Partition Committee for transmission to the Dominion Governments, if necessary. The Sub-Committee meetings should be held frequently at Lahore and, if it can be so arranged, at Amritsar and the settlement of these claims expedited.

The above view was acceptable to the representatives of the West Punjab Government.

(3) It was suggested by representatives of East Punjab Government that the Inter-Dominion agreement relating to the transfer of the Government securities, certificates, bonds, debentures and shares of Joint Stock Companies and funds of Co-operative Societies, etc., should be referred to a Committee consisting of one Dominion representative from each side and two representatives each from East and West Punjab. They should meet immediately.

Messrs. Majid and Azhar do not know of the relevant decisions on these points and suggest that these matters should be raised in the Economic Committee of this Inter-Dominion Conference.

(4) As regards the implementation of the Arbitral Tribunal awards, the representatives of East Punjab Government handed over a statement to West Punjab representatives showing the amounts as worked out departmentally which are owing to either of the two provinces. It was explained that this statement had not been thoroughly checked and was, therefore, subject to further scrutiny and correction. The representatives of West Punjab gave representatives of East Punjab another copy of the statement which they had furnished in August last. It was decided that the whole case should now be carefully scrutinized by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting and agreed figures worked out. It was also stressed that the meetings of the Implementation Committee should be held at least once a fortnight so as to finalize these figures at as early a date as possible. If no final settlement is reached within a period of three months, the matter shall be referred to the Partition Committee and to the Dominion Governments for further action.

#### Pensionary Liabilities

It was agreed that the final settlement between the two new provinces in respect of the pensionary liabilities of the old Punjab province cannot be arrived at till—

- (i) lists are prepared by the Accountant General, and
- (ii) these lists are scrutinized by actuaries who have to give the capitalized figures. This work will obviously take considerable time. In the meanwhile pensioners are being paid in accordance with the standing agreement between the two Governments.

#### Lahore Museum

It was suggested by representatives of East Punjab that the exhibits which had been separated and kept in a separate room by Mr. Gupta under instructions of the Arbitral Tribunal should now be handed over to East Punjab Government and that this should be done within a fortnight.

West Punjab Government representatives made it quite clear that they have no intention of holding back the exhibits which have fallen to the share of East Punjab but the work has to be postponed for sometime on account of the following reasons:

- (i) Some exhibits of this Museum were sent to India in connection with some exhibition or exhibitions and have to come back yet. These have fallen to the share of West Punjab.
- (ii) The Dominions have not yet settled their disputes regarding the exchange of Museum exhibits, and
- (iii) Feelings in West Punjab are rather strong on the subject of the Arbitral Tribunal Award in respect of the Museum exhibits and it is feared that if transfer of exhibits to East Punjab is unnecessarily hurried there may be ugly incidents at Lahore.

In these circumstances it is considered that the question of transfer of the exhibits to East Punjab should remain pending till the balance sheet of the final settlement has been drawn up and India has returned the Pakistan articles to the Pakistan Museums.

#### Historical Records

(7) It was agreed that the Punjab's share of the Historical Records, as determined by the Arbitral Tribunal's award, shall be made available within a month or even earlier, if possible. The East Punjab Government will send their representative to Lahore and Mr. Majid suggested that one week's notice should be given by East Punjab Government before their representative visits Lahore to collect the East Punjab's share of the records. This was agreed to by East Punjab representatives.

(8) It was agreed that other items of the Arbitral Tribunal's Award should be implemented within a period of one month. This supplied to physical apportionment under the Awards. A report shall be submitted to the Dominion Governments after the position has been reviewed by the Partition Committee after one month.

(9) The question of the Provident Fund accounts shall be considered by the Implementation Committee at its next meeting at which the Accountant General, East Punjab, and the Deputy Accountant General, West Punjab, who are members of the Implementation Committee shall be present. It was agreed that where balances were required of certain individuals who had retired or whose cases presented hardship otherwise for lack of this information their cases should, when specifically brought to the notice of the other Accountant General concerned, be promptly attended to. It was agreed that as the Accountants General had to act under their own Auditors General the matter should be brought to the notice of the two Dominion Governments for requesting the Auditors General to have the matter expedited.

(10) The question of loans raised by undivided Punjab from the Central Government and the open market was left to be discussed in the next meeting of the Implementation Committee.

(11) The question of the Provident Fund, etc., of Municipal and local body employees has already been under the consideration of the two Governments of East and West Punjab and it was agreed that the preparation of the statements should be expedited and the matter taken up by the Implementation Committee in their next meeting.

(12) It was suggested by the representatives of East Punjab that the Government of West Punjab should help the non-Muslim employees of the Punjab University and of the Punjab Public Library to get back their Provident Funds and gratuities which are still lying with the Punjab University or the Punjab Public Library. Messrs. Majid and Azhar stated that this was not a matter with which they were concerned, but they had heard that this matter was discussed some days ago at the Inter-Dominion Secretariat Level Conference and that any decision arrived at at that meeting would naturally be implemented by those concerned.

(13) It was agreed that the questions relating to litigants' deposits in Courts and other cases pending in the Provinces, the return of deposits and valuables lying in Treasuries and Malkhanas, and securities deposited by newspapers with Districts shall be taken up at the next meeting of the Implementation Committee.

(14) It was agreed that the Punjab Partition Committee meetings should be held once a month and that these should be preceded by meetings of the Implementation Committee which, as already stated, should be held once a fortnight so that all decisions of the Punjab Partition Committee and Arbitral Tribunal's awards can be implemented.

## PEAPNDIX VIII

## INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE REPORT

OF

## THE COMMITTEE ON STORES

## RAILWAY STORES

During the discussion the following points were made by the Pakistan representatives:

(1) *Supply of imprest stores from E. I. to E. B. Railway.*—Under the arrangements made for mutual assistance at the time of partitioning, the E. B. Railway were to receive 4 wagon loads of imprest stores per month from the E. I. Railway. From September, 1947, to March, 1948, only 12 wagons were supplied. No supplies of such stores have been received since then.

(2) *Delivery against pre-partition purchase orders to Pakistan Railways.*—(a) Before partition, orders were placed by the Railway Board (India) on Australia for the manufacture and delivery of 222 I. R. S. broad gauge coaching stock underframes. 12 underframes were received in 1947, and the old N. W. Railway received 4 out of these. Two underframes out of these were utilised for the manufacture of two coaches for the "Silver Arrow" train, which are still with the Government of India. Since then, the remaining 210 underframes have been received in India from Australia, but the N. W. Railway has not received its share of 41 underframes more out of this lot. These are required urgently and should be supplied as soon as possible.

(b) *All-steel broad gauge coach body shells.*—250 all-steel broad gauge body shells were ordered for the N. W. Railway and E. I. Railway from the Wagon Manufacturing Panel, Calcutta. 120 shells were earmarked for the old N. W. Railway. On the basis of 63.37, as between the N. W. and the E. P. Railway, 76 shells are due to be supplied to the N. W. Railway. It is requested that these be supplied as soon as manufactured. Pakistan has offered to pay 90 per cent. of the cost on despatch and 10 per cent. on receipt.

(3) *Proposed monthly Operational meetings between the N. W. Railway and E. P. Railway.*—As the Inter-Dominion Conference held at Calcutta in April, 1948, the following was recorded:

"The Committee considers that it is a matter of paramount importance that there should be liaison between the officers of the two Dominions at all levels for ensuring close co-ordination and freedom from harassment and delays of every kind."

No such meeting between the N. W. Railway and E. P. Railway has yet taken place, although the former has been reminding the latter about this. Pakistan's view is that, were such meetings held monthly, many of the outstanding problems in regard to movement of stores would have been settled.

(4) *Exchange of coaching stock between the N. W. and E. P. Railways.*—As the result of the coaching stock census held in March, 1948, it was found that 763 N. W. coaches were with the E. P., and 557 E. P. coaches on the N. W.

At a meeting held on 16th June 1948 at Lahore, between the representatives of the Railway Division and N. W. Railway on the one hand, and Railway Board (India) and the E. P. Railway on the other, it was agreed that the exchange of coaching stock should take place by the E. P. Railway sending the first lot of 25 coaches to the N. W. and the latter sending 12 coaches in exchange. Thereafter, the E. P. Railway was to send every week 22 bogies, and N. W. 11. Only two exchanges have so far taken place, and the remaining coaches still remain to be exchanged. It is urged that this exchange should be expedited.

(5) *Finalisation of the distribution of the old B. A. Railway goods stock and floatilla.*—(a) In accordance with the division of rolling stock done on the Notional Boundary basis, 6033 broad gauge wagons were to be given to the E. B. Railway. Later, according to the Badcliffe Award, about 200 wagons were to be transferred to India by the E. B. Railway according to that railway's calculation. This has not been done so far. According to some order of the Railway Board (India) which has been reported by the D.W.I. to the E. P. Railway, 2950, and not about 200, wagons are to be transferred to India. The D.W.I. is now working to an interchange debit against E. B. Railway minus 2950 wagons. In consequence, there is a serious shortage of broad gauge wagons at transshipment points on the E. B. Railway, thus affecting the movement of jute, etc., to Calcutta.

The finalisation of the division of goods stock of the B. A. Railway should be expedited.

(b) There is a difference of opinion about the interpretation of the agreed decision regarding the division of the floatilla. This should be settled soon.

(2) The points made by India were:

(1) Between February, 1948, and October, 1948, a number of coaches, totalling 51, have been detached from trains and have been retained on the E. B. Railway.

The rolling stock belongs to the Assam Railway and has been detached while on the E. B. Railway. This has resulted in a serious shortage of coaching stock on the Assam Railway.

(2) A number of metre gauge coaches, actually 330 units, in terms of 4-wheelers, allocated to India, which were worked into Saidpur Shops for purposes of periodical overhaul, have been repaired and are still in the possession of the E. B. Railway and have not been returned to the Assam Railway.

(3) A 4-cylinder Diesel engine was sent to Pahartali for repairs before partition. The E. B. Railway have not yet returned the engine to the Assam Railway.

(4) At the time of partition, it was decided that the following quantities of foodgrains in the Reserve Depot at Lahore were to be transferred to India:

|       |     |     |     |     |        |         |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| Wheat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33,683 | maunds. |
| Rice  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,839  | "       |
| Sugar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,986  | "       |

Of this amount, only 6,636 maunds of wheat have been given to the E. P. Railway.

(5) Loco and Carriage and Wagon duplicates were to be supplied for running maintenance of rolling stock from Moghalpura (N.W.) to the E. P. Railway. The Ministry of Communications (Pakistan) instructed the N. W. Railway to send 25 per cent of stock on hand of all items, subject to a maximum of 3 months' requirements of the E. P. Railway. A token supply of 18 wagons was made during January and February, 1948, and since then no further material has been received.

(6) In the case of certain locomotives sent to Moghalpura for p.o.h., it has been reported that some which have had repairs carried out, have been returned with condemned-size tyres, the originals having been removed.

(7) The division of permanent way and bridge materials, though decided at the time of partition, has not been effected by either Dominion, though it was agreed at the meeting held in April, 1948, between the Railway Board and the D.G. Railways (Pakistan) that special endeavours would be made to move such material without waiting for each other.

(8) *General Stores.*—In regard to the actual supply of partition stores to be made in accordance with the agreement reached by the Stores Balancing Committee, nearly 400 wagons of general stores are due to India from N. W. Railway. The N. W. Railway has, however, put forward the plea that no movement of stores can be made unless ground balances are first verified. At the meeting in April 1949 between the Railway Board and the D. G. Railways (Pakistan), the latter undertook to obtain further instructions from his Government on this point. Nothing has so far been done.

(9) There are a number of tools and plant and miscellaneous equipment items which fall to the E. P. Railway's share, such as motor trolleys, ticket printing machines, motor lorries, trailer pumps, lathes and drilling machines, and photo copying machines, which have not yet been handed over by the N. W. Railway.

(10) The N. W. Railway have not agreed to part with the Governor-General's saloons until a decision has been reached on the Government of India and Railway Board saloons.

(11) Regarding finalising the division of B. A. Railway Rolling Stock, it was mentioned that, for some months past, attempts had been made by the Railway Board to get the Pakistan Government to arrange a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Partition Council. Difficulties from the Pakistan side had so far prevented such a meeting being called.

3. It was agreed that a Sub-Committee should be appointed with the following terms of reference:

- To examine and finalise the division of stores including rolling stock and floatilla wherever this remains in question or undecided;
- To set up a machinery for implementing decisions reached and to give effect to the transfer of Stores as between one Dominion and the other.

This Committee will be composed of the following:

- India
- Mr. I. S. Puri.
  - Mr. V. P. Bhandarkar.
  - Mr. V. Nilakantan.

- Pakistan
- Mr. Nizam-ud-din.
  - Mr. Shoab (or in his absence Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad).
  - Mr. Suhrawardy.

It should meet on the 20th of December in Karachi and complete its work as early as possible.

It might be advisable to make this Committee responsible also for completing the work of the Railway Sub-Committee of Expert Committee No. II. India is prepared to do so and Pakistan has undertaken to examine this proposal.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what was the carry over from the year 1948, of food grains?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** What exactly is meant by carry over?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Balance.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far as the stocks in the Central Government godowns are concerned, there would be a central balance. Apart from that, there are large quantities which are in transit in the steamers in view of the contracts made and despatches from these countries. In the month of December 1948, we had a balance of 18,000 tons in the Central Government godown.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If a reserve has to be maintained, may I know whether a record is kept? I want to know from the record what was the balance left in the year 1948 in the godowns and the quantity in transit?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give the transit figures. May I explain that the procedure is not that we purchase a certain quantity and keep it as a kind of reserve which we do not touch. We are getting food grains every month from different countries. We are also delivering to the provinces and the States every month. Therefore, there is no particular quantity of food grains which has remained untouched and which we must not touch, which is kept as a kind of reserve, in spite of the demand of the provinces. It is a continuing process of arrival, procurement from the provinces, and distribution to the provinces. Therefore, the reserve that is talked of is a kind of calculation as to what would be the demand for the year and what would be availability for the year. As I said, for instance, in the middle of 1948, we had 161,000 tons in the Central reserve in the Central Government godowns. Out of this, the provinces began to draw and we began to get also from abroad, and from the provinces through procurement.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has not the Government adopted a policy for a particular reserve to be kept to meet any emergency? May I know whether that policy exists and if it does not exist according to the honourable member, am I clear in my understanding that there is no reserve?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That policy is maintained and has to be continued. As I said, the reserve is a balance which is worked out by calculating the need of the year and the supply of the year. You so work out the supplies that there is a balance at the end. By end, I mean, in December. Otherwise there are continuous allocations to the provinces, and continuous procurement and continuous arrivals from abroad. It is a continuous process. A calendar year is a theoretical way of fixing the period.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** How is it that in spite of control the best quality of rice is sold openly in every shop in places like Pahargunj at black-market prices?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Government administration is not upto the mark.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF RADIO EQUIPMENT FACTORY

\*1374. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government intend to establish a Radio Equipment Factory in India and if so, what are the details of the scheme?

(b) Has the scheme materialised?

(c) What kind of radio equipments will be manufactured in the factory and will it be sufficient to meet the requirements of India?

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have decided to enter into agreements with three firms viz., Messrs Campagne General De Telegraphie Sans Fil, Paris, Radio Corporation of America and Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., U.K. for preparing a project report on the establishment in India of a factory for the manufacture of radio, wireless and radar equipment etc., excluding domestic radio receivers. The project report which is likely to take four to six months to prepare will, *inter alia*, deal with the facilities which are necessary for the proper location of the factory, capital cost involved, raw materials required, cost of production etc.

(c) I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to part (c) of Starred Question No. 491 on 18th February, 1949. The factory is expected to be self-sufficient.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what will be the output of this factory when it is established?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** About two crores.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the receiving sets will be manufactured in the factory?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have said what sets will be excluded.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Why receivers will not be manufactured?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They are being manufactured in India by other factories and Government do not wish to compete with them.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Will the agreement take care of the interests of Indian manufacturers engaged in manufacturing components?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, we will bear that in mind. We do not want to compete with existing factories.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the Honourable Minister for Communications maintains a branch of Radio Technicians who manage the technical side of the A.I.R. under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am fully aware of it.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is he aware that they maintain workshop where researches can be carried out?

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point the honourable member wants?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** That Department and the Research Section are capable of manufacturing radio receiving sets. I want to know if the Honourable Minister is aware of it and is he availing of that?

**Mr. Speaker:** These questions come by way of arguments. What is the information that he wants now?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I want to know the information whether the Honourable Minister is aware that there is a Research Workshop maintained by another Ministry which is capable of producing radio receiving sets and if he is aware, whether he is availing of these facilities?



(4) Mention was made by India's representatives that India's proposals in regard to the regulations governing Inter-Dominion traffic, in supersession of the existing I.R.C.A. regulations, had been sent to the Pakistan Government some time ago, and it was suggested that the Pakistan Government should reach a final decision early on this important matter.

(5) It was agreed that the Pakistan Railways should arrange to take delivery in India of 15 underframes on payment of full cost and also arrange the shipping. The E. I.R. will assist in transporting the underframes to the docks.

(6) India mentioned the delay in the payment of the net amount due to India by the Pakistan Railways. It was agreed that the D. G. Pakistan Railways should go into the matter and expedite the payments. It was also agreed that the two Railway administrations should take steps to secure that Inter-Dominion traffic is promptly brought to account and cleared.

#### P. & T. STORES

(7) The meeting of the stores Committee of Inter-Dominion Conference was held at 3 P.M. on the 6th December, 1948, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. M. Patel, Secretary, Ministry of Defence, and it was decided that as regards the P. & T. Stores, Mr. S. A. Majeed, D.G., P. & T. Pakistan will discuss the matter with Mr. B. B. Batra, Chief Engineer, Indian P. & T. and Mr. Saroj K. Kanjilal of the Indian P. & T.

(8) The officers met at 10-30 A.M. in the room of the Chief Engineer, Indian P. & T. on the 7th December, 1948, and decided that the division and the issue of the P. & T. Stores will continue on the basis of 14.9 per cent as done at present subject to review of this percentage by Pakistan and India who may modify it, if mutually agreed. For this purpose, Pakistan will depute an Officer to India this month.

As regards the total valuation of stores as reported by the Chief Accounts Officer, Indian P. & T., these figures will be verified with him by the Accounts Officer to be deputed by Pakistan. Prior notice of 14 days will be given by Pakistan before deputing that officer.

As regards the stores which India is claiming from Pakistan, Mr. Majeed stated that they will issue as soon as an Officer is sent by India for this purpose. Pakistan will afford facilities for export and transport as provided by India in respect of the transfer of Pakistan's share from India.

The stores of Indian share lying at Peshawar will be brought in by Pakistan to Lahore for delivery to India and the freight and handling charges will be debited to India. Similarly, stores in Pakistan's share at Jubbulpore will be brought in to Bombay by India for delivery to Pakistan and the freight and handling charges from Jubbulpore to Bombay debited to Pakistan.

As regards the workshops production, the Pakistan's representative stated that they had already sent their indents to India. The quantities of raw materials required for the manufacture of those stores may be retained. It was, therefore, agreed that the indents will be complied with on these conditions subject to the proviso that those items which are not manufactured in the Indian P. & T. Workshops will not be supplied.

It was agreed that all stores due to either Dominions will be issued by the 28th February, 1949 except the workshop production which will be issued as it becomes available. The issue of stores implies that the actual handing over of the respective shares of P. & T. stores to the Dominion Representatives concerned at Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore would be completed by the 28th February, 1949.

Disposal of the surplus stores held by the P. & T. Department on the date of the partition on behalf of Defence Services will be regulated by the general arrangements for the disposal of Defence Surpluses.

#### DEFENCE STORES

(9) It was agreed that Pakistan will pay to India immediately for all the H.M.G. stores and installations located in Pakistan on the 15th August 1947 and for all stores received by Pakistan after 15th August 1947 and upto 30th June 1948. For stores received after 30th June 1948, payment will be made in accordance with the Karachi Agreement.

(10) Regarding the basis on which the division of the stores took place between India and Pakistan, it was pointed out by India that the division took place on a formula which was accepted by Mr. Mohammad Ali on behalf of Pakistan and by Mr. Patel on behalf of India, and that if the question was re-opened, apart from its going back on a formula which had already been accepted there will be practical difficulties which will hold up the transfer of stores to Pakistan. On behalf of Pakistan it was stated that the Stores Committee of the Inter-Dominion Minister's Conference could not deal with the matter because they were not in possession of all the papers and were also handicapped by the fact that the F.A.M.F. of Pakistan was ill in hospital and would not come to Delhi in the Conference, but that the matter could be straightened out in the next meeting of the Inter-Dominion Defence Secretary's Committee or in a special Inter-Dominion meeting called for this purpose.

#### APPENDIX IX

### INTER DOMINION CONFERENCE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE MATTERS

#### PRESENT

##### For Pakistan

1. Mr. Abdul Qadir.
2. Mr. M. M. Junaid.

##### For India

1. Mr. Ranganathan.
2. Mr. Ansari.

At the outset it was agreed that the discussions to be useful should not be confined to a very narrow sphere that a literal construction of the terms of reference may indicate and that the discussions should really cover the ground still open after the discussions at Karachi in April 1948 and the subsequent correspondence.

(2) The Pakistan representatives urged that it would be a great hardship to policyholders if their policies were allowed to lapse strictly in accordance with the policy conditions because (primarily) of the inability of the policyholders to make regular payments of premia. They suggested that time must be given by the Insurance Companies up till end of December 1949.

After discussion it was agreed that the Companies should be requested to revive policies that would otherwise lapse, till the end of December 1949, provided, in cases where it would be necessary, they could require the production of medical certificates from medical officers appointed by the Companies resident in the place where the policy holder is resident and further that they could require the payment of the usual interest on arrears of premia, not exceeding 6 per cent. This request to Insurance Companies should be addressed by both the Governments of India and Pakistan to Companies having Head Offices in the respective Dominions, and should be confined to cases of hardship that have arisen out of the partition.

(3) The question of succession certificates causing difficulties in settlement of claims was discussed. It was agreed that this question as affecting property and banks was already under examination in the Finance and Law Ministries of both the Dominions and that whatever decisions was reached there should be adapted, if necessary, to cover Insured Policies.

(4) It was also agreed that the two Governments should try and persuade the Insurance Companies to make payments of claims on life policies not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in each case, without insisting on succession certificates, but on production of a suitable guarantee or indemnity from two solvent sureties.

5. Discussion then proceeded on the larger issue relating to the conditions which would enable Indian Life Companies to revive their operations in Pakistan and the conditions that the Indian Companies had suggested, as in the Government of India letter dated 21st August, 1948 were considered.

(a) The representatives of India said that the Government of India should take up the responsibility to certify that the investment provisions relating to the Pakistan liability of the Companies in terms of the Pakistan Act had been complied with, that there should be no suggestion that the Government of India, should actually undertake the liability on default and further, that, if necessary, it may be explored whether the Reserve Bank of India could not be designated trustee to keep custody of the securities relating to the Pakistan Business. The Pakistan representatives, on the other hand, said that unless the Government of India undertook liability in respect of any default by Indian insurers, Indian companies could not be exempted from the normal requirements of their law that the 55 per cent. of their adjusted Pakistan liabilities should be kept in the custody of trustees resident in and acceptable to the Government of Pakistan. They suggested, however, that if the Indian Companies would wish to nominate the State Bank of Pakistan as trustee, they would be willing to accept such a proposition. They felt that considering that the 55 per cent. of adjusted Pakistan liabilities represented really collections by way of premia from residents in Pakistan, this condition regarding trusteeship should not be considered as particularly onerous and that in any case it was a necessary fundamental condition to inspire confidence in Indian Companies.

The Indian representatives pointed out that this was a matter on which the Indian Companies felt very strongly and expressed the opinion that it would be extremely difficult to persuade the Indian Companies to accept this position.

(b) The composition of the 55 per cent. of adjusted liabilities was then discussed. The Indian Companies had suggested that 25 per cent. of these would be acceptable to them to be in Central Pakistan Loans, but they wanted that of the balance of 30 per cent. they should be free to invest as much as they liked in Indian Government Securities and U.K. Securities. In other words, they suggested that the 30 per cent. should not be confined to Pakistan Approved Securities only, but should include also Indian Government Securities and U.K. Securities. The argument put forward was that U.K. Companies to-day, as the law stands in India or Pakistan, could have all the 30 per cent. in U.K. Securities if they so chose, whereas Indian Companies will be treated comparatively harshly if they could not invest in the same way in Indian Securities, even if U.K. Securities were unacceptable to Pakistan. The Pakistan representatives said that they appreciated the position in regard to U.K. Companies, but to permit Indian Companies to keep their investments in Indian Securities, it would require an amendment of the law which they were afraid public opinion in Pakistan may not support, except to a very limited extent. Having regard to this, they said they could go only as far as this in regard to the composition:

25 per cent. Central Pakistan Securities;

15 per cent. Government of India Securities; and

15 per cent. Pakistan Approved Securities, including U.K. Securities.

The Indian representatives expressed the view that except for the discrimination in comparison with U.K., this distribution could not be held to be particularly harsh. Both the sides appreciated the difficulties in regard to altering immediately the existing special position which U.K. Companies enjoyed.

(6) The Pakistan representatives said that they appreciated that it would not be quite fair to treat India in a less favourable way than U.K., but that in the matter of the 55 per cent. investments it was their intention to require U.K. Companies also to keep invested all the 55 per cent. in either Central Pakistan Securities or Pakistan approved Securities which latter would not include U.K. Securities. They, therefore, urged that when U.K. was made to comply with these requirements, India should also be willing to accept similar requirements. The Indian representatives accepted this position.

(7) The Indian representatives then urged that on the same footing, Indian Companies should not immediately be required to keep these 55 per cent. Securities in the custody of trustees resident in Pakistan, until U.K. Companies also were required to do so. The Pakistan Representatives, however, urged that while theoretically it was so, it would greatly strengthen their hands in their negotiations with U.K. if India would accept the necessity to have this trusteeship immediately on condition, however, that if by the end of December, 1950, U.K. were not required to do likewise, the Indian Companies would be put on the same footing as U.K. Companies in the matter of investments, as also trusteeship. The Indian representative accepted this position.

(8) In the interim period, i.e., until the end of December 1950, India and Pakistan agreed to the following arrangement:

(i) The composition of investment should be 25 per cent. Central Pakistan Securities, 15 per cent. Government of India Central Securities and 15 per cent. Pakistan approved Securities including U.K. Securities.

(ii) All this 55 per cent. should be deposited in trust with the Pakistan State Bank, unless the Indian Company and the Pakistan Government mutually agreed upon some other trustee resident in Pakistan.

(9) On this basis, the Indian representatives agreed that the Government of India would try and persuade the Indian Companies to restart their activities in Pakistan explaining to them that in their view these terms could not be held to be unreasonable.

(10) The Pakistan representatives were willing to agree to the proposal put forward by Indian Life Companies that for the purpose of changing the deposits, as required by the Pakistan law, a period of 4 years, as under existing Section 27(3) of the Act, would be available.

(11) The Pakistan representatives felt that there would be no difficulty in giving the assurance to the Indian insurers that sufficient notice would be given to enable such of them as may like to withdraw from Pakistan to withdraw if the Pakistan Government later on legislate imposing conditions more onerous than those now offered. In any case it was agreed that once the Indian Companies decide not to write new business, the more onerous conditions would not apply to those Companies.

(12) The Pakistan representatives found themselves unable to accept the proposal made by the Indian Companies that if in future they withdrew from Pakistan, they should be treated on the same basis as the Companies that withdrew from India on the passing of the Insurance Act, 1938. Those that now withdraw of course are in the same position as non-Indian Companies were in 1938, but in future if Indian Companies accept the condition regarding trusteeship, the Pakistan Government naturally would not release the deposits until the liabilities had been satisfied.

(13) The Pakistan representatives mentioned that the present Hyderabad Government had withdrawn business from the Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. which is a Pakistan Company. The Government of India representatives said that this was a matter entirely distinct from the ones referred to the Committee and suggested that it might be taken up in other quarters separately.

(14) The Pakistan Government representative said that he had received the communication from the Government of India in regard to the re-assignment of policies financed out of Provident Fund balances and said that that matter could be settled by correspondence without much delay.

(15) The Pakistan representatives suggested that claims on maturity or death of certain evacuees were not being paid to the assured or his successor in interest and that it was paid to the Custodian in the East Punjab. This it was suggested was a hardship that ought to be remedied. The representatives of India said this was the first time they had heard of any such difficulty and that they would examine the position.

(16) The discussions were further carried on on the 11th instant at which Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani joined the Pakistan representatives. Mr. Ansari could not be present.

*Minutes of the Proceedings of the Museum Committee set up by the Inter-Dominion Conference to discuss the division of museum exhibits between India and Pakistan.*

The Partition Council adopted the following decision under its orders dated the 29th October, 1947 regarding the division of archaeological museum:

"The Museums should be divided on a territorial basis subject to the return to original Museums of exhibits removed therefrom after 1st January 1947 solely for the purpose of temporary display at another place."

(2) At the plenary session of the Inter-Dominion Conference held on the 6th December, 1948 a sub-committee was appointed to recommend the procedure for the division of museum exhibits in accordance with the above decision of the Partition Council. The Sub-Committee was composed as follows:

#### India—

1. Dr. Tara Chand, Education Secretary, Government of India.
2. Dr. N. P. Chakravarti, Director General of Archaeology, India.
- Dr. V. S. Agrawala, Superintendent, Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi.
- Mr. Ram Lal, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, and
- Dr. K. N. Puri, Superintendent, Department of Archaeology also attended the meetings.

#### Pakistan

1. H. E. Khan Bahadur Mohd. Ismail, High Commissioner for Pakistan in India.
2. Mr. S. M. Sharif, Counsellor to the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India.
3. Mr. Q. M. Moneer, lately Director of Archaeology, Pakistan.

(3) The Sub-Committee held three meetings on the 7th, 11th and 12th December, 1948. H. E. Khan Bahadur Mohd. Ismail was unable to present on the 7th December, 1948.

(4) The examination of individual lists furnished by the Government of Pakistan was taken up first and the following decisions were arrived at:

(a) *Lahore Fort Museum.*—Nothing was removed from this Museum after the 1st of January, 1947 and hence there is no question of returning anything to that Museum.

(b) *Harappa Museum.*—Some antiquities were removed from this Museum in three lots. The first lot was removed in July, 1946 and the second lot in September, 1946. These two lots, therefore, belong to India.

The third lot consisting mostly of unimportant duplicates was removed in May, 1947 to be utilised as type collections for distribution. A good portion of this lot has already been distributed mostly to Universities outside India. It was decided that the Government of Pakistan should be given four sets of type collections from out of the undistributed items in this lot.

(c) *Mohenjo-Daro Museum.*—Exhibits in lists 9-13 cover this. As no agreement was reached on these lists, the cases of India and Pakistan are given below. The notes below on Mohenjo Daro antiquities have been drawn up by the parties separately and do not imply that they as a whole or in part have been agreed to by both parties.



## INDIA

The Claims of India to Mohenjo-Daro antiquities rest on the following decision of the Partition Council:

"That Museum should be divided on a territorial basis subject to the return to original museums of exhibits removed therefrom after 1st January 1947 solely for the purpose of temporary display at another place".

As accepted by the Pakistan Delegation the most important point in the decision of the Partition Council was that museums should be divided on a territorial basis. The first point, therefore, is that on a territorial division the Mohenjo-Daro exhibits fall to India's share because they happened to be in the Central Museum at Delhi within the Indian territory on the day of the partition.

Judged in the light of the proviso to the Partition Council's decision also these objects must belong to India. The three criteria enunciated in the proviso to which the Committee unanimously agreed at the very first meeting and which were applied to the objects from Harappa and Taxila museums are as follows:

- (a) Whether a particular exhibit was removed after 1st January 1947;
- (b) Whether the exhibit was removed from its original museum after 1st January 1947; and
- (c) Whether it was removed solely for the purpose of temporary display.

According to the above the Mohenjo-Daro objects are not governed by the proviso, because they were not removed after 1st January 1947 from their original Museum, namely, the Mohenjo-Daro Museum. They were removed after that date from Lahore Museum which belonged to the Provincial Government of the Punjab and not to the Central Government and which in respect of Mohenjo-Daro antiquities was not an original museum.

The facts of the case disprove the view point put forward by the Pakistan Delegation that Mohenjo-Daro Museum retained a lien on the antiquities sent to Lahore and on the partition of India the proprietary rights reverted to Mohenjo-Daro. At the very outset in 1944, the Director General of Archaeology in India had made it clear in his very first letter No. 384/C., dated 7th May 1944 (Annexure I) (a) that only a small type collection at some central spot all the best things which the Indus Valley site had produced, (c) that the obvious place at which to concentrate these things would be a Central National Museum and (d) that in the absence of such a museum, he would treat the Lahore Museum as a substitute and deposit the antiquities on loan in that museum pending the establishment of a Central National Museum at Delhi. It is clear from this that the Central National Museum was the ultimate destination of the Mohenjo-Daro objects to which they were removed in January 1947 and the Inter-Asian Exhibition only served as an occasion to shift the objects from Lahore to Delhi, otherwise the whole spare material of about 12,000 exhibits would not have been removed. There can be no question of the Mohenjo-Daro Museum having a lien over the objects removed from there. These objects always vested in the Government of India (Of the last sentence of letter from Dr. John Sargent to Sind Government No. 723-AR/45, dated 2nd March 1947) (Annexure II). The Government of India made this clear to the Sind Government also in their letter No. F. 3-22(2)/45-F&L., dated 15th August 1945 (Annexure III) that the exhibits were deposited on loan to the Lahore Museum without prejudice to any decision that might be arrived at thereafter regarding their exhibition elsewhere. There was no question of the exhibits ever meant to be sent back to Mohenjo-Daro and in order to implement the original purpose for which the exhibits had been removed from Mohenjo-Daro, the Director General of Archaeology in India decided in July 1946 that all the objects required for the National Museum as per selection made by himself and Dr. Agrawala together with all the unexhibited spare Mohenjo-Daro material should be removed to Delhi while leaving behind a representative collection at Lahore. This was given effect to in January 1947 and the Inter-Asian Exhibition just served an occasion when these things were removed under a plan which had been determined before. In fact the instructions to Dr. Agrawala dated the 22nd December, 1946 (Annexure IV) should be read in the light of the decision conveyed in Dr. Wheeler's letter dated the 20th July, 1946 (Annexure V). With the full knowledge of the Curator of the Lahore Museum a representative type collection of 2049 exhibits was left behind at Lahore. It must be pointed out that the Lahore Museum had all the time the status of a substitute for keeping the Mohenjo-Daro objects until their removal for the National Museum, and the claims of the National Indian Museum were always considered to be primary as made clear by Dr. Wheeler in his letter to Dr. Fabri of the Lahore Museum No. 5185, dated 20th July, 1946 (Annexure V). In the discussions at the Committee the Delegation from Pakistan accepted this position of the National Museum and on that basis a compromise formula was at one stage suggested by Dr. Tara Chand.

The Pakistan Delegation gave some emphasis to the word 'Long Loan' to Lahore, but in his D.O. No. 3325, dated 22nd May, 1946 (Annexure VI), the Director General of Archaeology in India made it clear to Mr. Armstrong, D.P.I., Punjab that the word

'Long Loan' was the same as 'indefinite loan'. As already observed the loan was made by the Government of India pending the establishment of a Central Museum in Delhi.

The Pakistan Delegation also put forth the argument that the bulk of the antiquities were intended for Lahore and only a representative collection for the Central National Museum. Although this point of view is irrelevant so far as the title to Mohenjo-Daro objects on the basis of territorial division is concerned, the Indian representatives submitted that what was promised throughout was only (a) one type collection to the Mohenjo-Daro Museum (*vide* letter No. 348/c, dated 7th May, 1944), (b) one type collection to the Lahore Museum, which actually was left behind at Lahore (*vide* D.G.A.'s letter No. 5185, dated 20th July, 1946 and his order dated 22nd December, 1946) and (c) that a representative type collection would be presented to Karachi when a proper provincial Museum was established there. Although the promise made under (c) lapsed with the partition of India it could never have been interpreted as a claim from Karachi to 1/3rd of the material.

The Indian representatives, however, approached the problem in the spirit of compromise and accommodation and suggested that the Government of India would agree to leave 2,049 objects already at Lahore for the Lahore Museum and also would give to the Government of Pakistan (for use at Karachi or elsewhere) a similar collection out of the article removed from Lahore on the understanding that the Pakistan Government would in their turn agree to give duplicate of such objects from list I and II of Taxila antiquities which they could spare. The Director of Archaeology in Pakistan actually prepared a list of duplicates which could be spared and the Director General of Archaeology in India was also to prepare a list of the Mohenjo-Daro articles which could be given to Pakistan. This was, however, not ultimately acceptable to the Pakistan representatives.

His Excellency Khan Bahadur Mohd. Ismail made to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India a suggestion that the whole of the Mohenjo-Daro collection including the 2049 objects at Lahore should be distributed according to a ratio to 2 to 1 India to get 2/3rds and Pakistan 1/3rd and that India should have priority in the selection. The selection was to apply to all the 14 categories of objects and the distribution was to be made in the ratio of 2 to 1 from each category India having the first choice in the selection. This suggestion was acceptable to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, but was later withdrawn as the Pakistan delegation did not approve of it.

## PAKISTAN

The Mohenjo-Daro antiquities were removed from Mohenjo-Daro in May 1945 and deposited on long loan to the Central Museum at Lahore. As they were on loan, Mohenjo-Daro retained a lien on them and on the partition of India, the proprietary rights reverted to Mohenjo-Daro. The most important point in the decision of the Partition Council was that the Museum should be divided on a territorial basis and since Mohenjo-Daro falls in the territory of Pakistan, the objects on loan at the Lahore Museum fall to their share.

The objects were removed from the Lahore Museum after 1st January, 1947 specifically for the Central Asian Conference. In this connection, the letter of Dr. Wheeler, Director General of Archaeology to Mr. Agarwala asking him to proceed to Lahore and remove from there such exhibits as were, in his opinion, suitable to represent Mohenjo-Daro at the Central Asian Conference Exhibition is clear. This letter is a convincing proof of the fact that the articles removed by Dr. Agrawal, in accordance with the directions of Dr. Wheeler, were for the purpose of display at the Central Asian Exhibition, which was a temporary show. The contention of the Government of India that these objects were removed permanently to be exhibited in the proposed Central National Museum and that this step coincided with the Central Asian Exhibition is totally inconsistent with the documentary evidence available.

The representatives of the Government of India emphasise the fact that the intention of the Government of India regarding the disposal of the objects is material. On the other hand, the Pakistan representatives maintain that the intention of the Department of Archaeology regarding the future disposal of exhibits is irrelevant and that the main consideration is one of territorial jurisdiction of the two Dominions.

Even, on the question of intention, the Pakistan representatives maintain that the bulk of these antiquities were intended for Lahore and only a representative collection for the proposed Central National Museum. In this connection, the following documents are of importance:

- (i) Letter No. F. 3-22(2)/45-F. & L., dated the 15th August 1945, to the Government of Sind.
- (ii) Letter from the Director General of Archaeology to Mr. Armstrong, Chairman of the Lahore Museum Committee (No. 3325, dated the 23rd May 1944).
- (iii) Letter No. 5185, dated the 20th July 1946, from the Director General of Archaeology to Dr. Fabri, Curator, Lahore Museum.

These documents clearly show that the Mohenjo-Daro objects were deposited in Lahore on long loan on the following basis :

- (i) Lahore was the most suitable place to exhibit the Indus Valley collection.
- (ii) A part of this collection should go to Karachi when a suitable Museum at Karachi was developed.
- (iii) A part of it should go to the Central National Museum, when such a Museum in New Delhi was established.

The Pakistan representatives maintain that even if the question of intention were considered relevant, the Government of India would merely have a claim to 1/3rd of the total collection, the remaining being the share of the Lahore and Karachi Museums. But in that case they would insist on a share of the Harappa collection, which was transferred direct from Harappa to Delhi and a part of which was clearly intended for Lahore. Dr. Wheeler, Director General of Archaeology, in one of his letters stated in unambiguous language that a part of the Harappa collection lying at Delhi should be exhibited at Lahore. Indeed, he wanted this to be done and it is strange that while under his directions a part of the Mohenjo-Daro collection was removed to Delhi, the Lahore share of the Harappa collection lying at Delhi was not moved from there to Lahore.

Dr. Tara Chand suggested that this question should be approached from the point of compromise and accommodation and not on the basis of legal rights as claimed by Pakistan, or the intention of the Department of Archaeology as claimed by India. The High Commissioner responded to this suggestion and expressed the willingness of his Delegation to an agreed settlement. It was accordingly suggested that the two Directors General of Archaeology, Dr. Chakravarty and Dr. Moneer should draw up lists of this collection for division between the two Dominions to mutual satisfaction. The two officers met, but failed to agree on a satisfactory division. At the next meeting, this question was discussed again and it was decided that the two leaders, the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India and Dr. Tara Chand, should informally talk over, to explore the possibility of an agreed division of these exhibits. It was understood that these talks would be informal and that both the leaders would consult their Delegations before reaching a final decision. In the course of the informal talks conducted outside the Committee, the High Commissioner for Pakistan agreed to accept 1/3rd share. But Dr. Tara Chand stated that his Delegation would insist on retaining the unique collection for the Delhi Museum, and to have the first choice in the selection of their 2/3rd share. He further stated that the unique collection might well be less than 2/3rd and thus India might select the best stuff leaving the rest to Pakistan. As this proposition was unacceptable, the pursuit of an agreed solution was dropped. It was understood all along that these informal talks were intended to explore a possible basis of compromise and that these would have no bearing on the claims preferred by either party.

(d) *Return of Exhibits from the Royal Academy.*—Some exhibits of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa Museums were given on loan from the Central Asian Antiquities Museum to the Royal Academy in 1947.

The title to the exhibits from the Mohenjo-Daro would depend upon the decision reached in respect of the other Mohenjo-Daro exhibits dealt with in (c) above.

The articles from the Harappa Museum belong to India in terms of the decision arrived at above. It was made clear in this connection that all these articles came from the first two batches removed from the Harappa Museum before 1st January 1947 and none of these falls in the third lot of articles removed from Harappa in May 1947.

(e) *Taxila Museum.*—Lists Nos. 1 to 8 furnished by the Government of Pakistan relate to Taxila Museum.

*Lists Nos. 1 and 2.*—It was decided that articles in these lists with the exception of items 177, 178 and 179 in List No. 1 should go back to Pakistan.

Items 177 to 179 of List No. 1 relate to discoveries made from Bhirmound. These articles belong to India.

*List No. 3.*—All articles belong to India.

*List No. 4.*—This consists of 1171 Indian coins and 4 Greek coins. These four Greek coins are also shown in list No. 1 of the Pakistan Government—it was decided that all the coins—India and Greek—should be divided between India and Pakistan on a 50=50 basis.

*List No. 5.*—It was decided that the articles in this list should go back to Pakistan.

*List No. 6.*—This should belong to India.

*List No. 7.*—This should belong to India.

*List No. 8.*—The articles in this list should go back to Pakistan as they were sent only for repairs.

(f) *Exhibits on loan to the Royal Academy.*—As all the 16 exhibits which are on loan to the Royal Academy come from List No. 1 mentioned above, the title for these articles would vest with the Government of Pakistan.

(g) *Human and Animal Skeletons from Mohenjo-Daro.*—The Chairman said that he had taken up the question with the Department of Anthropology and would arrive at a decision after the report had been received whether any of these skeleton remains could be given to Pakistan.

(h) *Registers belonging to Pakistan Museum.*—As stated at the first meeting on registers from Pakistan Museums had been removed by the Government of India for reference by the Steering Committee and the Partition Council. It was agreed that these should be returned to Pakistan early.

(j) *Blocks of Picture Postcards and Photo Negatives.*—It was stated again that the Government of India have only the blocks of the Mohenjo-Daro Harappa Postcards. When the question of partition was finally settled, the blocks of such of the exhibits as were returned to Pakistan should go to Pakistan. The blocks of the exhibits belonging to India should be retained in India.

The Pakistan Government were welcomed to have duplicate negatives made where necessary from the photo negatives in charge of the Department of Archaeology in India.

The picture post cards of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa were not with the Government of India, Archaeological Department.

In conclusion, the Committee considered the question of the return to Pakistan of exhibits which are at present in London where they were sent for Exhibition through the India Committee of the Exhibition of India and Pakistan Art in London. It was agreed that there would be no objection to such exhibits which are finally deemed to be the share of Pakistan being sent to Pakistan direct from London.

RAM LAL,

for Dr. Tara Chand, 5th January, 1949.

S. M. Sharif,

Counsellor,

for His Excellency Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ismail,

High Commissioner for Pakistan in India.

# ANNEXURE I

No. 343/C

Director General of Archaeology in India,

Camp Karachi, the 7th May, 1944.

Dear Mr. Chaudhari,

I am anxious to concentrate at some central spot all the best things which the Indus Valley sites have produced. The obvious place at which to concentrate these things would be a central national Indian Museum. In the absence of such a Museum the Lahore Museum would supply a very useful substitute, and I am going to ask whether you and the governing authorities of your Museum would care to consider this proposal.

The proposal is that as soon as possible all the best things from Mohenjo-Daro shall be deposited on long loan in your Museum. Whilst at Mohenjo-daro itself only a small type collection shall be retained. Subsequently I shall like to add the bulk of the Harappa collection, together with the smaller series from Chanhudaro and Jhukar.

If you and your authorities agree to this proposal, your Museum, which is already so famous for its Gandhara sculptures, will have an additional claim to fame as the Indus Valley Museum. It will thus have a unique importance.

In the event of approval, it would be my wish to transfer the Mohenjo-daro collection to you immediately, and you could then use the services of Mr. Khan until September.

Would you please be good enough to let me know as soon as you can secure a decision from your governing body, if indeed the decision does not lie entirely in your hands.

Yours sincerely,

R. E. M. WHEELER.

Mohd. Ismail Chaudhari, Esq.

Lahore.

## ANNEXURE II

No. 723-AR/45

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 1946.

FROM

DR. JOHN SARGENT, C.I.E., M.A., D.Litt.,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

TO

The Secretary to the Govt. of Sind,  
Political & Miscellaneous Dept.

## MOHENJO-DARO ANTIQUITIES—REMOVAL

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1049/M/45, dated the 4th October 1945 and to say that as already intimated to the Provincial Government in the late Education, Health and Lands Deptt. letter No. F. 3-22(2)/45-F.&L., dated the 15th August, 1945, all objects from Mohenjo-daro now on exhibition at the Central Museum, Lahore, have been deposited there only on loan and without prejudice to any decision that may be arrived at hereafter regarding their exhibition elsewhere. The Government of the Punjab has no lien upon them and the Government of Sind have already been assured that if and when a properly staffed and adequately financed museum is provided at Karachi, the Government of India will be prepared to consider the possibility of transferring to it a fully representative loan collection of Mohenjo-daro antiquities. The interests of Sind in Archaeological matters are being duly safeguarded by the Central Government but a practical move either on the part of the Municipality of Karachi or preferably on the part of the Provincial Government is a prerequisite to further action. I am to add that the proprietary rights in respect of all objects recovered from Archaeological excavations rest with the Central Government and the gold and silver articles and other valuable antiquities transferred to Lahore Museum or kept in a Bank safe, cannot therefore be deposited in the name of the Provincial Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

RAM LAL,

Assistant Secretary,

for Secretary.

## ANNEXURE III

No. F. 3-22(2)/45-F. &amp; L.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## DEPT. OF EDUCATION, HEALTH &amp; LANDS

Simla, the 15th August 1945

FROM

P. M. MENON, Esq., M.B.E., I.C.S.,  
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

TO

The Secretary to the Govt. of Sind,  
Revenue Department.

SUBJECT:—Mohenjo-Daro Antiquities—Removal

SIR,

I am directed to refer to your telegram dated the 21st May, 1945 on the subject mentioned above and to say that a number of Mohenjo-daro antiquities have been transferred to the Central Museum, Lahore. These antiquities have been deposited there only on loan and without prejudice to any decision that may be arrived at thereafter regarding their exhibition elsewhere. There are a large number of duplicates of most of the antiquities and a representative collection, excluding gold and silver objects, still remains at Mohenjo-daro. The ordinary visitor will in fact perceive little change as a result of the removal. The valuable antiquities cannot be exhibited at Mohenjo-daro owing to its remoteness and the insecurity of the district. They have for many years been kept in a bank safe and have now been transferred to Lahore where they will be accessible to scholars as well as to the general public.

## APPENDIX

2. I am to point out that Lahore is situated in the area of the Indus Valley civilisation. As regards the suggestion made in the form that the Mohenjo-daro antiquities should be transferred to the Victoria Museum, Karachi, I am to say that it is understood that there is a loan collection of exhibits from Mohenjo-daro at the Victoria Museum but the Government of India are advised that presumably owing to inadequate staff and funds, the standard of maintenance of the Museum, and the arrangement and care of the exhibits are not in accordance with modern standards. When a properly staffed and equipped and adequately financed museum is provided at Karachi the Government of India will be prepared to consider the possibility of transferring to it a fully representative loan collection of Mohenjo-daro antiquities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

N. HASSAN,

for Deputy Secretary.

No. F. 3-22(2)/45-F. &amp; L.

Copy to Director General of Archaeology in India.

By order,

N. HASSAN,

Assistant Secretary.

## ANNEXURE IV

Dr. Agrawala,

In fulfilment of an arrangement already made with the Curator of the Central Museum Lahore, please go to Lahore at an early date and remove such specimens as you think necessary for the purpose of representing Mohenjo-daro in connection with the forthcoming Inter-Asian Conference Exhibition here.

It is important that this Conference, which will include representatives from many foreign countries, shall see something of the very best that Mohenjo-daro has produced. At the same time I want you, please, to leave at Lahore a representative collection, supplemented if necessary by casts.

Together with the exhibits for the above-mentioned exhibition please remove from the Lahore Museum the potsherds, etc., found at Chanhu-daro, and all the boxes and crates of spare material from Mohenjo-daro itself at present deposited in the Lahore Museum but not exhibited.

You will of course take the opportunity of checking all the registers and will give the Lahore Museum (a) a detailed written receipt for all the objects which you remove from it and (b) a detailed list of all the objects which you leave with it on loan.

Kindly arrange with the Curator, Lahore Museum to carry out these operations *not later than the first week of January*, since it is essential that the Inter-Asian Exhibition shall be assembled forthwith.

R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER,

Director General of Archaeology in India.

Dated 22nd December 1946.

## ANNEXURE V

COPY OF D. O. LETTER NO. 5185, DATED 20TH JULY, 1946 FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY TO DR. C. L. FABRI, CURATOR, THE CENTRAL MUSEUM, LAHORE.

I now put into black and white the main results of our (momentous) discussions last Saturday in regard to the disposal of the Indus Valley Collections. The following were, I think, the points:

(1) Apart from the primary claims of a national Indian Museum, the Government Museum at Lahore is the obvious modern metropolis of the Indus Valley civilisation. It is the most accessible major city within the ancient area of that civilization.

(2) I have therefore offered to the Punjab Government on loan an important share of the available collections.

(3) The nucleus of these collections is the material derived from Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-daro in Sind. Of these two collections, that from the Punjab should, I think you will agree, be particularly well represented in the Provincial Capital. Archaeologically the collection from Sind should also be well represented by a loan collection

at Lahore, but, in addition to the inevitable claim of a national collection we are here confronted with a potential claim from Sind itself. If and when the Sind Government establishes a properly financed and controlled museum at Karachi a portion of the Mohenjo-daro material will have to go there and this will necessarily involve a partial surrender by Lahore. With this proviso and always with your co-operation, I propose that in the meantime the Mohenjo-daro collection shall be shared by Lahore and by the National Museum reserve.

(4) To implement this general scheme we agreed that within the limits of the present financial year the following action shall be taken:

(a) That you will be good enough to come to Delhi if possible, in October for the share-out of the Harappa material, which will in the meantime be concentrated at the Central Asian Antiquities Museum; and

(b) That Dr. Agrawala and I will make a selection from the Mohenjo-daro material now at Lahore, and will also remove the unexhibited Mohenjo-daro material which at present encumbers your premises.

These are, I think, the main points. I look forward very much indeed to the completion of this new arrangement.

Meanwhile, I hope that Baramula does all that it should for you, and that even the Indus Valley may for the time being be forgotten.

P.S.—I am returning herewith your most convincing paper on Buddhist Baroque. I am indeed grateful to you for the loan.

## ANNEXURE VI

D. O. No 3325

FROM

Director General of Archaeology in India,

Simla, the 22nd/23rd May, 1944.

DEAR MR. ARMSTRONG,

*Lahore Museum.*—In confirmation of our conversation today I now formally, on behalf of the Archaeological Survey of India, offer you as the Chairman of the Lahore Museum Committee our Principal Indus Valley collection on long loan.

As you know, the great collection of material unearthed during the past 20 years by the Archaeological Survey of India at Harappa, Mohenjo-daro and other Indus-sites has added a new chapter to the history not only of India but also of Central Asia and the Middle East. The collection has indeed entered into the general fabric of the history of civilization and even in wartime continues to be the subject of study and of publication.

At the present time it is scattered over a large number of small museums and remote store-houses and is now, in part, hidden away in a bank safe. In short, it is almost completely inaccessible and it is difficult even for specialists to visualise the full extent and importance of the materials.

I now therefore submit the following proposals to you (1) that all the best things from Harappa, Mohenjo-daro and related sites, including the collections of jewellery, be deposited by us on loan at the Lahore Museum with a view to preparing a really worthy exhibition of this great phase of Indian civilization, and (2) that the reserve material, in so far as it is likely to be required by research workers be also assembled there and stored accessibly.

This boils down in summary to a request for the use of one large exhibition gallery and one reserve gallery or suitable storage room with shelving.

The collection would be deposited on indefinite loan subject to its adequate maintenance by the museum staff, which would receive all possible help from the Archaeological Survey in maintenance and labelling.

Finally, I would once more emphasise the outstanding National importance of this collection and the fact that any museum entrusted with its keeping will thereby acquire a unique importance. In the absence of a central National Museum the Lahore Museum is, on geographical and other grounds, the most suitable repository.

Yours sincerely,  
R. E. M. WHEELER.

W. H. F. Armstrong, Esq., F.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction and Secy., Education Dept.  
Govt. of the Punjab, Simla.

GIPD—LAD—77 LAD—18.4.49—909

# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA LEGISLATIVE DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.)

Friday, 4th February, 1949.

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### ORAL ANSWERS.

#### MANUFACTURE OF BREN GUNS AND RIFLES IN KANPUR FACTORY AND

#### POSITION OF AMMUNITION FACTORY HYDERABAD

\*124. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Bren Guns and Rifles are manufactured in Kanpur War Time Factory and if so, what is the daily production?

(b) Are the rifles required for the training of cadets and recruits now available in sufficient number?

(c) What is the position of the Ammunition Factory at Hyderabad?

(d) Has it been taken charge of by the Ministry of Defence?

(e) If not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Bren Guns or Rifles are not manufactured at the Kanpur Factory at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). There is no Ammunition Factory at Hyderabad.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether these Bren Guns are manufactured at Ishapur, and whether it is contemplated to remove them from there to Kanpur?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am not in a position to answer that question.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** What is the production of rifles in this country to-day?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I regret, Sir, it is not in the public interest to answer that question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are they working now as heavily as they used to do during the war time?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The House will be glad to know that they are working better than they used to do in war time.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What kind of ammunition factory is there at Hyderabad? What do they produce?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** There is no ammunition factory at Hyderabad. There may be some factory making *barchas* and *bhallas*.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do they make any kind of arms?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, as far as I know.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Is the capacity achieved during war-time in the matter of production of rifles being maintained?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the Bren Gun Factory which has shifted from Hyderabad been fixed in some place and is it in working order today?

**The Honourable Sardar Beldev Singh:** I think I replied to one of the questions put by my honourable friend in the last session, that arrangements are being made to put the Bren Gun Factory in one of the Centres.

#### ADMISSION OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND

\*125. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the number of Indian students in England and whether all of them have found admission in Colleges, Universities and Educational Institutes? If not, why not?

(b) Have Government taken steps to get admission for them?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** (a) گورنمنٹ سکالرز انجکل انکوائری میں تعلیم پا رہے ہیں۔ سب کو تعلیم کے لئے وہ جگہیں مل گئیں ہیں جن کے لئے وہ بھیجے گئے تھے۔

اور سینئر سکالرشپ سکیم کے ماتحت ۱۲۴ سکالرز دیسی ریاستوں کے بھی بھیجے گئے ہیں۔ ان سب کو بھی جگہیں مل گئیں ہیں۔

کوئی ویدیارتھی بغیر انتظام کے باہر نہیں بھیجے جاتا ہے۔ جب معام ہو جاتا ہے کہ اسکے داخلے کا انتظام ہو گیا ہے تب اسکو بھیجا جاتا ہے۔  
(b) سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) 460 Government Scholars are at present in England. All of them have secured admission for the courses of study for which they were sent.

124 Indian States Students have also been sent to England under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme. These students also have secured admission.

No student is sent abroad unless it has been confirmed that admission arrangements for him have been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

**مسٹر آر۔ کے۔ سدھوا:** میرا سوال جو ویدیارتھی گورنمنٹ کے ماتحت بھیجے گئے ہیں ان کے متعلق نہیں ہے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے جو ویدیارتھی اپنے خرچ سے گئے ہیں ان کے لئے کوئی شکایت آئی ہے کہ ان کو جگہیں نہیں ملی ہیں۔

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question does not relate to students sent by the Government. What I want to know is whether any complaints have been received in respect of those Indian students who went on their own expense and could not secure admission?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** نہیں ایسی کوئی شکایت ملستری کے عام میں نہیں ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No. There is no such complaint within the knowledge of the Ministry.

**مسٹر آر۔ کے۔ سدھوا:** وہاں کے ہائی کمشنر نے ایک سٹیٹمنٹ نکالا تھا کہ سو دو کے قریب ہندوستانی ویدیارتھیوں کو جگہ نہیں مل رہی ہے اور ان کی ہدایت یہ ہے کہ جب تک گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا ان کا ہندوستان نہیں کوڑتی تب تک وہ نہ آئیں۔

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The High Commissioner there issued a statement that nearly two hundred students could not secure admission. His instructions are that unless the Government of India make arrangements for them, they should not come.

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** آنریبل ممبر کے سامنے یہ بات دہنی چاہیے کہ ۱۹۴۱-۴۲ میں جب پرانی سکیم چل رہی تھی تو اس طرح کی مشکلات پیش آئی تھیں۔ لیکن اس کے بعد ملستری نے برابر کوشش کی اور جہاں تک میرا خیال ہے اسوقت کوئی دقت پیش نہیں آئی ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The honourable member should keep this in view that during the course of the operation of the old scheme such difficulties did arise. But after that the Ministry always did its best, and so far as I am aware no such difficulty is experienced at present.

**مسٹر آر۔ کے۔ سدھوا:** میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ صحیح بات ہے کہ ہائی کمشنر نے پہلی دستبر کو ایک سٹیٹمنٹ نکالا ہے جس میں یہ لکھا ہے کہ—

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I should like to know whether it is a fact that the High Commissioner issued a statement on the 1st of December to the effect that.....

"More than 200 Indian students who arrived this year for higher studies are finding it difficult to get into the Universities, technical institutions and also they find difficulty in getting accommodation."

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** اگر آنریبل ممبر چاہتے ہیں تو میں اس بارے میں تحقیقات کروں گا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** If the honourable member so desires, I will make enquiries into the matter.

**شری اچ. وی. کامت:** क्या इन स्कालर्स को जगह दिलाने में हाई कमिशनर से कोई मदद मिलती है?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the High Commissioner render any Assistance in securing admission for these scholars?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** یقیناً ملتی ہے۔ آخر وہ آفس اسی لئے رہا ہے کہ اسٹوڈنٹس کو مدد دے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Surely he does. After all that office is there to help the Students.

**شری اچ. وی. کامت:** क्या वजीर तालीम की नजर में श्री सरत चन्द्र बोस का बयान पेश आया है जिसमें उन्होंने ने कहा था.....

"Nothing whatsoever is being done by the Indian Embassy in London to help Indian students for getting educational facilities. The help they get is in finding a few boarding houses and hostels for them."

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister seen the statement made by Shri Sarat Chandra Bose in which he said:

"Nothing whatsoever is being done by the Indian Embassy in London to help Indian students for getting educational facilities. The help they get is in finding a few boarding houses and hostels for them."

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** میرے خیال میں یہ بیان حقیقت کے خلاف

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** To me this statement appears to be quite contrary to the actual facts.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात का ख्याल रखेगी कि आइंदा जब विद्यार्थी हिन्दुस्तान से वहां जायें तो सिर्फ उन लोगों को पासपोर्ट दिया जाय जिन के लिए वहां की यूनीवर्सिटियों और कालजों में जगह का इन्तजाम हो जाय।

**Seth Govind Das:** Will Government keep in view that in future when students from India go there, passports are issued to those only for whom arrangements have been made to secure admission in Universities and Colleges there?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جیسا کہ میں ابھی کہہ چکا ہوں ۱۹۴۷ء سے یہ تسکین ملنے لگی ہے۔ اور اسی تسکین پر کام ہوتا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** As I have just said, this practice has been followed by the Ministry since 1947, and things are being done accordingly.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I draw the attention of the Honourable Minister to a number of specific instances of students who have not been sponsored by Government and who are now in great difficulty for want of admission. Will the Honourable Minister take any steps to help them in the matter?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں میں اس بارے میں تحقیقات کروں گا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes. I will make enquiries into the matter.

#### PRICE INDEX OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES

\*126. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether in pursuance of the Pay Commission's report, an All India Index of the prices of various commodities has been prepared?

(b) If so, where is it available and if not, why has such an index not yet been prepared?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The compilation of a table of all-India cost of living index numbers has presented in practice greater difficulties than the Pay Commission anticipated and these have been considerably enhanced by the partition of the country since the Commission reported. The efforts so far made to meet these difficulties have not yielded satisfactory results. The whole question of determining the lines on which an average cost of living index for divided India is to be calculated and the manner in which the resultant figure is to be linked up with the standard cost before the war will require further detailed expert examination. Government have recently adopted certain measures for improving and strengthening its statistical organisation which, it is expected, will help in solving this problem.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of the Pay Commission's decision that the periodical index numbers statement should be published to enable the country and the people to know what dearness allowance should be given, may I know whether any measures are being taken by the Government to publish them, within as short a time as possible?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The whole question of the cost of living index on the lines suggested by the Pay Commission will depend for its usefulness on the extent to which you can link up whatever cost of living index you can prepare today with the cost of living prepared before the war, and the question of partition comes into the picture very much. Partition has disturbed the whole basis of the statistical data that it has become a much more difficult process than was realised by the Pay Commission.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** That is true. But the point is even with the partition, is the Government serious about it, or do they not want to prepare the index numbers, because it is difficult.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not want the House to get the impression that the Government has been inactive in the matter. I can say that our statistical organisations have been very active with this matter. We are having the matter in hand and we realise its importance, not merely the importance of having index numbers, but also of having them as soon as possible.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have given any increase in dearness allowance on any basis, as reported by the Pay Commission?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I take it that the honourable member is referring to the grant of additional dearness allowance recently made. Yes, it was an *ad hoc* grant.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I know whether, since the Pay Commission Report and the fixation of dearness allowance thereafter, the Government have taken the first step in granting an increase in dearness allowance considering that the cost of living has gone up considerably?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The dearness allowance which was granted by Government last month was the first instance of an additional dearness allowance being granted by Government after the first statement that they have issued on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. This last grant of dearness allowance was not necessarily based on the recommendation of the Pay Commission. It was done independently of the recommendation of the Pay Commission. It was granted in the nature of an *ad hoc* allowance.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is it the intention of the Government to disregard the recommendation of the Pay Commission in regard to the grant of dearness allowance in future?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think we made it clear in the statement issued on 20th January regarding the grant of this additional dearness allowance that, in the present financial condition of the country, it is impossible to link up dearness allowance absolutely with the cost of living index.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Am I to interpret the Honourable Minister's statement to mean that dearness allowance will never be linked with the increase in prices but will only be on an *ex gratia* basis.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In the present condition, that is the position.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are the Government prepared to collect index figures for rural India also?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I will be making the task very much difficult. I should like to try a hand on it.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know to what extent the Ministry of Finance is utilising the Statistical Department of the Commerce Ministry and whether there is any policy of co-ordination between that Department which was the former Statistical Department of the whole Government of India and the Ministry of Finance?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, which is part of the Ministry of my Honourable Colleague the Commerce Minister, has been functioning all these years. Government have at present under consideration the development, at any rate of a nucleus, of a Central Statistical Organisation. The whole question of linking up the existing statistical organisation with the future one is under the consideration of Government.



## REPORT OF KOLHAPUR DISTURBANCES ENQUIRY TRIBUNAL

\*127. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the tribunal consisting of Justice Koyaji appointed to enquire into the recent disturbances in Kolhapur (Bombay) has submitted its report criticising the action of some of the State Ministers of Kolhapur?

(b) Have Government taken the report into consideration and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Kolhapur have been asked to take appropriate action in the matter.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know from the Honourable Minister of States whether the Ministers mentioned in this question were opposed to the idea of merger of Kolhapur with Bombay which was announced recently?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is not quite clear whether they are opposed to the merger or whether they are in favour of merger. At one time they passed a resolution in favour of merger and at another time when they were in office they did not want merger. When they are out of office they want merger.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that generally when these Ministers are in office they are opposed to merger?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not always.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If there is to be merger, may I know which Government will take action?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is difficult for me to say what the Bombay Government will do in future.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was which Government will take action?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If the merger takes place immediately then it will be the duty of the Bombay Government to take action.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know when the merger is expected to take place?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The date fixed is 1st March.

## CONFIRMATION OF TEMPORARY CLERKS OF THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

\*128. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the policy of Government regarding confirmation of temporary clerks in the Military Accounts Department?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Temporary clerks are graded according to their qualifications and the departmental examination they have passed. Within each grade, due regard is paid to the seniority of individuals. Such temporary clerks are then confirmed as and when vacancies arise. The number of vacancies is of course limited by the sanctioned permanent cadre.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Is it a fact . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I am calling the next question.

## CONFIRMATION OF QUALIFIED CLERKS OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

\*129. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the policy or the action taken by Government to confirm clerks

of the Military Accounts Department, who have qualified themselves in a competitive departmental examination (i.e., A Grade Examination)?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Departmental Examinations such as the A Grade Examination are qualifying, not competitive, tests. The confirmation of temporary clerks within the sanctioned cadre is made having regard to their merit and the departmental examinations they have passed. A large number of clerks who passed the A Grade Examination have already been confirmed. The cases of others will be considered as and when further vacancies arise.

## MUSLIM OFFICIALS OF INDIAN STATES HAVING ACCOUNTS IN PAKISTAN BANK

\*130. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of high and responsible Muslim officials at present serving in different States in India have big bank balances in banks in Pakistan even to-day;

(b) if so, whether any such officer has intimated these facts to the Government of India or the State Governments concerned before or after the separation of the finances and currency of India and Pakistan or at least after the division of the Reserve Bank assets between India and Pakistan;

(c) the number of such officials serving in each of the States in India;

(d) whether Government have considered any action to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, what is the action proposed to be taken?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). Government have no information.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

## NURSES IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS CONTRACTING TUBERCULOSIS

\*131. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of nurses who have contracted tuberculosis during the last one year while serving in Government Hospitals?

(b) How many of such cases have proved fatal?

(c) What are the causes for the occurrence of such cases?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is ready.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is the Government aware that in most hospitals, the nurses are underfed and overworked and are serving under disgraceful conditions?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government are aware of the fact and it has been recommended to all the Provinces to take up this question. The Centre is also actively engaged in ameliorating the condition of pay and status of nurses as also their living quarters.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know if this is the case only in regard to nurses in hospitals and whether is it also the case with all lower paid employees in Government hospitals?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is too general.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that certain cases of extremely under paid conditions have been brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister?

**Mr. Speaker:** The main question is restricted to nurses.



**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Considering the nature of the work the nurses do, perhaps sometimes dirty and loathsome work that they have to do, do they get any special allowances?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No special allowances are given for work.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; the honourable member is arguing.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Has not the hospital authorities refused to give free medical treatment to the nurses suffering from tuberculosis?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That is quite incorrect.

#### INTERFERENCE BY RAJPRAMUKH OF PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION IN EAST PUNJAB POLITICS

**\*132. Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government have received any communication from the Government of East Punjab requesting the Ministry of States to dissuade the Rajpramukh of Patiala and East Punjab States Union from interfering in East Punjab politics and its affairs?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is the Government aware that the Rajpramukh has got a party of his own known as Panthic Durbar of which he is the President and which is being financed by himself and which functions outside the State as well as inside the State?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I know nothing about the Rajpramukh having a party of his own, but so far as interference of the Rajpramukh in the affairs of the East Punjab Government is concerned, his attention was drawn to the complaint. A similar complaint was however, received from the Rajpramukh about some of the Ministers of the East Punjab Government interfering in the administration of his State, their attention has also been drawn to it. They have both been asked to keep within the limits of propriety and decency.

#### DISBANDMENT OF SUPERFLUOUS HYDERABAD STATE FORCES

**\*133. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what was the strength of the Nizam's Army at the time when the Nizam's forces surrendered and the Military Governor took charge of the administration of the State?

(b) Have any steps been taken to disband such of the forces as were in excess of the normal strength according to the terms of the agreement between the two Governments?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 18,712 all ranks.

(b) Yes, troops in excess of the agreed strength are being disbanded.

**\*134—\*135. [WITHDRAWN]**

#### WORLD PRODUCTION OF OPIUM AND PROHIBITION IN INDIA

**\*136. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total production of opium in the world and the quantity produced by each country?

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

(b) How much opium is consumed in India for medicinal purposes and how much for scientific purposes?

(c) By which year will opium consumption be totally prohibited in India?

(d) Do Government propose to have a conference of representatives of all provinces to discuss the question of the prohibition of opium?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The information is not available.

(c) It is not possible to forecast the year by which Opium for oral consumption will be totally prohibited.

(d) Yes.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Is there any possibility to forecast the year by which Opium for oral consumption will be totally prohibited?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am afraid I can give no indication of the time when it will be available.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Has Government taken any steps to enquire how much of the opium is actually used for medicinal purposes?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is very difficult for me on the data available to me to give a precise answer to that question. I could perhaps tell the honourable member that before the War, the League of Nations laid down the standard consumption for medicinal and scientific purposes, which I believe, was 6 oz. per ten thousand of population. From the latest figures of Indian consumption that I have seen our consumption at present is slightly below that figure.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it the aim of the Government to have total prohibition of opium in India except for medicinal purposes, and if so, why an enquiry is not made regarding the quantity which is necessary for medicinal purposes?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As I said in a reply that I gave the other day, the whole question of implementing this policy will be taken up for consideration in connection with the All India Conference, which I am calling very shortly.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** In view of the fact that the Government of India have been a party to all International conferences regarding prohibition of Opium, could the Honourable Minister please state what active steps have been taken regarding the prohibition of Opium in India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Consistently with the administrative difficulties, we have been trying our best to put in force this policy which has been announced by Government. What we have done recently in connection with that is that we have issued a direction to all provinces and states to cut down their indent for Opium on our factories by ten per cent. for the current year, but I should certainly look into the question of adopting some means whereby this policy could be implemented more quickly.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** In spite of these active steps are the Government aware of the fact that consumption of Opium has increased, and the Provincial income under this head has considerably been increased in the last ten years?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am afraid I cannot say whether it has increased but I am quite willing to admit that the revenue derived by the provinces is very considerable.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Does the Government realize that owing to the indifferent attitude of the Government of India in this matter, the provinces which have already introduced prohibition shall have to relax their own policy?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Mr. Speaker:** On these obvious questions it should be presumed that he is aware of the various Departments' activities. These questions will be relevant if the honourable member wishes to proceed with cross-examination as a basis for further question to be put to witness by way of argument. But nothing of the kind is permissible in question hour.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I have done my job Sir.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If the House wants to know whether the scheme which we have prepared has been prepared after consultation with different Ministries, I should say that the answer is in the affirmative.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Apart from the question of competition to which the Honourable Minister has referred, will the agreement make provision for the utilisation of such components as are manufactured in the country and which may be found to be suitable. That was my question really.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I shall bear that in mind.

**Seth Govind Das:** How many radio receiving sets are imported in this country and has Government any plan to make this country self-sufficient as far as these sets are concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That also we have in view. We want to make it self-sufficient as far as possible.

**Seth Govind Das:** How many sets are imported into this country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the figure.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which are the companies at present manufacturing radio sets in this country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** About 11 different manufacturers have asked for permission. I believe four of them—Philips Electrical Co., I.R.P. Radio Ltd., Calcutta, Supreme Electrical and Engineering Co., Bombay and Patiala Electronics, Patiala, have now gone into production.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are they manufacturing?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They are.

#### ABSORPTION OF RELEASED INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

**\*1375. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether he has made any arrangement in his department for the absorption of the released Indian employees of the Government of the Union of Burma?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, how many released Indian employees from Burma have been absorbed up till now?

(c) On what basis has the selection been made?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications):** (a) In accordance with general instructions issued by the Home Ministry, arrangements have been made for employing in the offices under the control of the Ministry of Communications certain categories of Indian staff released by the Government of Burma.

(b) Sixty-six persons have so far been employed in the several offices under the Ministry of Communications.

(c) The selections have been made on the ground of suitability as judged from the qualifications and experience of each individual.

**Seth Govind Das:** How many applications were received in this respect and out of those applications, how many have been rejected?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We do not receive applications direct. The External Affairs Ministry make a list of such persons and they send it on to us.

**Seth Govind Das:** Did they send only those applications which had been accepted or more were sent and they were not accepted by this Department?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I should like to have notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** As between Indian employees who have opted out of Pakistan for India and the Indian employees released from Burma, who gets the preference, other things being equal?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I should like notice.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Minister if the Honourable Minister for Communications had not received direct representations from representatives of people—about two thousand and odd persons—who were formerly employed by the Union of Burma and if any arrangement is being made to absorb all those 2,000 people?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I am not aware of any such representation having been received but I will enquire into it.

#### DEMURRAGE RECOVERED BY BOMBAY PORT TRUST

**\*1376. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state the amount of demurrage recovered by the Bombay Port Trust during the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 from consignees?

(b) Have merchants made any representation about such demand of demurrage?

(c) What action have Government taken in the matter?

(d) What is the capacity of all godowns of Bombay Port Trust and do they meet the demands of all goods which come into Bombay docks and if not, what steps have the Port Trust so far taken to build additional godowns?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The amounts of demurrage recovered by the Bombay Port Trust were as follows:

|         |    |                   |
|---------|----|-------------------|
| 1944-45 | .. | Rs. 24.00 lakhs.  |
| 1945-46 | .. | Rs. 29.96 lakhs.  |
| 1946-47 | .. | Rs. 45.44 lakhs.  |
| 1947-48 | .. | Rs. 107.26 lakhs. |

(b) Yes.

(c) Customs and Import licence formalities have been simplified as far as possible. The Port Trust have also been asked to adopt a liberal policy of remission of such dues in so far as the detention of the import cargo appears to be due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer. Each specific case is carefully examined by the Port Trust and a refund or waiver granted wholly or partially, if the consignee does not take delivery in certain specified circumstances such as the untraceability of packages, detention due to bona fide customs requirements, compliance with Trade Control formalities etc.. Claims based on compassionate grounds are also duly considered by the Trustees.

(d) The total capacity of all the godowns is 2,540,980 sq. ft. After the Explosions of 1944 which entailed a loss of about 739,197 sq. ft. the accommodation is not sufficient to meet all demands. Several long and short term projects have been taken in hand by the Bombay Port Trust for the relief of congestion, for example, the construction of an uncleared goods warehouse.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Is the information of total production of Opium in India also not available?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The total production in India is not available, the reason being the cultivation of Opium, as the honourable member knows, is confined to the U. P. and to the Simla Hill States—Himachal Pradesh—about which we have not got reliable statistics.

#### GRANT TO DELHI UNIVERSITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE

**\*137. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state if any lump sum grant as well as any recurring grant has been made to the Delhi University for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Institute?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government have recognised in principle the necessity for establishing a Tuberculosis Institute at the Delhi University and a sum of Rs. 60,000 under Revenue and Rs. 1 lakh under Capital has been provided in the budget estimates for 1949-50 for the purpose. A grant of Rs. 13,500 was sanctioned last year to the University for running a Diploma course in Tubercular Diseases and a similar grant is under consideration for the current year.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know what was the necessity for Delhi University carrying out this Tuberculosis research, in view of the fact that it is a baby university and has no medical education tradition?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It is part and parcel of the scheme for the All India Institute which I hope will come into being in Delhi and this course which has been instituted has been of very great value.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** May I know if other universities of India have received any medical grants for tuberculosis or any other diseases?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government of India give special development grants to all the provinces and it is for the provinces themselves to allocate such funds as they wish for special purposes.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What were the considerations that weighed with Government in order to make Delhi the venue for this All India Medical Institute and associate with it all these various other institutes?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** This decision was taken sometime ago and I think it is very necessary for the All India Medical Institute to be here in Delhi, where we have got the land in the University area and where it will be under the direct eye of the Central Ministry of Health.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that Government made a statement that all such institutes will not be located in Delhi but will be distributed among the various provinces in India? Was that policy not announced by the Government?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** But this decision about the All India Medical Institute was taken sometime ago and I see no reason why it should be revised.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Was this question raised before the Standing Advisory Committee for this Department, and if so, what were its recommendations?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** This decision was taken before I came into office.

**Shri B. Das:** Cannot our national Government change the ideas of the former Government and decentralise medical education from Delhi to other places where they have larger experience?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The Honourable Minister need not answer it.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** In view of the fact that Calcutta get a large number of tuberculosis cases every year, has the Government of India any idea of starting a tuberculosis institute attached with the Calcutta University?

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Also in the Patna University!

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now not allow any more questions on this subject. Next question.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY COLLEGES FOR UTKAL UNIVERSITY

**\*138. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University sent a letter to the Chairman of the Scientific Man Power Committee asking for funds for the establishment of an Agricultural College and a Veterinary College and also for providing facilities for post-graduate studies in Physics, Botany, Zoology and Geology in the Utkal University?

(b) What have Government decided or what do Government propose to do in the matter?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (اے) ہاں  
(بی) گورنمنٹ کو ابھی تک سائنٹیفک مین پاور کمیٹی کی سفارش اس بارے میں نہیں ملی ہے جو یہی وہ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آئی اس پر غور کیا جاویگا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India await the recommendations of the Scientific Man Power Committee before considering the matter.

#### EDUCATIONISTS SENT ABROAD FOR STUDY OF ADULT (SOCIAL) EDUCATION SYSTEM

**\*139. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any educationists have been sent to U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China and Mexico to study the Adult (Social) Education Systems of those countries, and if so, who they are and on what principle they have been selected;

(b) whether Government propose to send educationists for such studies from every Unit of the Indian Union; and

(c) how many scholars have been sent to foreign countries during the year 1947-48 under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme and from which provinces?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے ابھی تک کوئی ایجوکیشنسٹ اس غرض سے باہر کے ملکوں میں نہیں بھیجا ہے کہ آڈلٹ ایجوکیشن سسٹم کا وہاں مطالعہ کرے۔ یعنی اسٹڈی کرے۔

(b) سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن یہ تجویز پیش کر چکی ہے اور گورنمنٹ کے سامنے ہے۔ گورنمنٹ چاہتی ہے کہ آڈلٹ ایجوکیشن کا جس قدر کام ملک میں ہو رہا ہے اسکی دیکھ بھال کرنے اور کاموں کو مل جل کر ایک ڈھنگ پر چلانے کے لئے اکسپورت کا ایک بورڈ بناوے۔ یہ بورڈ بہت جلد بننے والا ہے۔ یہی بورڈ اس تجویز پر بھی غور کریگا کہ کتنے آدمی باہر بھیجنے چاہئیں اور کن کن ملکوں میں بھیجنے چاہئیں۔ پھر گورنمنٹ اسکی سفارشوں کی روشنی میں اس معاملہ کو انجام دیگی۔

(c) ۲۷-۲۸ میں کوئی سکالر اسباب کے لئے باہر نہیں بھیجا گیا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The Government of India have not so far sent any educationists to U. K., U. S. A., U. S. S. R., China and Mexico to study the Adult (Social) Education systems of those countries.

(b) The Central Advisory Board of Education have recommended that educationists should be sent abroad to study Adult (Social) Education systems in different countries. The Government of India propose to set up a Board of Experts who will co-ordinate Social Education activities in the provinces and the centrally administered areas. Question of sending educationists abroad and the way in which such educationists are to be selected will be referred to this Board and Government will generally act on its advice.

(c) As stated above, during the year 1947-48, no scholars have been sent to foreign countries to study Adult (Social) Education.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या इस सवाल हिस्से (c) के जवाब के मुतालिक वजीरे तालिम यह बतला सकेंगे कि Government of India ने Russian Government के साथ Scholar भजने के लिये कोई बात चीत शुरू की थी ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister please state in reference to part (c) of the question whether the Government of India had initiated any negotiations with the Russian Government for sending the scholars?

अंत्रिबल मलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद : रशियन गवर्नमेंट के साथ कोई बातचीत चालू नहीं की गئی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No formal negotiations were carried out with the Russian Government?

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या यह खबर सच है जो नई दिल्ली से ग्यारह अक्टूबर को प्रकाशित हुई थी :

(Shri H. V. Kamath: Is this news item published from Delhi on the 11th of October correct?)

"A scheme for exchange of students between India and Russia was initiated by the Education Ministry following the receipt of about a dozen of applications from post-graduate Indian students seeking facilities for study in medicine, education, agriculture and political science in Russia. The Russian Government it is understood, agreed to provide facilities on a reciprocal basis. The scheme had, however, to be dropped on the recommendation of the Ministry of Home Affairs which did not consider the present time suitable for its implementation."

अंत्रिबल मलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद : हाँ एक खास حد तक -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes, to a certain extent.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : तो यह क्यों (drop) किया गया ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Then why was it dropped?

अंत्रिबल मलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद : इसने यह معلूम हो रहा था कि Russia के हालात ऐसे नहीं हैं कि जहाँ लोगों को बिना जाँचे और उनके सही सुलूकों के बिना भेजा जा सके, और वे वहाँ पर सही सुलूकों में मिल सकेंगे -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Because it was so learnt that conditions prevailing in Russia were not such where people could be sent, and they would not be able to get adequate facilities there.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : वह हालात क्यों खराब हैं और किस तरह से खराब हैं ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why and how the conditions there are unfavourable?

अंत्रिबल मलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद : यह पूरी कहानी तो अंत्रिबल मलाना को असुक्त नहीं लगती जा सकती लेकिन मन्सूरी की معلومات यह हैं कि वहाँ के हालात असुक्त ऐसे नहीं हैं कि हमारे स्टूडेंट्स को पूरी सुविधाएँ वहाँ मिल सकें -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** This cannot be explained in detail to the honourable member at the moment. But the information obtained by the Ministry was that the conditions prevailing there at present are not such as would enable our students to get all the facilities.

श्री देशबन्धु गुप्ता : क्या यह सच है कि यू-पी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से एक प्रोफेसर डॉक्ट अिजुकेशन की काम तैयार करने के लिये अंजल भेजा गया है, जहाँ से वे आकर अिजुकेशन का काम करेंगे ?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that a Professor has been recently sent by the U. P. Government to New York to undergo general training in Adult Education, where the question of adult education does not arise at all?

अंत्रिबल मलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद : यू-पी गवर्नमेंट के कामों के लिये अंत्रिबल मलाना को ज़िम्मेदार नहीं समझें सकते -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The honourable member cannot hold me responsible for the actions of the U. P. Government.

#### COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS IN HEALTH MINISTRY

\*140. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the present machinery for collection of vital statistics such as births and deaths, causes of death, number of persons suffering from communicable diseases, etc., in each province in India is defective?

(b) What are the arrangements made so far to obtain and tabulate correct figures? Do Government propose to make any arrangement to make the machinery perfect so that correct figures are available?

(c) Is there any separate statistical section attached to the Ministry of Health for this purpose?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) Any improvement in the existing methods of registration and compilation of vital statistics so as to ensure a reasonable degree of accuracy will be possible only if the main recommendations made by the Bhow Committee are carried out. Being aware of the urgent need of improvement in this matter the question was brought up for consideration at the Provincial Health Ministers' Conference in August last and a special committee was appointed to report on the measures that are necessary. The proposals of this Committee are awaited.

(c) There is a small Statistical Bureau attached to the office of the Director General of Health Services.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Are Government going to wait till such time the Committee's recommendations are carried out?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have already said that a Committee has been appointed to make suggestions and we are awaiting that Committee's report.

## LOSS OF R. I. A. F. PLANES IN AIR CRASHES

†\*141. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aeroplanes belonging to the R.I.A.F. lost in air crash from 15th August, 1947 to 31st December, 1948;

(b) the total value of the planes thus damaged;

(c) the number of lives and extent of property lost in such accidents;

(d) the causes for these crashes; and

(e) whether Government have taken any action to avoid recurrence of such accidents?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) to (c). It is true that a certain number of planes were lost in air crashes, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose the particulars asked for.

(d) The crashes are mainly attributable to bad weather, technical or mechanical failure and pilot error.

(e) Every flying accident is thoroughly investigated. The number and causes of these accidents are reviewed periodically and appropriate action is taken to prevent their recurrence.

## INDIANS SENT ABROAD FOR HIGHER STUDIES

†\*142. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Indians sent abroad for higher studies?

(b) How many of them have returned and how have they been absorbed in the various services?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). 960 Government Scholars have so far been sent abroad for higher studies, out of whom 461 have returned. It might be pointed out that the Central Government is concerned primarily with the placement of Central Scholars only; of whom 216 have returned so far and 165 already employed or called for interviews prior to selection. A statement showing in detail the employment position of the returned scholars is laid on the table of the House.

234. Indian States students were also sent, out of whom 40 have returned. Their placement on return is the sole responsibility of the Indian States.

*Statement Showing the names of scholars who returned to India from Foreign Countries after completing their courses and their employment position in the various services.*

| Name of the scholar          | Employment position                                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Central Scholars.</i> | (A) <i>Overseas scholarships scheme</i>                              |
| (1) Mr. P. V. Krishna Iyer   | Joined his old post of Assistant Statistician in I.A.R.I. New Delhi. |
| (2) Mr. D. Panigrahi         | Appointed as Lecturer in Central Institute of Education, Delhi.      |
| (3) Mr. A. C. John           | Called for interview by Chief Engineer, A.I.R.                       |
| (4) Mr. M. V. N. Murthy.     | Absorbed in the Geological Survey of India.                          |

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

| Name of the scholar          | Employment position                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Central Scholars.</i> | (A) <i>Overseas scholarships scheme</i>                                                                                                                                       |
| Mr. M. S. Rao                | Called for interview by Director Geological Survey of India for the post of Assistant Geologist.                                                                              |
| (6) Mr. P. Dayal             | Appointed as temporary Assistant Director of Supplies in the office of Director of Supply, Bombay.                                                                            |
| (7) Mr. N. K. Aggarwal       | Appointed as Assistant Director in the Central Water Power Irrigation & Navigation Commission.                                                                                |
| (8) Mr. V. Parbhakar Rao     | Appointed as Entomologist in the Icorya Purchasi Central Scheme, Bangalore under the Directorate of P. P. R. & S.                                                             |
| (9) Mr. Braham Sarup         | Interviewed for employment in Fisheries Res. Station, Calcutta (Grade II).                                                                                                    |
| (10) Mr. V. R. Sarma         | Called for interview for the post of Cameraman & Sound Recordist.                                                                                                             |
| (11) Mr. R. A. P. Iyengar.   | Offered the post of temporary Assistant Engineer under A.I.R.                                                                                                                 |
| (12) Mr. Sucha Singh         | Called for interview at I.A.R.I.                                                                                                                                              |
| (13) Mr. G. S. Murthy        | Joined his old post as Res. Assistant at I.A.R.I. New Delhi.                                                                                                                  |
| (14) Mr. K. L. Khanpur       | Appointed as Deputy Director in the Film Division at Bombay.                                                                                                                  |
| (15) Mr. Mushir Ahmad        | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| (16) Mr. B. C. R. Sarkar     | Joined as old post of Res. Assistant in the Animal Nutrition Section at I.V.R.I. Izatnagar.                                                                                   |
| (17) Mr. H. K. Chowdhury     | Application sent to Director of Fisheries U.P. Government.                                                                                                                    |
| (18) Mr. S. B. Roy.          | D.G.I.&S. is negotiating for his employment with (i) The Purnam Pottories Works Ltd., Morvi Saurashtra and (ii) M/S The Deccan Porcelain & Enamel Works Ltd., Hyderabad (Dn.) |
| (19) Mr. R. R. Desikachar    | Offered the post of temporary Assistant Engineer in A.I.R.                                                                                                                    |
| (20) Mr. Joseph George       | Was interviewed by F.P.S.C. for the post of Assistant Wood Seasoning Officer at F.R.I. Dehradun, Result awaited.                                                              |
| (21) Mr. Rameshwar Mukherjee | Appointed as Res. Officer, (Biochemistry) in the I.V.R.I. Izatnagar.                                                                                                          |
| (22) Mr. R. C. Bhutani       | Appointed as Advisory Officer at I.I. of Fruit Tech. Anand Parvat Delhi.                                                                                                      |
| (23) Mr. K. Kirpal Singh     | Application for the post Garden Supdt. under Archaeology Deptt. sent to the F.P.S.C. Result awaited.                                                                          |
| (24) Mr. Guru Datta          | Appointed as Wool Expert, I.C.A.R. New Delhi.                                                                                                                                 |
| (25) Mr. J. C. Varma         | Appointed as Assistant Conservation of Forests, Andaman.                                                                                                                      |
| (26) Mr. P. S. Rao           | Appointed as Assistant Development officer (Grade II) in the Directorate General, Industries & Supplies, New Delhi.                                                           |
| (27) Miss A. M. Mani         | Appointed as Metriologist Grade II at the Metriological Office, Poona.                                                                                                        |
| (28) Mr. J. N. Roy           | Appointed as Assistant Engineer in A.I.R.I.-New Delhi                                                                                                                         |
| (29) Mr. S. Pradhan          | Gone back to the I.A.R.I. under the I.A.R.I. under the instruction of this Ministry.                                                                                          |
| (30) Mr. K. Ramachandran     | Appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspector.                                                                                                                                    |
| (31) Mr. S. S. Prasad        | Appointed as Junior Inspector of Mines, Mines Deptt., Dhanbad.                                                                                                                |
| (32) Mr. R. K. Tyagarajan    | Appointed as Assistant Mech. Engineer, B. N. Rly.                                                                                                                             |
| (33) Mr. J. Simon            | Selected for the post of Senior Shift Charge Engineer of the Fertilizer Factory.                                                                                              |
| (34) Mr. Mukhtar Singh       | Appointed as Agronomist (class I) at Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry.                                                                                          |
| (35) Mr. A. R. N. Iyer.      | Appointed as temporary Assistant Research Officer (Carcinology) at the Central I.F.S., Calcutta.                                                                              |
| (36) Mr. K. S. Bhargava      | Appointed as Assistant Professor of Botany in Banaras Hindu University.                                                                                                       |
| (37) Mr. M. N. Mohanty       | Has joined his previous post under Orissa Government.                                                                                                                         |

| Name of the scholar          | Employment position                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Central Scholars.</i> | (A) <i>Overseas scholarships scheme</i>                                                                                                       |
| (38) Mr. B. B. Roy.          | Offered a temporary post Assistant Phy. Chem. at I.A.R.I. New Delhi.                                                                          |
| (39) Mr. K. R. Ramchandran   | Case for the post Assistant Supdt. (Fodder Section), Government Live Stock Farm, Hissar, has been referred to E.P. Public Service Commission. |
| (40) Miss Vidya Vati         | Offered a temporary post of Asstt. Res. Officer (Embryology) at the Central Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.                                   |
| (41) Mr. G. S. Puri          | Appointed as Temporary Forest Ecologist at the FRI Dohradnu                                                                                   |
| (42) Mr. T. J. Manickam      | Appointed as Junior Architect in C.P.W.D.                                                                                                     |
| (43) Mr. Q. C. Gupta         | Appointed as Temporary Technical Officer (class I) in the Civil Aviation Department.                                                          |
| (44) Mr. B. K. Bakshi        | Offered a post of Assistant Botanist by Ministry of Agriculture.                                                                              |
| (45) Mr. S. P. Sharma        | Appointed as Assistant Station Engineer A.I.R.                                                                                                |
| (46) Mr. V. Narayan Rao      | Offered a post of Technical Officer in the Civil Aviation Deptt.                                                                              |
| (47) Mr. B. C. Deb.          | Offered a post of Assistant Soil Physiologist (class II) under I.A.R. I, New Delhi.                                                           |
| (48) Mr. R. S. Srivastava    | Offered a post of Assistant Marketing Officer under the Ministry of Agriculture.                                                              |
| (49) Mr. R. P. Choudhury     | Offered post of Asstt Insect. Epidemiologist by the I.A.R.I. Izatnagar.                                                                       |
| (50) Mr. M. T. Phillipose    | Earmarked for the post of Assistant Research Officer in the Central Fisheries Station by the Ministry of Agriculture.                         |
| (51) Mr. K. D. Sharma        | Appointed as Junior Assistant Scientific Officer at Central Glass and Ceramic Res. Inst. Calcutta.                                            |
| (52) Mr. P. V. Balakrishnan  | Offered a post of temporary Tech. Officer in Civil Aviation Directorate (Class I).                                                            |
| (53) Mr. R. Subramanayam     | Appointed as Assistant Res. Officer (Class II) at the Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.                                          |
| (54) Mr. N. Norris           | Appointed as Assistant Fishery Technologist Deep Sea Fishery Station, Bombay.                                                                 |
| (55) Mr. G. N. Suba Rao      | Offered a post of temporary Moterogist (class I).                                                                                             |
| (56) Mr. P. K. V. Pijathaya  | Offered the post of Assistant Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry                                                                            |
| (57) Mr. M. R. Subramanyam   | Offered the post of Assistant Geologist in the Geological Survey of India.                                                                    |
| (58) Mr. P. K. Dayal         | Ditto.                                                                                                                                        |
| (59) Mr. A. S. Jayaraman     | Offered the post of Assistant Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry                                                                            |
| (60) Mr. G. T. Verghese      | May get the post of senior Scientific Officer in the National Chemical Lab.                                                                   |
| (61) Mr. S. Murtza Hussan    | Bihar and Orissa Government are likely to consider him for some suitable post.                                                                |
| (62) Mr. N. S. Bhartiya      | Appointed as Assistant Chief Chemist M/S Elephant Oil Mills, Bombay.                                                                          |
| (63) Mr. G. Sachappa         | Appointed as Temporary Class II Assistant Officer (Marine Zoology) at Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras.                          |
| (64) Mr. B. D. Jain          | Appointed as Lecturer, Delhi University.                                                                                                      |
| (65) Mr. O. P. Gupta         | Defence Ministry is likely to offer him a suitable post after an interview.                                                                   |
| (66) Mr. R. M. Mehra         | May be employed in the M/S Project Pottery Co., Ltd., Jubbulpore as Technical Expert.                                                         |
| (67) Miss P. Devi            | Offered a post in the I.D.R.I., Bangalore.                                                                                                    |
| (68) Mr. R. Dayal            | Delhi University may appoint him as a Lecturer in Mech. Eng.                                                                                  |
| (69) Mr. K. G. Torgal        | May get an appointment in All India Glass Manufacturers Federation, New Delhi.                                                                |
| (70) Mr. K. Singh            | Appointed as Temporary Junior Res. Officer Pulp Paper Section F.R.I., Dohradnu.                                                               |

| Name of the Scholar            | Employment position                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Central Scholars.</i>   | (A) <i>Overseas Scholarships Scheme</i>                                                                                           |
| (71) Mr. B. S. Grewal          | May be appointed as Colliery Supervisor under the India Government Railway Coal Department.                                       |
| (72) Mr. M. P. Chowdhuri       | I. & B. Ministry prepared to offer him a post after interview.                                                                    |
| (73) Mr. S. Saha               | Defence Ministry may appoint him to a suitable post after interview.                                                              |
| (74) Mr. N. G. Uke             | Very likely to be absorbed by the Ministry of Defence.                                                                            |
| (75) Mr. V. J. Joseph          | Ditto.                                                                                                                            |
| (76) Mr. K. B. Menon           | To be absorbed by D. M.                                                                                                           |
| (77) Mr. N. Kesaramurthy       | Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as Lecturer.                                                                                    |
| (78) Mr. M. Sondhi             | Particulars circulated to Industry.                                                                                               |
| (79) Mr. P. G. K. Charlu       | To be interviewed by the Director of the Geological Survey of India in any day after 20-1-49.                                     |
| (80) Mr. C. P. Ananthakrishnan | Appointed as Assistant Dairy Res. Institute, Bangalore.                                                                           |
| (81) Mr. Joseph Fernandez      | May get an appointment in Delhi Polytechnic as Lecturer in Chemical Tech.                                                         |
| (82) Mr. M. R. Verma           | Appointed as Senior Res. Officer in C.S.I.R., Delhi.                                                                              |
| (83) Mr. C. P. Natrajan        | Appointed as Chemist-in-charge in the Fruit Product Control Lab.                                                                  |
| (84) Mr. S. K. Mudle           | Offered a post of Assistant Development Officer (Mech. Engg.) in the D.G. I & S.                                                  |
| (85) Mr. N. Venkatesan         | Appointed 'C' Grade Project Officer, (Protective Section) in the Central Electricity Commission, Simla.                           |
| (86) Mr. H. Sitaram Rao        | Offered the post of Documentation Officer at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.                                             |
| (87) Mr. N. Krishnamurthy      | May get a post in C.P.W.D.                                                                                                        |
| (88) Mr. K. R. K. Iyengar      | Appointed as Temporary Technical Officer in the D.G. of Civil Aviation.                                                           |
| (89) Mr. N. Gopal Krishna      | Appointed as Lecturer in Chemical Engineering Delhi Polytechnic.                                                                  |
| (90) Mr. A. P. Misra           | Appointed as Temporary Assistant Systematic Mycologist under the Directorate of Plant Protection & Quarantine.                    |
| (91) Mr. S. M. Das Gupta       | Appointed as Temporary Senior Lecturer in Chemical Engineering and Technology (Paints & Varnishes) in Delhi Polytechnic.          |
| (92) Mr. N. B. Syamal          | May get an appointment in the Himachal Pradesh.                                                                                   |
| (93) Mr. K. K. Iyer            | Appointed as Dairy Bacteriologist at Indian Dairy Res. Inst., Bangalore.                                                          |
| (94) Mr. M. S. Vishwanathan    | Offered a post of Lecturer by Delhi Polytechnic.                                                                                  |
| (95) Mr. A. K. Mandal          | Ditto.                                                                                                                            |
| (96) Mr. A. S. Srivastava      | Offered a post of Technical Officer (class II) for one year in the Office of the Plant Production Advisor to Government of India. |
| (97) Mr. R. C. Saxena          | Appointed as Res. Fellow in Experimental Physics in Tata Instt. of Fundamental Res. Bombay.                                       |
| (98) Mr. B. N. Banerjee        | Appointed as Associate Professor in Elec. Engineering at the Bengal Engineering College.                                          |
| (99) Mr. F. N. Patel           | Appointed as Civilian Workshop Officer in the Corps of Indian Electric & Mech. Engineering.                                       |
| (100) Mr. R. Parkash           | Under consideration for the post of Director of Documents in the Ministry of I & B.                                               |
| (101) Mr. N. Vinze             | Appointed as Assistant Ex. Engineer C.P.W.I. & Navigation Commission, New Delhi.                                                  |
| (102) Mr. M. M. Mukherjee      | May get an appointment in Damodar Valley Project.                                                                                 |
| (103) Mr. J. Shankar           | Appointed as Reader in Chemistry in Delhi University.                                                                             |
| (104) Mr. B. S. V. Srinivasa   | Ministry of Defence and W. M. P. are considering him.                                                                             |

| Name of the Scholar                     | Employment position                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) Overseas Scholarships Scheme—contd. |                                                                                                                                                                   |
| (1) Central Scholars—contd.             |                                                                                                                                                                   |
| (105) Mr. S. D. Bhasin                  | Called for interview by the F.P.S.C. for the post of Assistant Development Officer on 4-1-49. Result awaited. Employed in the Technical Hindu Banaras University. |
| (106) Mr. S. Ramaritham                 | Appointed as Senior Scientific Officer in the Civil Aviation.                                                                                                     |
| (107) Mr. V. G. Jhingran                | Offered a post of Assistant (Inland Biolog.) at the Central Inland Fisheries Res. Station Calcutta.                                                               |
| (108) Mr. Surnajit Singh                | Offered a post of Assistant Ex. Engineer in Hirakand Dam Project.                                                                                                 |
| (109) Mr. B. N. S. Murthy               | Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as Mechanical & Electrical Engineer.                                                                                            |
| (110) Mrs. G. Kane                      | Particulars sent of F.P.S.C. for the post of Assistant Dairy Development Officer.                                                                                 |
| (111) Mr. H. Nath                       | Application sent to F.P.S.C. for the post of Senior Scientific Officer.                                                                                           |
| (112) Mr. P. N. Agarwal                 | Employment question taken up with C.S.I.R.                                                                                                                        |
| (113) Mr. A. A. Krishnan                | To be considered by the Ministry of Agriculture for the post of Physical Chemist at I.A.R.I. Offered the post of Agronomist.                                      |
| (114) Mr. N. P. Datta                   | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                            |
| (115) Mr. B. Chatterji                  | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                            |
| (116) Mr. J. C. Agrawal                 | Agriculture Ministry is considering him for the post of Senior Res. Officer.                                                                                      |
| (117) Mr. K. C. Thomas                  | Offered the post of Project Officer by the Damodar Valley Corporation.                                                                                            |
| (118) Mr. Kesar Singh                   | His name has been registered for the post of Senior Sc. Officer in the C.S.I.R.                                                                                   |
| (119) Mr. S. Hore                       | Being considered by the Defence Ministry for Civil Workshop Officer and by the F.P.S.C. for the post of Manager Mail Motor Service, Bombay.                       |
| (120) Mr. R. R. Prasad                  | Offered a post of Asstt. Res. Officer.                                                                                                                            |
| (121) Mr. P. M. Mehta                   | His case has been referred to F.P.S.C. for the post of Development Officer and also for inspection Wing of D.G.I.S.                                               |
| (122) Mr. V. P. Singh                   | Being considered for the post of Assistant Agronomist under I.A.R.I.                                                                                              |
| (123) Mr. S. N. Sarkar                  | Under consideration.                                                                                                                                              |
| (124) Mr. M. L. Seth                    | Being considered for the post in Indian School of Mines.                                                                                                          |
| (125) Mr. A. M. Jacob                   | Defence Ministry considering him for a job after interview.                                                                                                       |
| (126) Mr. B. G. Talwar                  | Being considered by the F.P.S.C. for the post of Dy. Director of C.I.C. Labs.                                                                                     |
| (127) Mr. C. C. Subramanian             | Defence Ministry has earmarked the post of Civilian Workshop Officer.                                                                                             |
| (128) Mr. Purnandu Basu                 | Appointed as Assistant Director of Archives, National Archives of India.                                                                                          |
| (129) Mr. S. K. Chakraverty             | To join the India Motorlocal Deptt. (Communication M.)                                                                                                            |
| (130) Mr. S. Bose                       | Appointed as Research Officer D.V.R.I.                                                                                                                            |
| (131) Mr. S. Guruswamy                  | Appointed as Senior Scientific Officer, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.                                                                                         |
| (132) Mr. M. V. Mathur                  | Employed in the U. N. O. Secretariat.                                                                                                                             |
| (133) Mr. D. N. Mullick                 | Appointed as Assistant Research Officer, I.V.R.I. Izatnagar.                                                                                                      |
| (134) Mr. S. Radhakrishnan              | His case is under consideration.                                                                                                                                  |
| (135) Mr. A. C. Sekhar                  | Appointed as Assistant Director of Supplies.                                                                                                                      |
| (136) Mr. S. N. Ray                     | Appointed as Research Officer I.V.R.I.                                                                                                                            |

| Name of the Scholar                                                 | Employment position                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Central Scholars—contd. (A) Overseas Scholarships Scheme—contd. |                                                                                                        |
| (137) Mr. R. Venkataramiah                                          | Appointed as Assistant Mech. Eng. C.T. (Ministry of Agriculture)                                       |
| (138) Mr. K. S. Thind                                               | Sponsoring Ministry considering his case for appointment.                                              |
| (139) Mr. K. B. Swamy                                               | Employed in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.                                                       |
| (140) Mr. J. N. Agarwala                                            | Employment under consideration.                                                                        |
| (141) Mr. S. S. Basu                                                | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (142) Mr. I. M. Verghese                                            | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (143) Mr. S. L. Banerjee                                            | Appointed as Assistant Geophysics, Geological Survey of India.                                         |
| (144) Miss P. K. Banker                                             | Employment under consideration.                                                                        |
| (145) Mr. T. Bandopadhyaya                                          | Appointed as Assistant Director, National Laboratory, Jamshedpur                                       |
| (146) Mr. K. R. Nair                                                | Employed as Statistician in F.R.I., Dehradun.                                                          |
| (147) Mr. V. Ranganathan                                            | Appointed as Assistant Wood Preservation Officer F.R.I., Dehra Dun.                                    |
| (148) Mr. B. N. Singh                                               | Employed in Science College, Patna.                                                                    |
| (149) Mr. A. S. Sharma                                              | Appointed as Assistant Development Officer (Grade I) D.G.I.S.                                          |
| (150) Mr. N. L. Pal                                                 | Appointed as Plant Physiologist, Class I. Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry.             |
| (151) Mr. U. K. Patvardhan                                          | Employed in a Firm in Bombay.                                                                          |
| (152) Mr. P. P. Bhatnagar                                           | Employed in a Firm.                                                                                    |
| (153) Mr. C. L. Nair                                                | Appointed as Civil Engineer in the M.E.S., Poona.                                                      |
| (154) Mr. D. Mohan                                                  | Appointed as Senior Scientific Officer C.S.I.R.                                                        |
| (155) Mr. M. K. Halder                                              | Employed in Fuel Research Inst. Dhanbad as Junior Scientific Officer.                                  |
| (156) Mr. G. P. Sharma                                              | Appointed as Asstt. Research Officer I.V.R.I., Izatnagar.                                              |
| (157) Mr. V. R. Tripathy                                            | Appointed as Assistant Research Officer Pathology Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta. |
| (158) Mr. J. N. Saha                                                | Appointed as Asstt. Eng. A.I.R.                                                                        |
| (159) Mr. S. K. Bansal                                              | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (160) Mr. S. M. Dass                                                | Appointed as Lecturer in Zoology in Lucknow University.                                                |
| (161) Dr. M. B. Lal                                                 | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (162) Mr. T. M. K. Nadun-<br>gadi                                   | Appointed as Assistant Meteorologist. D.D.G.P., Poona.                                                 |
| (163) Mr. K. I. Narasimham                                          | Under consideration.                                                                                   |
| (164) Mr. P. N. Ganpati                                             | Offered a post of a Assistant Research Officer in the Fisheries Research Station.                      |
| (165) Mr. O. P. Agarwala                                            | Under consideration.                                                                                   |
| (166) Mr. K. B. Mehta                                               | Released from Bond.                                                                                    |
| (167) Mr. B. R. Raisinghani                                         | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (168) Mr. G. D. Bhavnani                                            | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (169) Mr. A. T. Patak                                               | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (170) Mr. V. P. Desai                                               | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (171) Mr. H. A. Shah                                                | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (172) Mr. J. L. P. Pavamani                                         | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (173) Mr. R. Ramachandran                                           | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (174) Mr. K. C. Gulati                                              | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (175) Mr. D. H. Rao                                                 | Ditto.                                                                                                 |
| (176) Mr. Inder Singh                                               | Ditto.                                                                                                 |



| Name of the Scholar | Employment position |
|---------------------|---------------------|
|---------------------|---------------------|

## (1) Central Scholars—contd.

## (A) Overseas Scholarships Scheme—contd.

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| (177) Mr. J. N. Desai       | .. |
| (178) Mr. Y. N. Naik        | .. |
| (179) Mr. M. K. Raju        | .. |
| (180) Mr. A. N. Basu        | .. |
| (181) Mr. B. R. Sen         | .. |
| (182) Mr. A. N. Nayar       | .. |
| (183) Mr. R. S. Chowdhury   | .. |
| (184) Mr. G. Esh            | .. |
| (185) Mr. M. Mitra          | .. |
| (186) Mr. S. P. Verma       | .. |
| (187) Mr. B. S. Nagraj      | .. |
| (188) Mr. H. D. Bhomik      | .. |
| (189) Mr. A. Abraham        | .. |
| (190) Mr. D. P. Sadhu       | .. |
| (191) Mr. K. R. Narayanarao | .. |
| (192) Mr. J. Murari         | .. |
| (193) Mr. J. P. Kapoor      | .. |
| (194) Ms. V. K. Raju        | .. |
| (195) Mr. K. S. Ganpati     | .. |
| (196) Mr. D. B. Dass        | .. |
| (197) Mr. M. B. Baliga      | .. |
| (198) Mr. R. S. Kachwala    | .. |
| (199) Mr. K. C. Sharma      | .. |
| (200) Mr. Nazar Singh       | .. |

## (2) Provincial Scholars.

|                                 |                                                                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (201) Mr. B. K. Saikia          | Appointed as Supdt., Cottage Industries.                                 |
| (202) Mr. S. B. Chattopadhyaya  | Appointed as Asstt. Mycologist.                                          |
| (203) Mr. G. C. Basak           | Appointed as Asstt. Professor of Chemistry.                              |
| (204) Mr. S. K. Mukherjee       | Under consideration.                                                     |
| (205) Mr. Abani K. De           | Ditto.                                                                   |
| (206) Mr. B. K. Bannerjee       | Assistant Eng. Irrigation and Waters.                                    |
| (207) Mr. S. K. Roy             | Under consideration.                                                     |
| (208) Mr. A. C. Chaudhry        | Ditto.                                                                   |
| (209) Mr. B. C. Chakravorty     | Appointed as Poultry Breeder.                                            |
| (210) Mr. S. N. Banerjee.       | Appointed as Entomologist.                                               |
| (211) Mr. F. V. Badami          | Appointed Head of Mech. Eng. Section at the R.C. Tech. Instt. Ahmedabad. |
| (212) Mr. P. S. Nadkarni        | Appointed as Asstt. Engineer.                                            |
| (213) Mr. L. J. Sane            | Appointed as Divisional Gazatted Engineer.                               |
| (214) Mr. L. G. Narayana-swamy. | Appointed as Instructor Elec. Eng                                        |
| (215) Mr. N. Joseph             | Ditto.                                                                   |
| (216) Mr. S. M. Ali             | Appointed as Assistant Engineer.                                         |
| (217) Mr. K. Singh              | Appointed as Lecturer, Punjab Institute of Textile Tech.                 |
| (218) Mr. S. R. Srikant         | Appointed as Extra Assistant Director of Ind., Panipat.                  |
| (219) Mr. G. K. Chugani         | Appointed as Regional Director, Food Ministry.                           |
| (220) Mr. M. K. Nandy           | Appointed as Asstt. Agri. Eng.                                           |

| Name of the Scholar | Employment position |
|---------------------|---------------------|
|---------------------|---------------------|

## (2) Provincial Scholar—contd.

## (A) Overseas Scholarships scheme—contd.

|                                 |                                              |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| (221) Mr. K. K. Shah            | Appointed as Lecturer in Applied Mech.       |
| (222) Mr. H. M. Qudlas          | Appointed temporary Lecturer.                |
| (223) Mr. F. D'Souza            | Under consideration.                         |
| (224) Mr. E. D. Daruwala        | Appointed Senior Lecturer.                   |
| (225) Mr. S. L. Tarporowala     | Appointed Assistant Engineer.                |
| (226) Mr. V. V. Gokhale         | Under consideration.                         |
| (227) Mr. S. S. Mehta           | Ditto.                                       |
| (228) Mr. S. G. Badekar         | Ditto.                                       |
| (229) Mr. P. R. Jodhi           | Ditto.                                       |
| (230) Mr. P. K. Gupta           | Appointed Senior Tech. Asstt.                |
| (231) Mr. C. B. S. Sehgal       | Under consideration.                         |
| (232) Mr. L. N. Sageria         | Ditto.                                       |
| (233) Mr. V. M. Dokius          | Appointed as Dy. Director of Public Inst.    |
| (234) Mr. B. D. Shastri         | Likely to be appointed.                      |
| (235) Mr. V. V. Sarvate         | Appointed as Electric Engineer.              |
| (236) Mr. R. N. Abase           | Under consideration.                         |
| (237) Mr. P. R. Deshpande       | Ditto.                                       |
| (238) Mr. B. A. Mande           | Ditto.                                       |
| (239) Mr. N. L. Gupta           | Ditto.                                       |
| (240) Mr. T. K. George          | Ditto.                                       |
| (241) Mr. K. Balasubramaniam    | Ditto.                                       |
| (242) Mr. J. L. Pavamani        | Released from Bond (Employed in a firm).     |
| (243) Mr. R. G. Narayana-murthy | Under consideration.                         |
| (244) Mr. J. A. Murray          | Ditto.                                       |
| (245) Mr. C. R. Reddy           | Ditto.                                       |
| (246) Mr. S. Parmanandhan       | Ditto.                                       |
| (247) Mr. J. C. V. Chennappa    | Ditto.                                       |
| (248) Mr. D. V. Narasimhan      | Ditto.                                       |
| (249) Mr. A. P. Mahadevan       | Ditto.                                       |
| (250) Mr. C. J. Swaminathan     | Appointed temporary Instructor in Elec. Eng. |
| (251) Mr. P. D. Kumaresan       | Appointed Asstt. Engineer.                   |
| (252) Mr. S. Samad              | Appointed Temporary Asstt. Eng.              |
| (253) Mr. K. S. Hedge           | Under consideration.                         |
| (254) Mr. K. R. Rao             | Appointed Temporary Asstt. Eng.              |
| (255) Mr. T. T. Shinery         | Ditto.                                       |
| (256) Mr. B. M. Ibrahim         | Appointed temporary Junior Instructor.       |
| (257) Mr. G. V. Rao             | Under consideration.                         |
| (258) Mr. V. Baliah             | Ditto.                                       |
| (259) Mr. S. Balaraman          | Appointed as Asstt. Ind. Eng.                |
| (260) Mr. G. S. Rameswamy       | Under consideration.                         |
| (261) Mr. M. Vasudevan          | Ditto.                                       |
| (262) Mr. V. S. S. Gopalan      | Ditto.                                       |
| (263) Mr. G. R. Krishna         | Ditto.                                       |
| (264) Mr. T. Sivalingham        | Appointed temporary Asstt. Eng.              |
| (265) Mr. C. K. Chandran        | Under consideration.                         |

| Name of the scholar               | Employment position                                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Provincial Scholars—contd.</i> | <i>(A) Overseas scholarships scheme</i>            |
| (266) Mr. M. L. Dewan             | Under consideration.                               |
| (267) Mr. J. N. Patnaik           | Appointed Excc. Engineer.                          |
| (268) Mr. V. Misra                | Appointed as Asstt. Mech. Eng.                     |
| (269) Mr. H. K. Mohanty           | Under consideration.                               |
| (270) Mr. B. Mahapatra            | Appointed as Asstt. Mech. Eng.                     |
| (271) Mr. T. K. Das               | Under consideration.                               |
| (272) Mr. R. Singh                | Ditto.                                             |
| (273) Mr. I. P. Kapila            | Ditto.                                             |
| (274) Mr. K. M. Sinclair          | Ditto.                                             |
| (275) Mr. R. Singh                | Appointed Extra Asstt. Director.                   |
| (276) Mr. H. G. Khalsa            | Under consideration.                               |
| (277) Mr. H. G. Kovalramani       | Ditto.                                             |
| (278) Mr. P. C. Malkani           | Appointed Employed in Industry in Bombay.          |
| (279) Mr. D. D. Sanewal           | Under consideration.                               |
| (280) Mr. A. K. Chaudhri          | Appointed as Asstt. Engineer.                      |
| (281) Mr. K. P. Chaudhry          | Appointed as Lecturer Central Instt. of Education. |
| (282) Mr. N. K. D. Chaudhry       | Appointed as Asstt. Engineer.                      |
| (283) Mr. P. K. Chatterjee        | Appointed as Res. Medical Officer.                 |
| (284) Mr. N. S. Gupta             | Under consideration.                               |
| (285) Mr. S. M. Mohsin            | Appointed as Asstt. Profes. o.                     |
| (286) Miss K. Mitra               | Under consideration                                |
| (287) Mr. M. V. Joshi             | Ditto.                                             |
| (288) Mr. M. T. Bengali           | Ditto.                                             |
| (289) Mr. R. C. Chandorker        | Appointed as Reader in Weaving.                    |
| (290) Mr. R. S. Kankre            | Under consideration.                               |
| (291) Mr. S. G. Vyas              | Ditto.                                             |
| (292) Mr. N. T. Rao               | Ditto.                                             |
| (293) Mr. D. S. J. Rao            | Appointed as Works Superintendent.                 |
| (294) Mr. C. D. Murthy            | Appointed as Exp. Physist.                         |
| (295) Mr. R. K. Murthy            | Under consideration.                               |
| (296) Mr. S. P. R. Tata           | Appointed as Assistant Engineer.                   |
| (297) Mr. M. K. Patra             | Under consideration.                               |
| (298) Miss R. J. Irani            | Ditto.                                             |
| (299) Mr. S. Nath                 | Appointed as Lecturer in Training College.         |
| (300) Mr. D. V. Mahapatra         | Under consideration.                               |
| (301) Mr. R. N. Divedi            | Appointed as Senior Marketing Officer.             |
| (302) Mr. A. B. Mohanty           | Under consideration.                               |
| (303) Mr. J. N. Hota              | Appointed as Sugar Cane Specialist.                |
| (304) Mr. D. N. Nanda             | Interviewed for specific post.                     |
| (305) Mr. P. Manohar              | Appointed as Asstt. Engineer.                      |
| (306) Mr. G. S. Shukla            | Under consideration.                               |
| (307) Mr. D. K. Dutta             | Ditto.                                             |

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 138 permanent Government students of the Provincial Governments have also returned. Their placement on return is the sole responsibility of the Provincial Government concerned. 16 Scheduled Caste students who have returned after training abroad were not under any obligation to serve Government. Their employment position is, therefore, not known.

## COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF RAZAKAR ATROCITIES

\*143. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to compensate the people of the Indian Union living on the borders of Hyderabad State, who were the victims of Razakars?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Provincial Governments concerned viz. Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces and Berar are taking appropriate measures generally to ameliorate the conditions of such victims and grant relief wherever necessary.

## LOAN APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

\*144. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of applications for loan received from refugees or their associations so far, in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration?

(b) How many were accepted and what are the general principles for their acceptance or rejection?

(c) Can those refugees whose applications have been rejected apply again, if they bring up a new and different scheme which is acceptable to the Corporation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). Up to the 5th January, 1949, 5,630 applications were received and 642 finally disposed of. Of the latter, 359 were sanctioned for a total sum of Rs. 48,93,500 and the remaining 283 were rejected.

Applications from genuine displaced persons are generally accepted except where:

- (1) The application is for a loan of Rs. 5,000 or below.
- (2) The genuine requirements of the applicant, looking to the size of his previous business in Pakistan, are such as can be satisfied under the Government Scheme for grant of loans upto Rs. 5,000.
- (3) The applicant's own resources are sufficient for the proposed business or industry.
- (4) The business industry cannot be fitted into the economy of the area in which it is proposed to be set up and the applicant is not prepared to shift to a more suitable place.
- (5) The applicant has no experience of, or technical knowledge or special qualifications for, the proposed business/industry and it appears to the Administration that he is unlikely to make a success thereof.
- (6) The applicant is found to be of doubtful integrity.
- (7) The applicant's requirements are so large that they cannot be satisfied with the amount that can be sanctioned and the applicant is unable to raise the balance of his requirements from another source.
- (8) The applicant has tangible security against which he can easily raise a loan on reasonable terms from another source.

(c) Yes. Generally the possibilities of any alternative scheme or business are explored in the course of enquiries by the Administration or discussions with the applicant before the application is finally disposed of.

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

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that refugees seeking loans for agricultural purposes, say for the purchase of a tractor or for sinking a tube-well, are refused such loans? And if so, what are the reasons for these refusals?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Is the honourable member referring to applications to the Rehabilitation Finance Administration or applications to Government?

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** I am referring to Rehabilitation Finance.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As far as I am aware all applications that come are before the Rehabilitation Administration are dealt with according to the conditions laid down for their guidance. Of course there will be quite a considerable number of applications which will not satisfy these conditions and will therefore be rejected.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state how many applications have been received from East Bengal refugees and how many of them have been granted?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I should like to have notice of that question. I have not the figures ready.

**Dr. Bakhsh-Tek Chand:** May I ask if the interim report for the working of the administration will be placed before the House.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes, I will have that done.

**Srijut Rchini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that a fairly good number of applications for loans has been rejected owing to the failure of the refugees to furnish proper security, the standard of which has been high?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not always security based on assets which is called for by the Rehabilitation Administration. Sometimes it is simply a personal security by people who are familiar with the circumstances of the applicant.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What I want to know is whether there is any bar in your rules with respect to agricultural loans for agricultural purposes?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Purely agricultural loans.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Of course, Sir, say for the purchase of a tractor or the sinking of a tube-well.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In the case of purchases of tractors, the proper course for the applicant would be to go to the Government for a loan because it would be within the financial limits prescribed by Government for a loan.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it not a fact that the scope of this Corporation is confined to small business and industries and not extended to agricultural activities at all?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Well, the financial limit for loans—the minimum limit—so far as loan applications before the administration are concerned is over Rs. 5,000; the maximum limit for individuals is Rs. 50,000 and for co-operative societies and joint stock companies I think it is a lakh of rupees.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have any loans been given to East Bengal refugees also?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I must have notice of that question. A similar question was put by another Member.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have any loans been given at all? I do not want the exact figures. I only want to know whether loans are being given to those refugees also.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to give precise information straightaway but I will have that looked into and give the honourable member the information he has asked for.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of the recent Inter-Dominion agreement which contemplates the sales and exchanges of property, will Government consider the desirability of treating the properties left behind by refugees in Pakistan as good for security against such loans?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am sorry I am not in a position to answer that question.

#### STIPENDS TO STUDENTS OF DEHRA DUN MILITARY COLLEGE

**\*145. Shri Jadubans Sahay:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of students province-wise admitted to the Dehra Dun Military College during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) What is the amount required to be paid by each student receiving training in the said institution?

(c) Are Government aware that meritorious and deserving students belonging to the lower middle-class fail to avail of the opportunity due to the high cost of training?

(d) Do Government propose to grant suitable stipends to deserving students who may not have the means to meet the cost of training?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

(b) Rs. 1,500 per annum by cadets who give an undertaking that they will join the Armed Forces on the completion of their studies in the Institution, and Rs. 3,200 per annum by others.

(c) and (d). There are a number of scholarships to help needy students. The question of increasing the number of such scholarships is under consideration.

#### STATEMENT

The number of students admitted to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College during the period from the 2nd term 1947 (July) to the 1st term 1949 (January) by Provinces are as follows:

| Province/State                 | Number admitted | Total     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| <b>2nd TERM 1947 (July)</b>    |                 |           |
|                                |                 | 1947-48   |
| Bihar                          | 1               | 7         |
| U. P.                          | 1               | 22        |
| Punjab                         | 1               | 16        |
| Punjab States                  | 1               | 3         |
|                                |                 | Madras    |
|                                |                 | 2         |
|                                |                 | C. P.     |
|                                |                 | 5         |
|                                |                 | W. Bengal |
|                                |                 | 9         |
|                                |                 | Bombay    |
|                                |                 | 5         |
|                                |                 | Delhi     |
|                                |                 | 8         |
|                                |                 | 77        |
| <b>1st TERM 1948 (January)</b> |                 |           |
| E. Punjab                      | 15              |           |
| Madras                         | 2               |           |
| U. P.                          | 21              |           |
| Bihar                          | 6               |           |
| C. P.                          | 5               |           |
| W. Bengal                      | 9               |           |
| Bombay                         | 5               |           |
| Delhi                          | 8               |           |
| States                         | 2               |           |
|                                |                 | 73        |
| Total                          | 73              |           |

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

| Province State                 | No. admitted | Total   |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| <i>2nd TERM 1948 (July)</i>    |              |         |
|                                |              | 1948-49 |
| U. P.                          | 4            |         |
| W. Bengal                      | 2            |         |
| Bombay                         | 2            |         |
| East Punjab                    | 5            |         |
| Delhi                          | 2            |         |
| Bihar                          | 3            |         |
| States                         | 1            |         |
| Total                          | 19           |         |
| <i>1st TERM 1949 (January)</i> |              |         |
| E. Punjab                      | 6            |         |
| Bombay                         | 7            |         |
| Delhi                          | 2            |         |
| W. Bengal                      | 4            |         |
| Madras                         | 3            |         |
| U. P.                          | 5            |         |
| Bihar                          | 2            |         |
| C. P.                          | 2            |         |
| Assam                          | 1            |         |
| Vindhya Pradesh                | 1            |         |
| Orissa                         | 2            |         |
| States                         | 3            |         |
| Total                          | 38           |         |
|                                |              | 1948-49 |
| U. P.                          |              | 9       |
| W. Bengal                      |              | 6       |
| Bombay                         |              | 9       |
| E. Punjab                      |              | 11      |
| Delhi                          |              | 4       |
| Bihar                          |              | 5       |
| C. P.                          |              | 2       |
| Madras                         |              | 3       |
| Assam                          |              | 1       |
| V. Pradesh                     |              | 1       |
| Orissa                         |              | 2       |
| States                         |              | 4       |
|                                |              | 57      |

The number of vacancies in the first term 1948 was unusually high as a large number of Muhammadan Cadets, opted for Pakistan and the vacancies thus created, were filled during this term. The increase in the vacancies allotted to East Punjab and U. P. is due to the influx of refugees from Pakistan.

#### NON-INDIANS EMPLOYED IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

**\*146. Gani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of Indians and non-Indians working in each of the Ordnance Factories at Moradnagar, Ambarnath and Kirkee, in each of the following posts: Manager, Deputy Works Manager, Assistant Works Manager, P. Foremen, Store Holders, Assistant Foremen and Assistant Store Holders?

(b) How long will it take to fully Indianize all the services in the Ordnance Factories, particularly the Gazetted posts?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) I place a statement on the table of the House.

(b) Of a total of 145 gazetted and 950 non-gazetted posts in Factories only 62 gazetted and 21 non-gazetted appointments (total 83) are at present held by non-Indians. Non-Indian holders of permanent posts can continue in service until they reach the age of superannuation or, until they retire under the Premature Retirement Rules. Nine of the 83 non-Indians are employed on contract, which would expire within the next three years. Eleven non-Indian officers are likely to retire prematurely within the next six months. As a result of normal retirement, the number of non-Indian officers in factories will be reduced to the negligible figure of 9 during the next few years.

Statement showing Indian and Non-Indian Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Personnel employed in certain Ordnance Factories

| Grade                   | FACTORIES                    |            |                             |            |                            |            |                                 |            |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|
|                         | Ordnance Factory, Moradnagar |            | Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath |            | Ammunition Factory, Kirkee |            | High Explosives Factory, Kirkee |            |
|                         | Indian                       | Non-Indian | Indian                      | Non-Indian | Indian                     | Non-Indian | Indian                          | Non-Indian |
| Superintendent          | ..                           | 1          | ..                          | 1          | ..                         | 1          | ..                              | 1          |
| Works Manager           | ..                           | ..         | ..                          | 1          | 1                          | 1          | ..                              | 1          |
| Assistant Works Manager | 2                            | 2          | 1                           | 3          | 4                          | 2          | 1                               | 2          |
| Principal Foreman       | ..                           | ..         | ..                          | ..         | ..                         | ..         | ..                              | 1          |
| Foreman                 | 9                            | ..         | 7                           | ..         | 8                          | 6          | 1                               | 2          |
| Storeholder             | 1                            | ..         | 1                           | ..         | 1                          | 1          | ..                              | ..         |
| Asstt. Foreman          | 14                           | ..         | 9                           | ..         | 25                         | ..         | 8                               | ..         |
| Asstt. Storeholder      | 1                            | ..         | 2                           | ..         | 4                          | ..         | 1                               | ..         |
| Total                   | 27                           | 3          | 20                          | 5          | 43                         | 11         | 11                              | 7          |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that some of the non-Indian incumbents are not putting all their heart into their work and thus are not quite helpful in the drive for increased production?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have no information.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it a fact that this small number of nine are holding the key positions and would not allow much progress in the armament depots?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot say offhand but according to the information available with me nine non-Indians will be left in our service after a few years. Not all of them are holding key appointment: some of them still hold.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Have they got any special technical qualifications for the posts or are they mere B. O. Rs. taken from the army and kept in these posts, where civilians would do much better?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Naturally they would have technical qualifications.

#### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO CANDIDATES TAKING INTERVIEWS WITH F. P. S. C.

\*147. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether all the candidates who appear for interviews before the Federal Public Service Commission are given the travelling allowance?

(b) Is it a fact that for certain selections made by Government the candidates are to appear for interview at their own expense?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The Commission contribute towards the travelling expenses of candidates called by them for interview in connection with selection cases one Class II (previously Inter Class, fare each way by the shortest railway route from their places of normal residence to the place of interview and back.

(b) Except in the case of persons who themselves apply for an interview, travelling allowance is normally paid to all the candidates called for interview in connection with posts advertised by Government also.

#### OFFICERS OF THE PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

\*148. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Information Officers;

(ii) the number of Deputy Principal Information Officers; and

(iii) the number of Assistant Information Officers, working in the Press Information Bureau?

(b) Was the post of the Principal Information Officer advertised at any time during the time of the present Government?

(c) Has the post of Deputy Principal Information Officers been advertised?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) (i) 17, (ii) 5 and (iii) 11.

(b) and (c). No.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I know whether the Economy Committee has recommended the abolition of the post of Deputy Principal Information Officer?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** But we have not agreed as regards all their recommendations.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is there any co-ordination between our Information Department and the publicity offices overseas in our Legations, Embassies and High Commissioners' offices?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The External Publicity Department is now in charge of the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Ministry.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is Government aware that there is a general feeling that our publicity and propaganda abroad is ineffective and inadequate?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In view of the reply given by the Honourable Minister about the recommendations of the Economy Committee, are those recommendations of the Committee out, and if so, why have they not been placed before this House?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** They are under consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** That question I think was answered two days ago.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister just now stated that the decision has been taken on the recommendations and the Finance Minister has stated that Government are considering them. May I know . . .

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The question was whether the Economy Committee has suggested the cutting off of a certain thing. I replied that so far as that particular recommendation was concerned our Ministry has said that it was not possible for us to accept the recommendation. My answer was only from the point of our Department and not that of the Finance Department.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** The reply was in the negative to parts (b) and (c) of the question. May I know the reasons why these posts were not advertised in the papers?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** They are departmental appointments and those who are senior in the grade get them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that the Honourable the Finance Minister stated the other day that the proposals of the Economy Committee are still being examined, how does the Honourable Minister of State reconcile . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order, I am not allowing that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the recommendation of the Economy Committee regarding this particular matter has been finally decided upon by the Minister of State?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been answered already.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that our Embassies and Legations in foreign countries, though they are connected by air and have a regular daily service, get Indian news in code cablegrams which have to be deciphered and thus Government is not only incurring a large expenditure under that head but it also means unnecessary work for the staff?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The question should be addressed to the External Affairs Department.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of the fact that external publicity has now been taken over by the Information Department I want to know whether that practice has been given up or still persists?

with a floor space of 1,92,000 sq. ft., the reconstruction of 3 transit sheds with a total floor space of 2,64,000 sq. ft., the development of the Frere Basin area and the pressing into use, of vacant land away from the Docks for the open air storage of goods awaiting clearance, etc. The scheme for the reconstruction of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, damaged during the Explosions, and for the modernisation of the Port, estimated to cost Rs. 6½ crores, is also under the consideration of the Trustees.

For building new sheds and warehouses the Government have made special arrangements for the supply of steel etc.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know when the explosion took place in Bombay and when the Bombay Port Trust authorities started to build the lost floor area?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** The explosion occurred somewhere about 1944 and the commencement of construction—only the preliminary work—took place I think about a year or eighteen months ago.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know why the construction of the lost floor area was not immediately started?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** The trouble has been due to the difficulty in obtaining materials for building purposes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But is it not a fact that imported steel was available in very large quantity, but the Port Trust Authorities were not prepared to spend a large sum? If that is so, may I know whether the Honourable Minister took any steps to see that the Port Trust Authorities were compelled to build the lost site of the godowns?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** I think on the last occasion I was in Bombay, we did make enquiries into this question. They said they had placed certain orders at Jamshedpur and the steel could not be moved owing to difficulty at Jamshedpur. We sent two officers to set this right and I think since then the steel has been moving more satisfactorily than it did previously.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the cause of this high demurrage of one crore and seven lakhs in 1947-48 as against twenty-four lakhs in 1945 and does the Honourable Minister think it fair that the merchants should be compelled to pay this high demurrage for the mistakes of the Port Trust Authorities?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He may put one question at a time and not combine so many and no question as to opinions.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Who is responsible for this high demurrage, which is 125 per cent. more, that the merchants were compelled to pay?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** I do not know what the honourable member means by "Who is responsible". Demurrage has been collected according to rule and if merchants did not clear their goods and demurrage had to be charged, that demurrage has been collected.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the merchants made a complaint to the Port Trust.....

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** I said already "Yes".

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If the complaints were made that they want to clear the goods, why efforts were not made by the Port Trust in Bombay to have the goods cleared and why they asked the merchants to pay these demurrage charges?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** I do not know what steps the honourable member suggests could have been taken by the Port Trust to clear the goods themselves.

**Mr. Speaker:** This will be the last question now.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know when the attention of the Honourable Minister was drawn about the lack of administration by the Bombay Port Trust?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think I made any statement that my attention was drawn to any "lack of administration".

#### PRODUCTION OF SANN HEMP.

**\*1377. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the total out-put of Indian hemp during the year 1948?

(b) Has there been a decline in out-put, and if so, what are the reasons for the same?

(c) What steps are being taken to increase the out-put of this commodity?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The honourable member is presumably referring to Sann hemp.

A statement showing the output of Sann hemp in the Indian Union during 1947-48 and 1946-47 is placed on the table of the House. The decline in 1947-48 as compared to 1946-47 is attributable to unfavourable weather conditions, irregular late rains in some Provinces and States and diversion of land to food crops.

(c) The question of improving the quality and output of Sann hemp in the Indian Union by effecting improvement in (i) the technique of cultivation, (ii) the method of retting and (iii) the existing varieties of crop, has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research conducted research schemes with regard to Sann hemp in the C.P., Madras, Bihar, Bombay and the U.P. and these provinces have been increasingly using the new methods and varieties.

#### STATEMENT

*Production of Sann hemp in Indian Union during 1947-48 as compared to 1946-47.*

| Serial No. | Province/State   | Production (in tons) |            |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|------------|
|            |                  | 1946-47              | 1947-48    |
| 1          | 2                | 3                    | 4          |
| 1          | Ajmer Merwara    | Nil                  | Nil        |
| 2          | Assam            | Negligible           | Negligible |
| 3          | Bihar            | 1,877                | 1,106      |
| 4          | †Bombay          | 1,909                | 1,735      |
| 5          | C. P. and Berar  | 8,541                | 4,317      |
| 6          | Delhi            | 50                   | 7          |
| 7          | East Punjab      | 3,000                | 2,600      |
| 8          | Himachal Pradesh | 7                    | 9          |
| 9          | Madras           | 28,161               | 18,590     |
| 10         | †Orissa          | 317                  | 629        |
| 11         | United Provinces | 41,813               | 43,786     |
| 12         | West Bengal      | 2,722                | 2,494      |

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No, External publicity has not been taken over. The practice is there.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the Economy Committee also recommended the abolition of the post of the Principal Information Officer?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

#### ADJUSTMENT OF INTER-DOMINION GOVERNMENTAL CLAIMS

**\*149. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the net amount due from Pakistan after adjustment of all inter-Government claims?

(b) Has any final agreement been reached with the Government of Pakistan regarding the payment of the amount found due?

(c) If so, what are the terms of the agreement?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) It will be some time before the exact amount could be determined but it is likely to be between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 crores.

(b) and (c). It has been agreed that Pakistan will repay the debt in Indian rupees in fifty annual equated instalments commencing with 1952-53.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are the instalments monthly or yearly?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Annual instalments.

**Seth Govind Das:** Will any interest be charged to the Pakistan Government on these annual instalments?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

**Seth Govind Das:** What would be the rate of interest?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It would be somewhere of the order of three per cent.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When is the instalment likely to start?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** 1952.

#### LOANS FROM WORLD BANK

**\*150. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether there is any possibility of getting loans from the World Bank?

(b) If so, when and what amount?

(c) On what basis is the loan being taken?

(d) If the answer to part (a) be in the negative, why is it so?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (d). I would draw the honourable member's attention to the statement I made in the House on this subject on 1st February, 1949.

#### GRANT PROMISED TO ASSAM GOVERNMENT FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

**\*151. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the total amount promised to the Provincial Government of Assam for the year 1948-49 for post-war development work, how much of the promised amount has already been drawn and how much more will be paid in the course of the current financial year?

(b) If the commitments have not been fully carried out, what are the reasons therefor?

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

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The grant originally promised to Assam for 1948-49 was Rs. 125 lakhs. This was subsequently reduced to Rs. 115 lakhs when a reduction was made in the grants to all Provinces for Development Plans, with a view to narrowing the budgetary gap as an anti-inflationary measure. Later, the grant was raised to Rs. 160 lakhs as Assam had already entered into commitments in excess of the originally promised grant. Information regarding the amount actually drawn is not available.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS

**\*152. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the total number of persons of unsound mind confined or undergoing treatment in different lunatic asylums and mental hospitals of India?

(b) How many such patients have been, before or after their admission into these hospitals, declared to be persons of unsound mind by competent courts?

(c) How many of these asylums and mental hospitals are Government and Government-aided institutions?

(d) What percent approximately of the total number of persons of unsound mind in India are being looked after or treated in asylums and hospitals?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is ready.

#### CENSUS FOR ASSAM, WEST BENGAL AND EAST PUNJAB FOR PREPARATION OF ELECTRICAL ROLLS

**\*153. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken to prepare a rough census of population in the provinces of Assam, West Bengal and East Punjab for purposes of preparation of the electoral roll for the first general election under the new Constitution of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Government have taken no steps for any special census in these three Provinces for the purpose of the first general elections under the new Constitution. The practical difficulties of taking a special census within a reasonable period of time from now are very great. Neither is a census essential for preparing electoral rolls. These are in fact already being prepared on the basis of adult franchise.

#### BROADCASTING STATION FOR GUNTAKAL

**\*154. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under the contemplation of Government to start new broadcasting centres? If so, when and in what places?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of opening a Centre at Guntakal, in order to meet the requirements of the Rayalaseema people?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Yes. An Eight Year Plan as approved by the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature covers the opening of stations at: Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Jullundur, Dharwar, Calicut, and the installation of transmitters of high power at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Pilot stations have already been opened at Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada and Allahabad and are in operation. The pilot station at Ahmedabad is due to be opened by the end of March 1949. Pilot installations at Jullundur (now provided with a low power station), at Dharwar and at Calicut are due to be completed by June 1949.

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



The installation of high power transmitters at the major stations and the replacement of pilot equipment by larger transmitters will also be commenced in the next financial year.

(b) The opening of one or more centres in the Ceded Districts of Madras Province will be considered when the present Eight Year Plan has been completed.

#### CONTROL ON COMMODITIES IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

†\*155. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names or kinds of commodities consumed in the Centrally Administered Areas, the production, procurement or distribution of which is at present under control; and

(b) the nature of control exercised in respect of each such commodity?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for the 18th February 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply will answer it.

#### SCHOLARS SENT ABROAD FOR STUDY IN DENTISTRY

†\*156. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the names of scholars sent out to foreign countries in each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 for study in dentistry?

(b) What is the average expenditure incurred by Government on these students?

(c) What is the proportion of expenses met from Central and Provincial revenues?

(d) How was the selection made and what are the names of Members of the Selection Board, if any?

(e) What is the number proposed to be sent out during the current year?

(f) What stage has been reached in the process of selection of scholars to be sent out during the course of this year?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) A Statement (No. I) is laid on the table of the House.

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (b) 1946-47 | Nil.        |
| 1947-48     | Rs. 45,000  |
| 1948-49     | Rs. 90,000. |

(c) The expenditure on Provincial candidates is shared between the Central and Provincial Governments in the ratio of 50: 50 and the expenditure on the Central candidates is met wholly from the Central Government.

(d) The selection is made by an *ad hoc* Central Selection Board constituted for the purpose with a Member of the Federal Public Service Commission as its Chairman. A statement (No. II) showing the names of the members of the last two Boards is placed on the table of the House.

(e) and (f). The programme for 1949 is still under consideration and the details will be published in the Press as soon as they are finalised. Meanwhile, Government have received offers of 12 seats from British Postgraduate Schools of Dentistry.

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

#### Statement I showing the names of the Candidates sent Abroad for Higher Training in Dentistry in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948

1946. Nil.

1947.

##### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

- (1) Captain M. G. Rao.
- (2) Captain H. N. Bose.
- (3) Captain M. K. Sanjana.
- (4) Captain Balwant Singh Kochar.
- (5) Captain S. C. Khosla.

##### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

- (6) Dr. D. D. Watts (U. P.).
- (7) Dr. Balraj Vacher (East Punjab).
- (8) Dr. George Patnaik (Orissa).

1948.

##### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

- (1) Dr. Prem Prakash.
- (2) Dr. Daman Lal.
- (3) Captain Jai Ramdas Ahuja.
- (4) Captain C. T. Chudgar.

##### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

- (5) Dr. T. N. Chawla (U. P.).
- (6) Dr. Hari Dayal Gupta (U. P.).
- (7) Dr. A. N. Khandadia (Bombay).
- (8) Dr. Kashi Nath Paul (West Bengal).

##### STATES.

- (9) Dr. Brij Bahar Singh Marya (Patiala).
- (10) Dr. Ram Pratap (Nabha).
- (11) Dr. Joginder Singh (Faridkot).

#### Statement II showing the names of the Members of the Central Selection Board constituted for the Selection of Candidates for Higher Training Abroad in Dentistry in the years 1947 and 1948

1947—

- (1) Jawad Hussain, Esquire, Bar-at-Law, Member, Federal Public Service Commission (*Chairman*).
- (2) Dr. V. M. Desai, Dean, Nair Dental Hospital and College, Bombay (*Member*).
- (3) Dr. R. Ahmad, Principal, Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta (*Member*).
- (4) Dr. C. D. Marshall Day, Principal, De-Montmorency College of Dentistry Lahore (*Member*).
- (5) Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Representative of the D. G. I. M. S. (*Member-Secretary*).

1948—

- (1) Jawad Hussain, Esquire, Bar-at-Law, Member, Federal Public Service Commission (*Chairman*).
- (2) Lt.-Colonel T. C. Puri, Deputy Director General of Health Services (*Member*).

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- (3) Dr. R. Ahmad, Principal, Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta (*Member*).  
 (4) Dr. V. M. Desai, Dean, Nair Hospital and Dental College, Bombay (*Member*).  
 (5) Dr. D. P. Sethna, Principal, J. J. Group Hospital, Bombay (*Member*).  
 (6) Dr. N. N. Bery, Hony. General Secretary, All India Dental Association, New Delhi (*Member*).  
 (7) Lt.-Colonel R. Vishwanathan, Office of the Director General of Health Services (*Member-Secretary*).

#### FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN SUBJECTS OTHER THAN MEDICINE

\*157. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what other foreign scholarships besides those for study in medicine have been sanctioned for the year 1949 and what are the subjects for which they have been sanctioned? What are the countries to which students are being sent for studies in such subjects?

(b) What will be the estimated cost to Central and Provincial Governments in this regard?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). The Overseas Scholarships Scheme which was suspended during 1948-49 has not yet been revived, though its revival is now under the active consideration of Government. The information asked for by the honourable member cannot therefore be given till the Scheme has been finalised.

#### COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT

\*158. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether a Committee has been appointed to go into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, with a view to advise on the desirability of repealing or amending the Act?

(b) If so, who are the members of the Committee?

(c) If not, when is this committee proposed to be appointed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal to appoint such a Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that Government gave an assurance last time when this question came up for discussion in the House, that they would consider the advisability of appointing such a Committee in order to make proposals for suitable amendment of this Act?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Enquiries have been made from the Provinces and it is open to any Province, if they want, to make any amendment or alteration in the Act, and they are free to do so.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it not a fact that an honourable member of this House has tabled a Bill for repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act and the Honourable the Home Minister stated that he would appoint a Committee to collect information from various parts of the country?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** We have made enquiries of Provinces. The Provinces that are generally affected or are interested in these Criminal Tribes are against the amendment or the repeal of the Act.

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

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister kindly circulate the opinions so received from the various Provinces so as to help in the pursuit of the Bill that has already been laid before the House?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has any representation been received by the Honourable Minister from some Rajputs who are treated as Criminal Tribes in Ferozepore District, East Punjab, requesting that they may not be treated as Criminal Tribes; if so has any action been taken on the same?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot answer that question straight-off because it is more a matter for the Province to decide.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is Madras one of the Provinces interested in this Act, and if so what is the opinion of the Madras Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Madras Government has already decided to repeal the Act.

**Mr. Speaker:** As regards the questions of Mr. Nagappa, an authority has been given to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao. But I find that the authority is general, without mentioning the specific dates on which the questions have to be put. I have already previously ruled that the authority has to be specific in respect of the dates and not a general authority for the whole session whenever the member is absent. I am sorry I cannot recognize that kind of authority, it being contrary to the practice of the House.

So the Question List for today is over.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** May I know in this connection whether members who are not entitled to attend the legislative sessions of this Assembly are entitled to send interpellations and authorise other people to put the questions?

**Mr. Speaker:** So far as the Chair is concerned, there is no statutory bar on any member from attending the legislative sessions. If they choose not to attend, they take the consequences.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES.

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Monday, 7th February, 1949:*

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ORAL ANSWERS.

ALLOCATIONS OF FOODGRAINS BY F.A.O.

**\*159. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of foodgrains allotted to India for the current year by the Food and Agricultural Organisation at its recent conference held in Washington?

(b) What facilities have been given by the said conference to India for obtaining capital equipment?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The International Emergency Food Committee had provisionally allotted to India 17.81 lakh tons of foodgrains from various sources for the period January to June, 1949. Of this 4,81,000 tons consist of rice and the balance of wheat 12,00,000 tons and coarse grains 100,000 tons.

(b) The annual conference of the F.A.O. reviews the food and agricultural situation in the world and makes recommendations as to the national and international action necessary. It cannot directly give any facilities to India or other member-countries for the procurement of capital equipment, which is a matter for individual countries to arrange.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, whether the Leader of the F.A.O. stated on his arrival that his mission has been successful and that he will be able to secure capital goods at a cheaper rate from foreign countries. If that is so, may I know whether the rates for the purchase of these foodgrains have been favourable as compared with the previous years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As a matter of fact, there has been no definite negotiation for any capital equipment yet. All that the Minister of Bombay, who was the Leader of the delegation, was referring to was that the ground had been prepared for favourable consideration. There has been no actual negotiation for any specific quantity of capital equipment and no kind of rates considered yet.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that he said he will be able to secure goods at cheaper rate?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** He might have stated that, but I would not be able to explain what he said.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has he submitted a report?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** He has submitted a report, but that is not material. As I said, there has been no negotiation yet for any particular specific quantity of capital equipment.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Does the State guarantee the quality of the purchase of these article, of the basic sample?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There has been no negotiation yet. There is no question of quality. The honourable member is referring to some informal talks by the Leader of the Delegation in regard to purchases by India, but there is no actual negotiation for any specified rates or quality yet.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Are we entitled to import foodgrains from other free markets in addition to what we get from this organisation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes. There are certain countries which are outside this organisation from which we shall purchase foodgrains.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How does the price at which foreign wheat is purchased abroad compared with the price of wheat procured in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That depends upon different seasons, different years and different countries. There is no one price prevailing in the countries with regard to wheat.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Am I to understand that no contract has been made for the ensuing year for wheat?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already stated that there are no purchases.

#### CARRYING OF AIR MAILES BY AIRWAYS COMPANIES

**\*160. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total weight of air mail—letters, parcels, etc.—carried by various air crafts in India and foreign countries?

(b) Is any subsidy given by Government to airways Companies for carrying mails?

(c) What amount has been paid to each company for carrying mails during the year 1948?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) A statement (No. I) showing the weight of air mails carried on the different routes by the various air companies during the period November 1947 to October 1948 is placed on the table of the House. No parcels were accepted for transmission by air mail during this period.

(b) No, Sir. The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given to part (b) of starred question No. 90 dated the 3rd February, 1948.

(c) A statement No. (II) showing the amounts paid to the different air companies operating in India during the year 1948, on information immediately available is placed on the table of the House. A supplementary statement will be furnished to the House in due course.

#### STATEMENT I.

Showing the amounts paid to different Air Companies for the carriage of Air Mails during the year 1948.

| Name of Air Company                        | Amount paid for service rendered in 1948 | Amount paid for service rendered before 1st Jan. 1948 | Total amount paid in 1948 |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Air India.                              |                                          |                                                       |                           |
| (i) (Calcutta-Karachi route)               | 13,75,000 0 0                            | 1,25,000 0 0                                          | 15,00,000 0 0             |
| (ii) (Madras-Trivandrum route)             | 17,215 6 8                               | 5,556 12 3                                            | 22,772 2 11               |
| (iii) (Bombay-Delhi-Bombay Calcutta route) | 81,537 5 6                               | 70,972 10 2                                           | 1,52,509 15 8             |
| 2. Air Services of India                   | 18,441 5 7                               | 5,559 15 0                                            | 24,001 4 9                |
| 3. Ambica Air Lines                        | 21,724 4 10                              | 777 2 6                                               | 22,501 7 4                |
| 4. Indian Overseas Airlines                | 23,645 12 6                              | 14,902 10 0                                           | 38,548 6 6                |
| 5. Airways India Limited                   | 2,99,090 13 0                            | ..                                                    | 2,99,090 13 0             |
| 6. Bharat Airways Limited                  | 48,362 8 3                               | ..                                                    | 48,362 8 3                |
| 7. Dacca Airways Limited                   | 53,294 0 0                               | 20,089 8 0                                            | 73,383 8 0                |
| 8. Indian National Airways Limited         | 1,66,661 0 0                             | ..                                                    | 1,66,661 0 0              |

#### STATEMENT II

Showing the weight of Air Mails carried on different routes by various Airways Companies during the period November 1947 to October 1948.

| S. No. | Name of the Company     | Route                         | Type of Aircraft used        | Weight of mails carried | Remarks                                      |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Dutch K.L.M.            | Eastbound                     |                              | Kilograms               |                                              |
| 2      | Air France              | Inward                        |                              | 1463.6                  |                                              |
| 3      | Pak Airways             | Westbound                     | Constellation                | 3469.1                  |                                              |
| 4      | C.N.A.C.                | Eastbound                     | Skymaster                    | 606.5                   |                                              |
| 5      | Orient Airways          | Karachi-Lahore-Delhi          | Dakota                       | 1112.8                  |                                              |
|        |                         |                               | Skymaster                    | 2399.5*                 | *Service operated only from September, 1948. |
|        |                         | Karachi-Bombay (South-bound)  | Dakota                       | 3151.8                  |                                              |
|        |                         | Eastbound                     |                              | 7427.8                  |                                              |
| 6      | Air India-International | Westbound                     | Do.                          | 15101.2                 | Up to September 1948 only.                   |
| 7      | T.W.A.                  | Bombay-London and return      | Constellation                | 2606.3                  |                                              |
| 8      | Pan American            | Eastbound                     | Skymaster                    | 38323.2                 | Service operated from June 1948.             |
| 9      | B.O.A.C.                | Westbound                     | Constellation                | 24172.8                 |                                              |
|        |                         | Eastbound                     | D.C.4.                       | 6506.4                  |                                              |
|        |                         | Westbound                     | York, Lancaster              | 6133.4                  |                                              |
|        |                         | Westbound                     | Hythe Constellation Plymouth | 68673.3                 |                                              |
|        |                         |                               |                              | 45392.5                 |                                              |
| 10     | Indian National Airways | Delhi-Karachi and return      | Dakota                       | Pounds                  |                                              |
|        |                         | Delhi-Lahore and return       | Do.                          | 41699.6                 |                                              |
|        |                         | Delhi-Amritsar and return     | Do.                          | 47526.2                 |                                              |
|        |                         | Delhi-Calcutta and return     | Do.                          | 24305.5                 |                                              |
|        |                         | Calcutta-Rangoon and return   | Viking                       | 18550.9                 |                                              |
|        |                         | Hyderabad-Bangalore & return  | Do.                          | 53202.1                 |                                              |
|        |                         |                               | Dakota                       | 11658.9                 |                                              |
| 11     | Deccan Airways          | Delhi-Madras and return       | Do.                          | 46120.6                 |                                              |
|        |                         | Calcutta-Dacca and return     | Do.                          | 8315.1                  |                                              |
| 12     | Airways India           | Bangalore-Calcutta and return | Dakota/Dove                  | 30353.4                 |                                              |
|        |                         | Calcutta-Madras and return    | Dakota                       | 40495.8                 |                                              |
|        |                         | Calcutta-Gauhati and return   | Do.                          | 123869.1                |                                              |

| S. No. | Name of the Company      | Route                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Type of Air craft used | Weight of mails carried                                          | Remarks                                                                    |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                        | Pounds                                                           |                                                                            |
| 13     | Air India                | Calcutta-Bombay and return<br>Karachi-Colombo and return<br>Bombay-Madras and return<br>Bombay-Ahmed-Delhi & return<br>Bombay-Delhi (non-stop)<br>and return<br>Madras-Trivandrum & return                       | Viking and Dakota      | 100802.5<br>510015.4<br>17245.8<br>53144.5<br>65819.8<br>15428.5 |                                                                            |
| 14     | Bharat Airways           | Delhi-Calcutta and return<br>(via Benares & Gaya)<br>Calcutta-Chittagong & return                                                                                                                                | Dakota<br>Do.          | 74192.0<br>2071.2                                                |                                                                            |
| 15     | Ambica Airlines          | Bombay-Ahmedabad & return<br>Bombay-Amritsar & return<br>Bombay-Bangalore & return                                                                                                                               | Dakota                 | 10781.9<br>6330.0<br>129.5                                       | Service operated from January 1948.<br>Service operated from October 1948. |
| 16     | Indian Overseas Airlines | B' bay-N' Pur-C' cutta and return<br>Lucknow-Nagpur and return                                                                                                                                                   | Dakota<br>Do.          | 29492.4<br>3243.2                                                | Service operated from February 1948.                                       |
| 17     | Air Services of India    | Bombay-Karachi and return<br>Bombay-Jamnagar & return<br>Bombay-Bhuj and return<br>Jamnagar-Ahmedabad and return<br>Bombay-Ahmedabad and return<br>Jamnagar-C' Mandvi & return<br>Bombay-Cavalior-Delhi & return | Dakota and D.H. Rapide | 17340.2<br>1630.1<br>227.7<br>26.7<br>2141.1                     |                                                                            |
|        |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                        | 609.2<br>223.6                                                   | Service operated from April, 1948.<br>Service operated from August, 1948.  |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of answer to part (a) by the Deputy Minister, may I know whether the Air India has received the largest share and whether that carriage included the foreign mail as well?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I see from the statement, the amount paid to the Air India is the largest, but I am not in a position to say what the amount paid is for Air India-International.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, whether in view of the introduction of night mail service, the air mails will continue to be carried by the scheduled services as well or will be carried only by the night mail service?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Normally the night mail is sent by the night mail service and the day mail are sent by the day service.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I ask whether passengers are allowed by night service?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What are the reasons?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** For reasons of safety. We have not yet been able to perfect the organisation to enable us to carry passengers by night services.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that six other companies which were carrying air mail so far will be adversely affected and they have made a representation to Government that they should have been consulted in the matter of the night services before the arrangement was to be terminated.

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Every company was given an opportunity to take the night air-mail service, but the terms that was offered by the company and were accepted were the lowest terms and without any guarantee for the weight.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal to reduce surcharge on air-mail letters so as to make the services more popular?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** That matter is under consideration.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has the new company which carry the air-mail at night given any period of guarantee?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Six month's time.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Are passengers allowed to travel in the night air-mail?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** No.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Are Government satisfied that after the six months have elapsed the other companies will not be so adversely affected, that there will be some difficulty.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the delivery at the centres where the air-mails arrive are expeditiously done?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Yes.

#### TEXTILE GOODS LYING IN VARIOUS MILITARY DEPOTS

**\*161. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that textiles worth crores of rupees comprising piece goods, hosiery, yarn, ready-made clothes, etc., are lying at Dehu near Poona in the Military Depot?

(b) If so, what is the total cost of these articles and what steps have Government taken to dispose of them?

(c) Are similar kinds of textile goods lying in other parts of the country in Military depots?

(d) If so, what is their value and what are the reasons for the delay in their disposal?

(e) Do these goods belong to the Disposals Directorate or are they meant for army use?

(f) If they are meant for army use, for what period have they been lying in these depots and are they in good condition?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Yes. There are at present about Rs. 108.5 lakhs worth of textiles for disposal at Dehu.

Surplus textiles like other stores, continued to be disposed of in the usual way upto the end of September 1947 when a ban was imposed by Government on sales of surplus stores, to enable the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation to utilise the stores for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees. Subsequently another embargo on sales was also imposed in February 1948 by the Ministry of Defence pending re-assessment of the requirements of the Army. Both the bans are still operative.

(c) and (d). Yes. Textiles of the order of about Rs. 3½ crores are also awaiting disposal in other military depots, but are also under the same embargoes.

(e) The stores belonged to the Army but were declared surplus to their requirements.

(f) Some of the stores were declared surplus not so long ago—others were declared surplus earlier. I am not in a position to state for how long the Army held the stores before they were declared as surplus. Some of the stores are used, and some unused.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of what the Honourable Minister has stated that there is such a large quantity of goods, namely Rs. 108.5 lakhs in reply to parts (a) and (b) and nearly Rs. 3½ crores in reply to parts (c) and (d), may I know what steps have been taken to dispose of these goods and whether these goods are likely to be consumed in India or they are not of usable quality?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As I have stated, Sir, there is a ban now on the sale of these textiles on account of what the Defence Ministry and the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have done, but I am now discussing the matter with both these ministries. I have suggested that they should be in a position to let us know what exactly they require out of these stocks, so that the balance may be disposed of as early as possible.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that a reference was made to both these Ministries for the last one year and they have not responded despite the reminders sent by the Regional Commissioners of these disposals and may I know what is the reason?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The reason is that the Ministries concerned thought that they would require them for their own purposes and they were reluctant to lift the embargoes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Does the Honourable Minister really feel that they do not require these classes?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The answer is in the negative, Government will take necessary steps in the matter to see that the accumulated goods are disposed of soon.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister could not find time to discuss conveniently with his colleagues in the course of these twelve months and come to a decision?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have found ample time...

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are some of the surplus stores at Dehu lying exposed to the inclemencies of the weather or are they properly safeguarded against Sun and rain?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They have been safeguarded as far as possible.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has the Honourable Minister ever given attention to what amount of loss the inefficiency of the Disposals Department has cost to the nation?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no inefficiency on the part of the Disposals Department at all.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I only wanted to know whether these two Ministries have been contacted by the Honourable Minister to see that these losses are not caused to the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said so. Next question.

#### LOCOMOTIVES FROM U. S. A.

**\*162. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the United States of America have promised delivery of 300 'WP' (passenger) locomotives ranging over a period of 12 months commencing from February 1949 to January 1950?

(b) If so, has any advice of the first shipment been received by the Railway Board in terms of the said agreement? If not, what are the reasons for the delay?

(c) Why was the order not distributed amongst various countries so as to have expeditious delivery of various types of locomotives?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) 300 'WP' locomotives have been ordered in North America. 200 of these are on order in Canada and 100 in the United States of America. The promised delivery of these locos ex-Works is from February 1949 to November 1949.

(b) As delivery, ex-Works, of the locos is to commence from February 1949, the question of advice of the first shipment does not arise.

(c) The decision to place the order in North America was made after widespread enquiries had been made in other countries. Expeditious delivery was one of the principal considerations that lead to the order being finally placed in America.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is a fact that some of the locomotives have actually arrived in Bombay?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Those locomotives have arrived which related to orders which had been previously placed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many are there and on what railways will they be distributed?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** 13 BG and 39 MG locomotives have arrived in India since 1st April 1948. A further 126 BG engines are expected to be received by 31st March 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether one Col. Cantlie, an expert engineer, has been invited by the Government of India to discuss terms to manufacture engines in India? If that is so, what is the result and if that gentleman has arrived?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Col. Cantlie, is here on behalf of his own concern. There have been talks between him and the Railway Board. He has submitted his scheme which is under examination.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What, Sir, is the fine distinction between North America, Canada and the United States?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has any attempt been made to obtain locomotives from Czechoslovakia?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** No particular negotiations were effected with Czechoslovakia but enquiries were made in a general way.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** And with what result

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** With the result that it was decided that the better thing was to place the order in America.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the reasons for not placing orders with Czechoslovakia?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think we reached the stage for considering any particular orders being placed in Czechoslovakia. I only said that enquiries were made in a general way.

**Seth Govind Das:** Besides these American Countries, were negotiations made with other countries?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Apart from the two parts of North America, enquiries were made in the United Kingdom and France and some other countries in Europe.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I take it that besides America, no other country was willing to supply us locomotives? And if so, did these negotiations result in any quotation of prices?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes, some orders have been placed in the United Kingdom. A small order has been placed in France also. No doubt quotations were obtained from that country.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has any locomotive been made so far in India?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Some locomotives have been manufactured in the Ajmer workshops.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What does that 'some' amount to?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I shall have to ask notice of that question. Anyhow, it is a small number.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Arising out of the question, what offers were received from other countries? What was the difference in price, having regard to the same quality which we were having from America?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** So far as the United Kingdom on the one hand and the United States and Canada on the other hand are concerned, the prices were more or less the same, but the determining consideration was the question of quick delivery. As we were assured, of quicker delivery from America, a portion of the orders which had been previously placed in the United Kingdom had to be transferred to America and certain further orders were also placed there.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What about the other countries—Czechoslovakia and others? What was the difference in price?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think in the case of Czechoslovakia we reached the stage for obtaining quotations of prices.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Has any thought been given to the question of getting engines from Australia?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I understand some investigation has been made.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** What is the result?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The result is that we have not yet reached a decision about placing orders there.

#### ASSOCIATESHIP OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE TO GRADUATE WORKERS

\*163. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to refer to the answer to part (e) of my starred question No. 1132 asked on the 1st April, 1948 and state whether Government have considered the question of extending the right of eligibility for the Associateship of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute to graduate workers in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's schemes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The question has been considered but a final decision has to await the decision arrived at by the last meeting of the Inter-University Board (the proceedings of which have not yet reached Government) as to whether the Diploma of the Institute is to be recognized as a University Degree.

#### NUTRITIVE VALUE OF SUN-DRIED RICE AND PAR-BOILED RICE AND STORAGE IMPROVEMENTS

\*164. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what is the comparative nutritive value of (i) sun-dried rice and (ii) par boiled rice?

(b) What is the loss or gain if all rice in India is par-boiled or all sun-dried?

(c) Have Government called for reports from the Provincial Governments as to what saving they have been able to make with regard to storage improvement as promised by the Honourable Minister in his reply to a supplementary question raised on my Starred Question No. 1133 asked on the 1st April, 1948?

(d) Have Government gone into the question of starting grain elevators as promised in the reply to another supplementary question raised on the above-mentioned Starred Question?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The term "sun-dried rice" used by the honourable member presumably refers to "raw rice". On this assumption the reply is that par-boiled rice is comparatively more nutritious than raw rice.

(b) Par-boiled rice gives a good out-turn on milling. At present 58 per cent. of the total production of rice is par-boiled. If the remaining 42 per cent. of raw rice is also par-boiled it is estimated that about 400,000 tons of extra rice would be available for distribution.

(c) The Provincial Governments were requested to send periodical reports. Reports received from U.P. and Ajmer indicate that losses have been reduced to 0.7 per cent. in the case of the former and to 0.9 per cent. in the case of the latter. Replies from other Provincial Governments are still awaited.

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



(d) The necessity of installation of grain elevators has been accepted in principle, and a scheme drawn up for the installation of the plant at Bombay port is under examination. The possibility of installing similar plants at Calcutta and Madras is also under consideration.

#### RENT DUE FROM TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS IN DELHI

\*165. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a balance of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs due from Telephone subscribers as rent for Telephones and trunk call charges in Delhi District Telephone area, at present, i.e., till the middle of December, 1948?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): On 15th December, 1948, outstanding Telephone rental and Trunk call bills amounted to about Rs. 19 lakhs. It has since been reduced to about Rs. 14 lakhs on 1st January, 1949 and even of this, a sum of about 12½ lakhs represents dues from Government Departments, Civil and Military.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the reason for such a large amount which is due from the subscribers? May I also know when bills are issued after a subscriber calls to a particular station?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The honourable member must have noted that out of the Rs. 14 lakhs, about Rs. 12½ lakhs is due from Government departments. So the amount due from the public is only Rs. 1½ lakhs. Out of this sum Rs. 30,000 is irrecoverable because it is due from people who have gone to Pakistan. So considering the amount of bills every month, the honourable member will find that the amount is not excessive.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the balance due from the people in Pakistan?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I said about Rs. 30,000.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Has any arrangement been made for their recovery?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** These are amounts due by private people, and I feel it will be rather difficult to realize them.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Is not it a fact that Government takes deposits in advance? If so, how is it.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member should not argue. The honourable member wants to know if it is a fact that deposits are taken in advance?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No deposit is taken in advance for trunk call bills.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What is the average monthly bill so far as the public is concerned in Delhi?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I will not be able to give separate figures for amount due from the public because bills are made both against the Government and the public.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it due to these arrears that the telephones of the members of the Constituent Assembly have been cut off?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Some telephones have been cut off for non-payment of rents.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Would the Honourable Minister consider the advisability of sending in his list of arrears to the Income-tax Officer so that this amount may also be recovered with other taxes before properties are transferred as under the Ordinance in force?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is a suggestion for action.

#### WAITING ROOMS IN POST OFFICES AND RECEPTIONISTS AT DELHI TELEPHONE DISTRICT OFFICE

\*166. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in almost all Post offices in the Indian territory, even in the District Head Post offices, where there are trunk telephones, no provision is made for waiting rooms for customers who go there for making trunk calls to different places?

(b) Is it a fact that even in New Delhi, there is no such provision and that there is no receptionist in the Delhi Telephone District office, Eastern Court from whom visitors may make enquiries?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) No waiting rooms are provided for customers coming to a Public Call Office for making trunk calls. Sitting accommodation for them is, however, provided in the verandahs or public hall. Where accommodation is available, waiting accommodation and other facilities will be provided.

(b) The above applies to Delhi also. In the Delhi Telephone District Office however there is a waiting room for visitors and a receptionist to attend to them.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will Government consider the desirability of doing so now in New Delhi at least?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Cannot the customers enjoy the shade of the trees standing outside in the compound in addition to the verandah?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO FAMINE AREAS

\*167. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what parts of India are at present famine-stricken and what steps are being taken to ensure supply of requisite quantities of foodgrains to such areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The affected areas are Gujarat, Saurashtra, Cutch and parts of Jodhpur and Ajmer-Merwara.

Taking into account the scarcity conditions prevailing in these areas, the local Administrations have stated their requirements of foodgrains for 1949 from the Centre and maximum possible supplies are being arranged. Grain will be distributed through ration shops and in some cases through Relief Quota Shops and there is no question whatsoever of famine being allowed to spread in those areas in the sense that there will be failure of supplies for non-producers.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is the extent of the famine-stricken area in these places?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am sorry I cannot give you the exact acreage.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Did Government get any information about the famine in Cutch?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, Government have received information about famine conditions in Cutch.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** What is the total number of deaths due to famine?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There have been no deaths in Cutch due to famine so far as I know.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I draw the attention of the Government to the report which appeared in *Jai Cutch* on November 20th. and which ran as follows:

"Two peasants died of starvation in the village of Don in Mandvi taluka."

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is referring to a newspaper report.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** The Government can refer to the report, Sir. It appeared in a local newspaper.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government have no information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have these areas been declared as famine areas by Government or are they merely areas threatened by famine?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Technically only such areas are notified as famine areas where there are famine conditions and the other areas are scarcity areas and we are trying to see that the scarcity areas do not become famine areas.

**Shi R. K. Sidhva:** Has there been any winter rains in these areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No information has been received by the Government of India, at any rate not in the last two or three days. It might have been received in the States Ministry so far as Cutch is concerned.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is the scarcity confined to food or also cattle fodder?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Is the honourable member's question with regard to Ajmer-Merwara?

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** My question relates to all the provinces mentioned.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have not got the figures for all the provinces but I can give the figures for Ajmer-Merwara.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** What is the time-lag when scarcity conditions come into being and the Government is made aware of it?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is no time-lag. It depends upon the local administration when it contacts the Central Government.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is it the local Government that declares an area as a famine-stricken area?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is the local administration which makes the declaration.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are arrangements being made in the famine areas, as far as cattle is concerned, to send them to other provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Arrangements are being made. A large number of cattle have been sent from Cutch to other parts of India and a large quantity of fodder is being arranged for Cutch also.

**Seth Govind Das:** What about Gujarat?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far as I know not from Gujarat. The Government of Bombay do not want to send cattle from Gujarat if they succeed in making arrangements for fodder in Gujarat.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** At what point does a scarcity area become a famine area?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It depends upon the local administration's judgment.

## FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES IN AJMER-MERWARA

**\*168. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what steps have been taken to relieve the famine conditions in Ajmer-Merwara and whether any arrangements have been made for ensuring the supply of fodder and cotton seeds to that area?

(b) If so, from what parts of India and in what quantities are such supplies being made?

(c) What facilities have been extended to the public to import these supplies?

(d) How many cattle have already migrated from Ajmer-Merwara and to which part of the country?

(e) What works do Government intend to start to afford employment to the agriculturists in the famine-stricken areas of Ajmer-Merwara and on what conditions?

(f) Have Government taken any steps to announce their policy to remit land revenue and to influence the Istimrardars not to recover rent in such parts of the province as are famine-stricken?

(g) How much loan do Government intend to advance by way of Taccavi to relieve the suffering peasantry and in what form?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). As measures have been taken by the Local Administration, the scarcity conditions are not likely to develop into actual famine. The Central Government have allotted sufficient quantities of foodgrains to Ajmer-Merwara.

Statements showing the quantities of foodgrains, fodder and concentrates which are to be supplied to Ajmer-Merwara are laid on the table of the House.

(c) It has been decided to assist Institutions and persons requiring large quantities of fodder to import it themselves by issuing to them Fodder (Ry.) Concession Rate Certificates.

(d) About 75,000 cattle have migrated from Ajmer-Merwara to villages in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. Arrangements have been made for grazing facilities being allowed by Governments of these areas.

(e) A statement indicating the test works which the Ajmer-Merwara Administration have decided to start is laid down on the table of the House. The test works, have, however, not attracted any large number of workers.

(f) Temporary orders for suspension of land revenue have been issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Ajmer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar, and proposals for remission of land revenue are under consideration.

The Istimrardars have been asked to take similar steps.

Action has also been taken to suspend execution of decrees against cultivators.

(g) Taccavi Loans to the extent of Rs. 2,45,000 are contemplated under the Taccavi Rules.

## STATEMENT I

## Allocations of foodgrains to Ajmer-Merwara

| Month             | Wheat | Rice  | Other Grains | Total |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
| (Figures in tons) |       |       |              |       |
| November, 1948    | 1,500 | 1,500 |              | 3,000 |
| December, 1948    | 2,000 | —     |              | 2,000 |

| 1                                                 | 2 | 3                      | 4                      |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| 13 Baroda . . . . .                               |   | 73                     | 31                     |
| 14 Bikaner . . . . .                              |   | 248                    | 273                    |
| 15 Hyderabad . . . . .                            |   | 9,500                  | 9,475                  |
| 16 Jaipur . . . . .                               |   | 271                    | 198                    |
| 17 Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .                    |   | Negligible             | Negligible             |
| 18 Rampur . . . . .                               |   | 92                     | 64                     |
| 19 Travancore . . . . .                           |   | Figures not available. | Figures not available. |
| 20 Madhya Bharat Union . . . . .                  |   | 8,604                  | 7,465                  |
| 21 Patiala and East Punjab States Union . . . . . |   | Negligible             | Negligible             |
| 22 †United States of Matsya . . . . .             |   | 22                     | 15                     |
| 23 United States of Rajasthan . . . . .           |   | 829                    | 587                    |
| 24 United States of Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .     |   | Nil                    | Nil                    |
| TOTAL                                             |   | 108,036                | 93,381                 |

† Figures incomplete.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government investigating some such forest area in C.P. and other provinces where Sann hemp can be grown without affecting food crops?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I will not be able to reply without further enquiry.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have Government been carrying on investigations to see if Sann hemp can substitute jute in regard to making of bags and other things?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These experiments are being carried on at our research institutions, not only about Sann hemp but all other fibres, and we are appointing a Special Committee to study all the fibres and find out the possibility of their being substitutes for jute.

#### CULTIVATION OF JUTE IN SOUTH INDIA

\*1378. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the possibilities of cultivating jute in South India have been explored?

(b) Have any areas been selected for the same and if so, what is the extent of such areas?

(c) Are these selected areas places where food cannot be grown?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) In Madras Province the districts of Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara have been found *prima facie* suitable for growing jute and it is proposed to grow this crop on an experimental basis in 1949 in these districts. An area of 8,000 acres in Vizagapatam and about 1,000 acres in each of the districts of Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara will be covered by this scheme.

In Travancore it may be possible to grow jute as a second crop in some of the low-land areas of the State covering about 50,000 acres, where at present only one crop is grown. In this tract it is proposed to bring a small area of about 2,000 acres under jute cultivation in 1949 on an experimental basis.

(c) Yes, except in Travancore where it is proposed to grow jute as a second crop during the period when the land remains uncultivated.

**Seth Govind Das:** Besides South India, is there any other province where jute can be grown and are Government making any investigations in this respect?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far these provinces, but I believe C. P. already is growing a certain quantity of jute.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Can jute be grown in Cochin State?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is a scheme for Cochin State also.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** What is the total requirement of Indian mills of jute and how do we hope to fulfil that requirement?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give the exact figure, but, I think it is roughly about 70 lakh bales. During the last year, we were able to increase the production in India from 17 lakh bales to 20 lakh bales and we propose to increase it by about 4 lakh bales in the next year. Perhaps, it may be interesting for members to know that as against this, the production in Pakistan has gone down from 68 lakh bales to 54 lakh bales.

**Seth Govind Das:** Besides the requirements of the jute mills, how much is required in India for consumers and what plan Government have to make Indian Union self-sufficient so far as jute is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have already said our requirements are about 70 lakh bales.

**Seth Govind Das:** That is about mills. I want to know how much jute is required for the whole country for consumers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I suppose this includes the jute used by consumers. After all, all jute is converted in mills into bags and then used. The total quantity required by mills is about 70 lakhs.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What is the expected production of jute in these areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These are all experiments to be made, so it is difficult to say how much we shall be able to produce. That will be known only after the first experiment has been completed.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I take it then that after the jute which is required for the mills which are in India there will not be any further need for jute goods to be imported into this country from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We do not import any jute goods; we only import raw jute from Pakistan.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** What is the total quantity of jute produced in U. P.?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give the figure now.

#### MANUFACTURE OF COTTON TEXTILE STORES

\*1379. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to stimulate the manufacture of cotton textile stores in India?

(b) What is the total amount being spent in importing these articles?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Yes, Sir. Necessary assistance in the procurement and movement of raw materials is being rendered for the manufacture of cotton textile stores in India. Besides with a view to giving assistance to the indigenous industry certain raw materials

| Month                                                       | Wheat   | Rice   | Other Grains | Total  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|--------|
| (Figures in tons)                                           |         |        |              |        |
| Ceiling import quota for 1949                               | 24, 000 | 6, 000 | 6, 000       | 36,000 |
| Allocations for January 1949 out of ceiling quota for 1949. | 3,700   | 1,000  | 500          | 5,200  |

NOTE :—Out of the allocations for the period November, 1948 to January, 1949, nearly 5,000 tons are now in transit to Ajmer.

## STATEMENT II

Quantities of Fodder and Concentrates which are to be Consigned to Ajmer-Merwara

|                                                                                           |                 |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (i) Hay from Rajasthan                                                                    | 1, 00, 000 mds. | (Approximately) |
| from U. P.                                                                                | 1, 25, 000 mds. |                 |
| from Madhya Bharat                                                                        | 30, 000 mds.    |                 |
| Total Hay                                                                                 | 2, 55, 000 mds. | (Approximately) |
| (ii) Karbi Kutti and Bhoosa from Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat                              | 2, 00, 000 mds. | (Approximately) |
| (iii) Grass from Madhya Bharat and Bhopal                                                 | * 75,000 mds.   | (Approximately) |
| (iv) Concentrates i.e., cottonseed etc. from C. P. and Berar Hyderabad and Madhya Bharat. | 1, 50, 000 mds. |                 |

\* Negotiations are in progress

## STATEMENT III

Test Works which the Ajmer-Merwara Administration have decided to start.

- (i) Special repair to Kayar Tank in Ajmer Sub-collectorate.
- (ii) Special repair to the feeder of the Jalia Tank in Beawar Sub-collectorate.
- (iii) Special repair to Akhri Tank in Ajmer Sub-collectorate.
- (iv) Goela-Bandanwara Road in Kekri Sub-Division.

## INTRODUCTION OF NIGHT FLYING

\*169. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Government of India contemplate introducing night flying in India and if so, has any scheme been evolved therefor and have any definite routes been settled for the purpose?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications): It is the policy of the Government of India to encourage night flying on regular services to the maximum extent possible consistent with the requirements of safety. Already, during the fair weather season, sections of certain air routes are regularly flown by night, e.g., Bombay-Delhi service via Ahmedabad and Jaipur, which is scheduled to arrive at Delhi at 8-40 p.m. From the 1st February 1949, an Indian airline is operating scheduled services wholly by night on the routes Delhi-Nagpur-Madras and Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta for the carriage of surcharged mails and postal parcels and freight. No passengers are however allowed to be carried on these services and this bar will continue until the aerodromes are adequately equipped and staffed and navigational aids and other air route facilities provided.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: May I know whether these services are run by companies already existing or by new ones?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Does the honourable member refer to the new night services?

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Yes.

Shri Khurshed Lal: They are being run by a company which was already in existence, and running on one of these routes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that many of the safety devices and controls enforced by the United Kingdom Air Ministry have not been adopted on the Dakotas operated here?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I require notice of that question.

Shri R. K. Sidhya: Have Government considered the question of revising the time schedule of the existing companies between Bombay and Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and vice versa so that planes leave at such an hour so as to arrive at those stations by 10 o'clock?

Mr. Speaker: It would be a suggestion for action.

## NATIONALISATION OF CIVIL AVIATION

\*170. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Standing Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Communications recommended that with a view to implement the policy of Nationalisation of Civil Aviation, Government, to begin with, should operate one of the routes and if so, were any steps taken by the Government of India to implement this recommendation and if not, why not?

(b) Do Government propose to take any steps towards the implementation of the policy of Nationalisation of civil aviation?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. A Committee was set up to select a route on which an air service may be operated with an organisation owned and directed by the Government of India and to advise them on the details of the organisation necessary for the purpose and to give an indication of the economic possibilities of such operation. The Committee, while selecting a route, definitely advised that operation over a single route by Government would be a wholly uneconomical proposition. Government, therefore, decided not to pursue the proposal.

(b) The problem of nationalisation has to be considered in the light of Government's industrial policy in general. There is no intention of nationalisation of civil aviation in the near future.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know what progress in civil aviation is contemplated to be achieved during the course of the next financial year?

An Honourable Member: A very general question.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very general question, that is the objection to it.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Now that night flying is possible may I know whether the Honourable Ministers will make it a point to fly during the night so as to make more room available during the day?

## TRAINING OF PILOTS, GROUND ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS

\*171. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total number of pilots, ground engineers and technicians who are at present working on different routes and at different aerodromes?

(b) What is the percentage of Indian instructors, pilots, ground engineers, etc., as compared to non-Indians?

(c) Have Government opened any training centres in India for pilots, ground engineers, technicians, etc.?

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(d) If so, where are those centres located and what is the annual recurring and non-recurring expenditure incurred on such training centres?

(e) Have Government arranged for the training of pilots, ground engineers and technicians, in foreign countries and if so, in which countries and what is the number of persons receiving such training in those countries?

(f) Have Government entered into any arrangement with any foreign countries for imparting training to Indian personnel in future, in ground engineering, piloting, etc., and if so, with which countries?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (b). I lay on the table a statement showing the total number of Pilots, Ground Engineers and other technical staff at present employed in Civil Aviation in India and the percentage of Indians among them.

(c) and (d). Two Civil Aviation Training Centres have been established, one at Saharanpur for the training of Radio Operators and Radio Technicians and the other at Allahabad for the training of Pilots, Ground Engineers, Aerodrome Officers and Control Operators. The recurring and non-recurring expenditure on these Centres is estimated respectively at Rs. 12.8 lakhs and 29.27 lakhs for 1948-49 and Rs. 39.06 and 45.43 lakhs for 1949-50.

(e) Five Indian scholars are at present receiving training in United States of America and two in United Kingdom in different branches of Civil Aviation. It is also proposed to send to United Kingdom a batch of five Pilots for training as Pilot Instructors at the Air Services Training Limited, Hamble, for employment as Junior Flying Instructors at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, on return.

(f) No, Sir, Arrangements for advanced training will be made in foreign countries according to requirements, in cases where facilities are not available in India.

*Statement showing the total number of Pilots, Ground Engineers and Other Technical staff employed in Civil Aviation in India and the Percentage of Indians.*

| Name of the Post.                                 | Number of Indians | Number of Non-Indians | Total. | Percentage of Indians |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| <b>I. Licensed Personnel</b>                      |                   |                       |        |                       |
| (i) Pilot 'B' License.                            | 157               | 108                   | 265    | 59                    |
| (ii) Pilot Instructors (including Check pilots)   | 32                | 20                    | 52     | 62                    |
| (iii) Ground Engineers                            | 327               | 48                    | 375    | 87                    |
| <b>II. Government Staff.</b>                      |                   |                       |        |                       |
| (i) Aerodrome Service Officers                    | 102               | ..                    | 102    | 100                   |
| Subordinates (Technical)                          | 508               | ..                    | 508    | 100                   |
| (ii) Aeronautical Inspection Services Officers.   | 26                | 3                     | 29     | 92                    |
| Subordinates (Technical)                          | 22                | ..                    | 22     | 100                   |
| (iii) Aeronautical Communication Service—Officers | 157               | 4                     | 161    | 97                    |
| Subordinates (Technical)                          | 804               | ..                    | 804    | 100                   |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal to import foreign technicians here to train our Pilots and Engineers instead of incurring heavy expenditure on sending our men abroad?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No such proposal is under consideration.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It will be cheaper for our country. May I know the reasons for not considering this proposal?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The necessity for importing foreign technicians has not yet been felt.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What is the number that can be trained in each of these grades—Pilots, Ground Engineers—at Saharanpur and Allahabad?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The Saharanpur training centre was established on the 25th November 1946 and so far 330 Radio Operators and 207 Radio Technicians have been trained at that centre. 140 Operators and Technicians are now under training.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** May I know how many can be trained every year in both the places?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I said, 140 are under training.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Will that meet the needs of India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We are doing the best that we can and we think it will meet the needs.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is there any proposal to start new training centres?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have any applicants been refused admission now?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Not that I know of.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** When will the arrangements being made for the training of Ground Engineers and Pilots at Allahabad be completed?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Already some trainees are being trained at Allahabad and we hope to start the training of commercial Pilots there in March.

#### SINDRI FERTILISERS FACTORY

†\*172. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how far the construction of the Sindri Fertilisers Factory has progressed;

(b) when Government expect to complete it;

(c) whether the necessary machinery is being imported; and

(d) when the actual work of production of fertilisers is expected to commence?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) In broad terms, a little more than half the total work is complete. Among the important sections of work, the boiler-house portion of the power-house including the foundations and steel work structure is practically complete; the installation of boilers is going ahead satisfactorily. The erection of the turbine-house portion of the power-house is well advanced. The large building in the gas production section is complete and erection of plant is proceeding rapidly. Good progress is being made on the construction of buildings and erection of plant in other portions of the factory. The residential quarters for the factory staff and workers are almost complete with service installations.

(b) By early 1950.

(c) Some are being imported and some made in India.

(d) By early 1950.

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

## IMPORT OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FROM U.S.A.

†\*173. Prof. N. G. Ranga: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any negotiations are being carried on with the Government of the U. S. A. and the manufacturers of agricultural machinery in America to import the necessary machinery to India?

(b) What different kinds of agricultural machinery are sought to be obtained?

(c) What is the response given by the Government of the U.S.A. and the American manufacturers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (c). Government have explored the possibilities of obtaining agricultural machinery but no actual negotiations have been carried on either with the Government of U.S.A. or with the manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

(b) If the plans for reclamation of 6 million acres of culturable waste-land and for construction of 4,000 tubewells are sanctioned it will be necessary to obtain the following machinery from abroad:

(1) 1,000 heavy reclamation tractors with associated equipment.

(2) 10,000 standard agricultural tractors with associated equipment.

(3) 150 mechanical boring rigs with ancillary equipment and power plants.

## GOVERNMENT'S TEXTILE CONTROL POLICY

†\*174. Prof. N. G. Ranga: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the present Textile Control Policy of the Government of India?

(b) How are the present controls being implemented?

(c) What proportion of the total yarn being produced in mills is being supplied to handloom weaving industry?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The present Textile control Policy of the Government of India involves fixation of ex-mill prices by the Government of India, allocation of cloth and yarn to the provinces and States in accordance with quotas fixed by the Government of India, purchase of cloth and yarn from the Mills against such quotas by the nominees of the provincial and State Governments, distribution of cloth and yarn through the licensed trade channels or through co-operative societies under the control of the provincial or the State Government and fixation of retail prices by the provincial or the State Government within a maximum fixed by the Government of India. It also includes certain measures of technical control over production by the Mills.

(b) I would invite the honourable member's attention to the reply given by me to parts (a) to (c) of Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's question No. 78 on the 2nd February 1949.

(c) Of the total yarn produced by Mills in India the surplus left after meeting the requirements of the composite Mills is available for supply to the handloom, powerloom and other industries. The quantity available for the handloom and the powerloom industries is about 21.7 per cent of the total yarn production.

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

## CONSTRUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL FACTORIES

†\*175. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chosen the place to locate the two proposed iron and steel factories;

(b) whether they have placed orders for the manufacture and supply of the necessary machinery for these factories; and

(c) when they propose to start the construction of these factories?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) to (c). Government appointed in the latter half of last year three expert consulting firms of international reputation to make a preliminary survey and report on two alternative schemes for the establishment of one plant of one million ton capacity and two plants each of half a million ton capacity. The Consultants have completed the survey and their reports which, *inter alia*, will contain recommendations on possible sites for the location of the plants, the machinery required, etc., are awaited in the next few days. Government will take further steps on receipt of the reports.

## MEASURES TAKEN TO GROW MORE FOOD

\*176. Shri Upendranath Barman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the figures in the years 1947 and 1948 respectively of (i) the net area sown; (ii) the current fallows; (iii) cultivable waste other than fallows in India; and (iv) the total area of current fallows and cultivable waste brought under cultivation province by province?

(b) What steps are being taken by the Central and Provincial Governments for growing more food?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Information for 1947-48 and 1948-49 has not yet been received from the Provinces. As soon as it is received it will be placed on the table.

(b) The Central and Provincial Governments are conducting several schemes for increasing food production in the country. Under the Constitution, Agriculture being a Provincial subject, the action of the Central Government has been confined to coordination and assistance where Provinces need it.

The Provinces are financing a large number of schemes for which the Central Government makes a small grant out of its limited funds. These schemes are of the following types:

## I. Grow More Food Schemes (Works).—

- (1) Construction of new wells and improvement of old wells including re-excavation; deepening, boring and installation of tube and water lifting appliances.
- (2) Irrigation tube wells and projects.
- (3) Pumping installations.
- (4) Tanks and channels.
- (5) Land improvement works such as (a) Drainage works, (b) Contour bunding works, (c) Clearance and reclamation.

## II. Grow More Food Schemes (Supply).—

- (1) Composts.
- (2) Oil cakes.
- (3) Ammonium Sulphate.
- (4) Superphosphate, bonemeal, or other fertilizers.
- (5) Supply of other manures such as fish manure, green manure.
- (6) Improved cereal seeds.

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



III. *Grow More Food Schemes (Service).—*

Staff directly and wholly engaged for Grow More Food Schemes.

IV. *Grow More Food Schemes (Miscellaneous).—*

(1) Pest control measures.

(2) Measures for preventing decrease of food production otherwise imminent *e.g.*, making available seeds other than improved seeds, iron and steel for manufacture of implements at places and times where shortage prevails.

In 1947-48, an amount of Rs. 2 crores was given as grant to Provinces and Rs. 1.36 crores as loan; and Rs. 3.88 crores has been sanctioned as grant and Rs. 7 lakhs as loan in 1948-49.

In addition, the Tractor Organisation of the Central Government is assisting the Provinces and States in reclaiming culturable waste. Last year, an area of roughly 33,000 acres has thus been reclaimed. A programme of reclaiming 1,10,000 acres this year is in hand. Besides the area which was reclaimed from waste, 29,327 acres were mechanically cultivated for the Provinces.

**Mr. Speaker:** As there has been a thread-bare discussion on this subject for two days in the House I do not propose to allow many questions on this.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** In their attempts to grow more food, have the Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces considered the question of soil conservation on a wider scale?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Central Government sent five of its officials for studying soil conservation in America and England. They have recently come and they were asked to go round the country to different Provinces and see how far they could be helpful and what exactly the conditions were. Some of the Provinces, especially Bombay and U.P., have their own soil conservation staff. But I do not think that the staff in any of the Provinces is adequate.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Have Government made any attempt to secure data, Province by Province, as to how far Provinces have proceeded with this soil conservation policy?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It has not been possible to do it on a large scale except for this brief survey which was made by the five officials who have recently come. But we can have the whole survey made with the co-operation of Provincial Governments and by the use of additional staff.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to prevent lands which are usually cultivated but which are going into waste lands due to the poverty of cultivators and want of bullocks?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think the best step would be for the Provincial Governments to give large *taccavi* loans to the needy agriculturists.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** With regard to this may I know.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I think we are going into the provincial sphere.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister can supply us the names of the Provinces which have not been able to utilise the grants and loans offered by the Central Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, I will supply them.

## IMPORT OF FOODSTUFFS IN 1949

†\*177. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether there is any plan to import food from foreign countries in 1949; and, if so, when, what quantity and at what rate?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is proposed to import four million tons during the year 1949. Purchases will be spread over the whole year and the rates will be determined according to the conditions prevailing from time to time.

## METHODS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF PADDY

\*178. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the total number of additional acres of land brought under cultivation to grow paddy in different parts of the Indian Union during the year 1948?

(b) What are the steps recommended or proposed to be recommended by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, to increase the yield of paddy per acre?

(c) Were any steps taken to test the soils on the spot and recommend proper manures to the cultivators?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) An additional area of 5,86,950 acres was brought under paddy cultivation during 1948. A statement showing the additional acreage in each province is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The measures, based on the researches of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, which this Ministry would recommend and which have been recommended for increasing paddy yields, are generally as follows:

- (1) Proper levelling of the land;
- (2) Ploughing up of the land when dry before the monsoon showers;
- (3) Growing of leguminous crop during the interval after harvesting of the paddy and before the next sowing;
- (4) Deep ploughing in case there are weeds. Application of nitrogenous manures in any form at the rate of 30 to 35 lbs. nitrogen per acre. Green manuring should however be preferred to other manures.
- (5) Application of phosphatic manures like bonemeal which has been found beneficial in several places.

(c) The testing of soils on the spot is done by the Provincial Department of Agriculture through their Agricultural Chemists, and the help of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, who analyse the soil and recommend the proper type of manures, is sought. Considerable amount of research work has been done on soil analysis and the effect of manures and fertilisers on the yields of paddy. The recommendations mentioned in answer to part (b) of the question are based on these researches. The results are known to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture who are responsible for bringing them to the notice of the cultivators.

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



*Statement showing Province-wise the additional acres of land brought under paddy cultivation during the year 1948.*

| Name of Province    | Acreage (in acres) |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. United Provinces | 28,888             |
| 2. Bihar            | 13,450             |
| 3. West Bengal      | 747                |
| 4. Coorg            | 687                |
| 5. East Punjab      | ...                |
| 6. Bombay           | 392                |
| 7. Ajmer-Merwara    | ...                |
| 8. Orissa           | 950                |
| 9. C.P. and Berar   | 23,836             |
| 10. Delhi           | ...                |
| 11. Madras          | 5,00,000           |
| 12. Assam           | 18,000             |
| Total               | 5,86,950           |

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What are the chemical fertilisers which are manufactured in this country or which are going to be manufactured in the proposed Sindri Fertiliser Factory?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Largely it is ammonium sulphate, and also some superphosphates.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What are the measures taken by the Government to encourage the cultivators to produce manure so that there may not be any waste of cow-dung and other farmyard manures?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The Provincial Governments have been asked to take all the possible steps.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** We are and we claim to be an agricultural country...

**Mr. Speaker:** What information does the honourable member want? He seems to be arguing.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** No, Sir, I am not arguing. May I go on in my own way?

**Mr. Speaker:** He may ask for information.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** The information that I want is this. Will Government be pleased to tell us the reason why we import foodgrains from outside since we are known to be an agricultural country in the world?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

PETROL TO VISITORS OF JAIPUR SESSION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

†\*179. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that any person from Delhi who wanted to attend the Jaipur Session of the Indian National Congress in December 1948 was given 24 gallons of petrol?

(b) If so, were these instructions given by Government?

(c) Do Government propose to give the same facilities to other political parties also?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes. Having regard to the improved petrol supply position and the importance of giving relief to

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

rail transport, the Provincial Rationing Authority, Delhi, issued petrol rations ranging from eight to thirty gallons to intending visitors to the Jaipur Session of the Indian National Congress, who wanted to travel by road.

(b) No. The Provincial Rationing Authority has the necessary powers to deal with such cases on their merits.

(c) As explained in reply to part (a) of this question, the facilities were not given on political grounds. The question, therefore, does not arise.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF A DEEP SEA PORT BETWEEN COCHIN AND MORMUGAO

\*180. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government propose to place on the table of the House a copy of the report of the West Coast Major Port Development Committee regarding the question of a deep sea port between Cochin and Mormugao?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The report has not yet been received; the question of placing it on the table of the House will be considered after the report is received.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What are the reasons for the delay?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The fact is that certain investigations have been ordered at the request of this Committee and they will take some time. Pending the completion of those investigations the Committee has suspended its sittings.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** When is the report expected to be received?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It is difficult to say. One report, after investigation, is expected to be received by about April or May. The other will be received only towards the end of the year. We cannot say exactly when the Committee will report.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know from the Honourable Minister whether the construction of a port at Cocanada is also included in the terms of reference of this Committee?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** This relates to the West Coast ports and Cocanada is not amongst their terms of reference.

#### MODERN MACHINERY FOR COAL MINES

†\*181. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the method generally adopted in the coal mines of our country to mine underground coal?

(b) Is there any scheme to introduce modern mechanical means of mining coal?

(c) If so, what would be the approximate cost of implementing the scheme?

(d) What quantity of coal is expected to be produced during a quarter year by the use of modern mechanical means of mining?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The method generally adopted is known as the Pillar and Stall method.

(b) Underground mining by modern mechanical means is being gradually introduced in some collieries. Introduction of mechanical methods on a large scale depends not only upon the availability of mining machinery but also upon skilled personnel to operate the plant and machinery. Measures are in hand to impart technical training to colliery workers and other supervisory staff, and progress in mechanising mines will be achieved by stages.

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

(c) It is not possible at present to frame an estimate of the expenditure that may become necessary.

(d) Until a fair degree of mechanisation has been achieved an assessment of the output of coal is not possible.

\*182 [WITHDRAWN]

#### POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN ORISSA CIRCLE

†\*183. **Shri Yudhishtir Mishra:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number in Orissa Circle of (i) departmental Telegraph Offices; (ii) combined Post and Telegraph offices; and (iii) Post Offices converted into combined Post and Telegraph offices during the last three years?

(b) Are Government aware of the public demand for the conversion of Kantabanjee, Titlagarh, Khariar Road, Deogarh and Brajraj Nagar Post Offices in Orissa Circle into combined offices?

(c) If so, has the question of their conversion been taken up? Since how long is the matter pending consideration and when may decisions in respect of each of the above offices be expected to be taken?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) (i) One.

(ii) 78.

(iii) Nil, but one new combined office has been opened.

(b) Yes.

(c) The cases have been under examination by the Head of the Circle concerned for about two years and the amount of guarantee required in each case is being worked out. The Postmaster-General is being asked to expedite final decision.

#### GAZETTED POSTS IN DIFFERENT POSTAL CIRCLES

†\*184. **Shri Yudhishtir Mishra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total number of Gazetted posts in different postal circles in the (i) Postal Branch; (ii) Telegraph Branch; and (iii) Telephone Branch?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (i) 238.

(ii) 405.

(iii) 209.

#### POSTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF POST OFFICES

†\*185. **Shri Yudhishtir Mishra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Superintendents of Post Offices and Royal Mail Service in India;

(b) the total number of such posts in Orissa Circle.

(c) the total number of departmental officers who have been selected and placed in the approved list for promotion to the posts of Superintendents of Post Offices and Royal Mail Service; and

(d) the total number of such selected departmental officers allotted to Orissa Circle?

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

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) 111.

(b) Four.

(c) 75.

(d) One.

#### OFFICE AND RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION TO POSTAL INSPECTORS IN ORISSA CIRCLE

†\*186. **Shri Yudhishtir Mishra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of house rent given to Postal Inspectors in Orissa Circle for providing accommodation for their offices; and

(b) whether Government propose either to raise the amount according to conditions obtaining in different localities or to consider the question of providing office and residential accommodation to Postal Inspectors in the same way in which accommodation for office and residence is provided to Superintendents of Post offices?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) Rupees five per month.

(b) No.

#### RAISING CERTAIN POST OFFICES IN ORISSA CIRCLE TO SELECTION GRADE OFFICES

†\*187. **Shri Yudhishtir Mishra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the question of raising the status of the Baripada, Bargarh, Ba'angir and Aska Post Offices in Orissa Circle, to selection grade offices has been taken up by Government, and if so, when and with what result?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): There are certain standards to be fulfilled for raising the status of a post office to a selection grade office. Government will, of course, consider the cases mentioned by the honourable member along with any others when any of them reaches the prescribed standards.

#### METRE GAUGE RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN RANGAPARA AND TEZPUR

\*188. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there has been a persistent demand to dismantle the T. B. Railway which runs between Rangapara North and Tezpur Town and to construct a metre gauge line up to Tezpur and if so, what action, if any, are Government taking in this matter?

(b) Are Government aware that the public would be content to have a regular motor service for carrying passengers and mails from Rangapara to Tezpur and *vice versa* until such time as is required to construct a metre gauge railway line of Assam Railways?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the reply given by the Honourable Dr. John Matthai on 25th February, 1947 to his question No. 596. Under the Agreement, Government are not in a position to purchase the Tezpur-Balipara Railway before 1st September 1952, and as such the question of converting the line into Metre Gauge does not arise at present.

(b) Government have no information on the subject.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know, Sir, if representations have been received since 1947 for reconsideration of the question?

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

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The question has been considered and reconsidered and as the honourable member knows himself we have not been able to modify the decision which we had already taken on the matter.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I refer the Honourable Minister to a reply given on the floor of this House in 1946 when it was stated that this Railway has been included in the five years' programme and that for five years the Railway could not be taken out of this private company and that after five years the Government will have a metre gauge there?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact, this line would fall due for purchase by Government, if Government decide to do so, somewhere about 1952, and meanwhile the question is being investigated as to whether it could be converted into a metre gauge line after we had been able to purchase it.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** As the word "T. B." is connected with a very virulent disease, may I know whether Government considers the necessity of changing the name of the railway from "T. B." to something else?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order; order.

#### REDUCTION IN THIRD CLASS FARES AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW THIRD CLASS BOGIES

\*189. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated New Delhi the 14th January, 1949 under the caption "More passengers in First Class today"?

(b) Is it a fact that class III fares have not been reduced?

(c) When are the new bogies for class III being made ready and pending their construction do Government propose to convert old inter class bogies into third class?

(d) Has the system of reservation of seats for third class passengers been introduced and if not, when is it likely to be introduced?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) The fare for Class III has not been reduced.

(c) A few coaches of the improved type of Class III have been placed in service during this month and others will follow. There is no proposal to convert old Inter Class bogies into Class III.

(d) Arrangements have been made for setting apart one compartment in each long distance mail or express train for Class III passengers travelling 300 miles or over. Some Railways are now experimenting also with reservation of seats for Class III on certain trains and its extension will depend on the success or otherwise of these experiments.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Minister aware, Sir, that under the new dispensation introduced since January 1st 1949 there is only standing room in III class, sitting room in II class, and sleeping room only in I class and that too many of the bogies going vacant, and this has resulted in considerable hardship to passengers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** So far as the new dispensation, as the honourable member calls it, is concerned the Class III has not been affected at all; the position remains the same as before January 1st 1949. As for the other classes we are making the maximum efforts to provide as comfortable accommodation as possible.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that on account of this new classification the second class and inter-class passengers are now travelling in second class and that first class bogies are found generally vacant?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Our information is to the contrary. There are more passengers travelling in Class I now than before.

**Seth Govind Das:** But is it not a fact that the number of coaches of first class are more than necessary and that there should be more second class coaches than first class ones?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The matter is under constant examination. It is too early to say anything as the experiment started only on 1st January 1949.

**Seth Govind Das:** How many new type of third class coaches have been put on the lines and how many per month are expected to be put?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** 100 coaches have been ordered from the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. A few coaches have been received and put on the Grand Trunk Express. Others will be coming.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is it a fact that owing to the alterations that have been introduced, travelling in Class I on certain lines is becoming as uncomfortable as travelling in Class II previously was?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Under the new arrangement the Class I represents somewhere between the old I Class and the old II Class, and therefore the accommodation in the new Class I is certainly a little inferior and it was intended to be a little inferior to the old I Class.

**Seth Govind Das:** Sir, one of my questions has remained unreplyed. I wanted to know how many new type of coaches of Class III are expected to be put on the lines every month.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I would like to have notice of the question.

**Shrimati Dakshyani Velayudhan:** Is the Government aware of the fact that passengers who travel by Second Class are not getting a proper return on what they pay?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated just now that 100 new Third Class coaches have been received from the Hindustan Construction Company and they have been put on the Grand Trunk Express. May I know how many have been put on the Grand Trunk Express and whether they have been distributed in various Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I stated that 100 have been ordered and a few have been received and put on the Grand Trunk Express.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many have been received?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** A few.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** A few means what? What is the number?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice of that question.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Is it not a fact that the width of Second Class compartments has been shortened by one-half and that Government have received a number of complaints from passengers that they are not able to sleep?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is true that in the South Indian Railway the Second Class compartments have been reduced in width to the

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level of the Inter Class which is the new Class two. When I went to Madras recently, I enquired into the matter and it has been arranged to give better seats hereafter.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Regarding reservation of seats, may I know in what railways reservation of seats for Class III has been introduced? Is it not a fact that individual seats are not reserved but only carriages are reserved?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** On some Railways individual seats are reserved. On others, some compartments are reserved. Each Railway is trying to experiment in order to find out which sort of reservation will be most convenient to the passengers.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** May I know the Railways on which individual seats are reserved for Third Class passengers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I would like notice of that question.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are the considerations which have led Government to introduce this new classification?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** These considerations have been under discussion since 1937. I think we shall be able to make them clear during the Railway Budget debate.

श्री गोकुल भाई दौलत राम भट्ट : क्या मंत्री महाशय को यह मालूम है कि तीसरे दर्जे के जो डिब्बे अभी बने हैं उनमें एक तरफ एक दरवाजा और दूसरी तरफ दूसरा दरवाजा है। यानी जब गाड़ी प्लेटफार्म पर खड़ी होती है तो तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे का केवल एक ही दरवाजा रहता है जिससे आने जाने में बहुत दिक्कत रहती है।

**Shri Golkulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that in the new third class bogies there are only two doors on each side, i.e., when the train stands on the platform, there is only one door to enter and get out of the III class compartment which entails hardship?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid these are all arguments and I do not propose to allow any more questions. The honourable members may make out their points at the time of the Railway Budget.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Only one question, Sir. What class fares are taken from those passengers who actually travel on the roof of the compartments—are they ticketless travellers?

#### APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF AIR TRANSPORT

**\*190. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter appearing in the *Hindustan Standard* published in Calcutta on 6th December 1948 under the caption "Irregular Appointment"?

(b) Is it a fact that names of four candidates were sent up by the Federal Public Service Commission as suitable for appointment as Assistant Director of Air Transport in Operational or Administrative capacity?

(c) Is it a fact that none of these persons recommended by the Federal Public Service Commission was appointed but some other person not selected by the Commission has been appointed without reference to the Commission?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir. As is the normal practice, only one candidate was recommended by the Federal Public Service Commission for the post.

(c) No. The person recommended by the Federal Public Service Commission was permanently appointed to the post. After some time, the post

became temporarily vacant and an *ad hoc* arrangement was made to fill it without reference to the Commission. As the vacancy continued longer than was first expected, the Commission have been requested to say whether there is any candidate in their list considered by them suitable for appointment to the vacancy.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the *ad hoc* arrangement going to last for a long time?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No. As I have already said, we have asked the Commission whether they have got on their list any other candidate who can be appointed.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When did Government ask the Commission?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I would like to have notice of that question.

#### EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON EMOLUMENTS OF RAILWAY RUNNING STAFF

**\*191. Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that about 55 per cent. of the Running staff of the Indian Railways will be actual losers as a result of their announcement dated 14th December 1948 in their total emoluments as compared to what they were getting before?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** No. The Government do not think any section of the Running Staff will be actually loser while the total emoluments of the vast majority of such staff will increase considerably.

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

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES  
(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Tuesday, 8th February, 1949*

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS.

ARMED FORCES IN PORTUGUESE GOA

\*192. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government have any information regarding the strength of the total Armed Forces in Portuguese Goa?

(b) Is it a fact that the Portuguese Government have disbanded the very old Mahratha Units made up of Christian and Hindu soldiers and replaced them by African soldiers?

(c) What is the strength of the Police Force in Goa and do they comprise of the local people or Africans?

(d) Is there any cruiser or man-of-war or other armed vessel stationed in the ports of Panjim and Marmugao?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations). (a) to (d). Government are not in a position to supply the information required with any precision. It is reported that the total Armed Forces in Goa are about 1,400. It is further reported that African soldiers are being used to replace the indigenous elements in the Armed Forces.

The strength of the Police Force of Goa is said to be about 600 to 650. This Police is a mixed one consisting of local nationals, European-Portuguese officials and the Indo-Portuguese elements in the population.

There is normally a sloop stationed in Goa.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the strength of the garrison at Goa under the regulation in force?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar:** I am sorry, I am not able to supply the information immediately.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any consultation or discussion has been going on with the Government of India and the Portuguese Government in connection with the Portuguese possessions in India?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar:** Does this question arise, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that Mr. George Vaz, Secretary of the Goan Congress stated some three weeks ago that during the Asian Conference, 8,000 troops were sent from Goa?

**Dr. B. V. Keshkar:** We have no information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know if there is any manner of repression of the national movement for freedom in Goa?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question does not arise. Next question.

## APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT PERMITS

\*193. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the number of applications received during the year 1948 for permits to import goods from foreign countries (soft and hard currency areas)?

(b) How many were granted and how many were rejected?

(c) What is the highest amount of permits given to one individual and what is the lowest?

(d) What is the period taken in disposing of all permit applications after their receipt and what are the reasons for refusal of permits?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) to (c). I lay on the table a statement giving the requisite information.

(d) Ordinarily the period taken in disposing of applications received complete in all respects is between one and two weeks from the date of receipt. When additional information has to be collected for completion of data and documents or in the case of restricted items where they involve consultation with other Ministries more time is taken, say two to four weeks. Newcomer applications for imports of commodities restricted by monetary ceilings take a longer period in disposal, as all such applications are to be collected, scrutinised and considered together for the allocation of quotas from the newcomer margin of the monetary ceiling.

The reasons for the refusal of licences generally are:

- (i) Irregular and incomplete applications.
- (ii) Applications received after the prescribed dates.
- (iii) Conservation of foreign exchange resources.
- (iv) Absence of definite offer of supply from suppliers or absence of any trade contacts with overseas suppliers.

*Statement showing the number of applications received for import permits, licences granted etc. for imports from foreign countries during the year 1948.*

| Number of applications received for import permit during the year 1948. | Number of applications against which licences granted. | Number of applications rejected | Highest amount of licences granted to an individual or firm | Lowest amount of licences granted to an individual. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| † 4,24,494                                                              | 185,837                                                | † 219,905                       | Rs. 4,13,39,546                                             | Rs. 5                                               |

† Excludes applications for iron and steel goods (figures not readily available).

|       |                                                                            |        |                                                            |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Note: | (1) Applications pending on 1st January 1949                               | 5026   | These applications have neither been granted nor rejected. |
|       | (2) Applications for items subsequently brought under open General licence | 31,503 |                                                            |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of the answer to part (c) of the question; Will the Honourable Minister state what is the highest individual amount of permit that was given to one individual?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, I have included it in the detailed statement. The highest amount is Rs. 4,13,39,546.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know to whom the permit has been issued and for what purpose?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It was given to the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of Bombay for the importation of lubricating oils.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Arising out of the Honourable Minister's reply on the question of delay; are there not standard forms in use which may be made available to the various Chambers of Commerce so that complete information on standard forms may be assured?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, there are such forms prescribed. But even these are found deficient sometimes, especially when there are particular details to be considered.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** May I know from the Honourable Minister what are the principles followed in respect of applications from parties who have never been in the trade before?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I believe the honourable member refers to the newcomers' category. We generally reserve a proportion of 10 per cent. of the total in respect of certain ceiling articles, as they are called; and normally we expect some acquaintance with the trade. That is to say, the newcomer need not necessarily have experience in foreign trade, but he should have some trade experience, apart from other conditions that he is expected to fulfil.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister the reasons that have induced him to agree to the insisting on the production of a tax clearance certificate before grant of import license?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Several factors have led Government to decide that in the case of all applicants for licenses they should produce a certificate from the Income-tax Authorities, not necessarily stating that the parties have paid income-tax, because it is not the intention to insist on income-tax payment as a specific qualification in all cases, but we should like to know whether these parties have at least satisfied the income-tax authorities that either their income has been assessed income-tax, or that no tax is payable. One of the reasons that induced Government to adopt this condition was, as the House itself very well knows, that there were complaints in the past that bogus applications were made in large numbers, and that licences obtained on the strength of such bogus applications were sold in the market. At one time a mere letter-head and a sign-board were considered to be sufficient qualification for getting export or import licences. In order to eliminate such bogus applications it was found necessary to insist upon certain conditions, and this was one of the conditions that was considered to be helpful in eliminating the bogus applications, as also those who could not possibly stay on in the trade, that is to say, people who would not either have sufficient financial backing in order to enable them to handle the trade or who would normally not be expected to stick on to the trade.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Does this mean that people who do not pay income-tax would not be granted import licences?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is not the position. If the honourable member had looked into the certificate, he would have seen that the certificate required is that if a tax has been paid, that tax should be specified; and if no tax has been paid, the income-tax authorities should say that it is not due to any laches on the part of the party.

imported from abroad are exempted from import duty. Similarly protection has been afforded to the indigenous industry in some cases by way of protective duty imposed on the import of foreign goods.

(b) The annual estimated amount being spent on the import of textile stores is rupees six crores.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know, Sir, what kind of help is being given to the industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We arrange for raw materials. Then we have granted exemptions of import duty in respect of certain materials, and we have also imposed a protective duty in respect of certain cases. There are other details as well, which I could give the honourable member.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Is it a fact that a Corporation formed to manufacture these stores was not given help by the Central Government or the Bombay Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If there is any complaint about it by an individual concern, the best thing for it to do is to write to Government.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware that in the markets there is too much of textile goods at present? And in view of the fact that there are textile goods lying in authorised mills, what is Government going to do so that these imports may become less?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am afraid the honourable member is confusing between textile goods and textile stores?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is the confusion?

**Seth Govind Das:** Yes.

#### SERBEMENT OF CLAIMS *Re* GOODS BOOKED TO PAKISTAN AND *vice versa* BEFORE PARTITION

\*1380. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what procedure has been prescribed for the settlement of claims in respect of goods booked from India to Pakistan and *vice versa* before partition?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Claims in respect of consignments booked prior to 15th August 1947 from a station in India to a station in Pakistan and *vice versa* are required to be preferred to the despatching or receiving Indian Railway who will deal with these claims according to the conditions and circumstances of carriage.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know how many claims have been filed so far?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have not the number as it was not put as part of the question. I thought the question related to the procedure adopted in the settlement of these claims.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In how many cases have these complaints been filed in the Court?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Sir, I want notice of that question.

#### ASSAM TEA IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA

\*1381. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of tea-chest carried from Assam via Parbatipur to Calcutta in the years 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949?

(b) What is the reason for the decrease if any, in the number of tea-chests so carried in 1947, 1948 and 1949 by the Assam Railways?

(c) What is the number of tea-chests carried by Messrs. India General Steam and Navigation Company Limited and River Steam Navigation Company Limited through Pakistan to Calcutta from the different steamer-ghats in Assam in 1947, 1948 and 1949?

(d) Are Government aware that the Assam Railways fail to give necessary wagons for carriage of tea from Upper Assam to Calcutta, and if so, what is the loss of freight incurred by the Government of India on account of this?

(e) What is the difference in earning on this head in 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The number of tea-chests is not available, but the total maundage during the calendar years was as follows:

|      |           |        |
|------|-----------|--------|
| 1945 | 11,68,093 | maunds |
| 1946 | 5,70,844  | "      |
| 1947 | 4,80,715  | "      |
| 1948 | 3,39,962  | "      |

Figures for 1949 are not available.

(b) The principal reason for the decrease in the maundage carried in 1947 and 1948 compared with 1945 was the re-opening of Chittagong port in September, 1945, which was closed for tea traffic during the war. Another reason was that tea from Assam was given only class III priority up to the end of 1948. After partition, frequent restrictions were imposed by the E. B. Railway (Pakistan), particularly during the months of January to April and September to October, 1948, which adversely affected the movement of tea.

(c) In this case also information regarding the number of tea-chests is not available. According to the figures published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the quantity of Assam Tea imported into Calcutta by the two Steamer Companies amounted to 12,61,237 maunds during 1947 and 14,81,175 maunds during the first 11 months of 1948. Figures for 1949 are not available.

(d) In view of the priority which tea was given and of the frequent restrictions imposed by the E. B. Railway, the Assam Railway could not have provided more wagons for the carriage of tea from Upper Assam to Calcutta. Therefore, the question of loss of freight does not arise.

(e) The figures are available for calendar years. Earnings during 1947 were Rs. 52,418/4/- more than during 1946, and those during 1948 were Rs. 78,259/1/- more than during 1947.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** I could not follow the answer to (d).

**Mr. Speaker:** Will the Honourable Minister repeat the answer to part (d) of the question?

(Answer was then repeated)

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know, in view of the fact that from 11 lakhs it has come to 3 lakhs, will the Honourable Minister be pleased to see that more wagons are placed in Upper Assam stations from now onwards?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Every effort will be made to supply as many wagons as may be required for moving tea.

#### CLERKAGE CHARGES FOR RETURN OF UNUSED RAILWAY TICKETS

\*1382. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any clerkage is charged for return of unused railway tickets and if so, what percentage is deducted?



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**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Are the rules and regulations which lay down the conditions for the grant of import and export licences printed and made available to the public?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, I think so. The trade organizations have them. If the House is interested in this particular question, I could place on the table of the House a full statement indicating the principles and the procedure that are followed.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** With reference to the answer given with regard to the newcomer applications, what is the actual percentage which has been accepted? Is it far below the ten per cent.? May I know whether the ten per cent. permits have been given to newcomers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** If my honourable friend has any specific case in mind, he might let me know so that I could go into the case. Ten per cent. has been fixed in certain cases. What happens is that when the newcomers applications are collected, the available quantity on the basis of that ten per cent. proportion is distributed among the applicants on a certain basis.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know if applications received from *bona fide* traders who pay incometax and who had also licenses granted by Provincial Governments for particular trade are not considered unless they can prove that they had past dealings with Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The honourable member is obviously referring to refugees from Pakistan. They would perhaps be considered as newcomers unless they had previous trade dealings in Pakistan.

**Shri B. Das:** May I enquire if the largest number of newcomer applications come from Madras Province and hence Government have introduced this system?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should not think so.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know if there are any safeguards provided against selling away these permits in the black-markets?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This is one of the safeguards that I have just stated about income-tax payment and several other precautions are also taken.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know the justification for the fixation of ten per cent. only for newcomers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact I have a feeling that we are unnecessarily diluting trade and reducing the volume of trade to be handled by each individual to a very small fragment with the result that many of these people will have no chance of surviving in the trade once the controls are removed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Despite these precautions, may I know whether it is a fact that the permits are sold even in the Bombay market?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Perhaps my honourable friend refers to ancient history.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I am talking of the last four months.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should like to have specific instances.

#### PROVIDENT FUNDS OF EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL BODIES IN PAKISTAN OPTING FOR INDIA

\*194. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether any representation has been made to him in connection with the non-payment of provident funds of the employees of the local bodies in Pakistan who have opted for India?

(b) Is it a fact that despite several letters and reminders by various such employees to the authorities in Pakistan no payment has yet been made?

(c) During the various Inter-Dominion consultations and discussions, have Government brought this matter to the notice of the Government of Pakistan? If so, with what result?

(d) If not, do Government intend to take up this matter with the Government of Pakistan. If not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The question of payment of Provident Fund and other dues of local bodies was discussed at the Inter-Dominion Conference held on 22nd—25th November, 1948 and it was considered that the two Dominions could only use their best offices in settlement of these claims. Suitable machinery for dealing with these claims has been devised. Each Dominion has undertaken to ensure speedy payment by the local bodies concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Have the Muslim employees who have migrated now to Pakistan left some provident funds in our local bodies?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes they have.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Are there any difficulties in providing those amounts to our refugees as part payment of their claims?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes. As a matter of fact according to the latest arrangements between the two Dominions, they will be using the good offices of the Local bodies for getting payments of these funds.

#### PREMISES REQUISITIONED BY GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY AND DELHI

\*195. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the number of premises which stand requisitioned in the cities of Bombay and Delhi?

(b) How many of them were requisitioned during the current year?

(c) What is the total amount paid by Government as rent for all the requisitioned premises and what is the amount recovered from the tenants occupying the requisitioned premises?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The honourable member presumably desires to know the number of premises which stand requisitioned in favour of the Central Government in the cities of Delhi and Bombay. A statement showing the information desired by him in parts (a), (b) and (c) of his question has been placed on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

| Serial No. | Name of the Cities                                       | Total number of premises which stand requisitioned in favour of the Central Government | Number of premises requisitioned during 1948 | 1949 | *Amount of compensation paid till 31st December 1948 since requisitioning started | *Amount of rent recovered till 31st December 1948 since requisitioning started |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)        | Delhi—                                                   |                                                                                        |                                              |      |                                                                                   |                                                                                |
|            | (a) By Central Government                                | 254†                                                                                   | 26                                           | 4    | Rs. 45,18,688-14-0                                                                | Rs. 24,23,432-8-0                                                              |
|            | (b) By Delhi Administration                              | 220                                                                                    | 119                                          | ..   | Rs. 2,93,952-12-0                                                                 | Rs. 2,63,108-4-0                                                               |
|            |                                                          | 474                                                                                    |                                              |      |                                                                                   | (Approx.)                                                                      |
| (2)        | Bombay—                                                  |                                                                                        |                                              |      |                                                                                   |                                                                                |
|            | (a) Central Government (excluding the Defence Ministry). | 175‡                                                                                   | 2                                            | ..   | Rs. 10,78,907-0-0                                                                 | Rs. 5,92,452-0-0                                                               |
|            | (b) Defence Ministry                                     | 49                                                                                     | ..                                           | ..   | Rs. 2,39,442-0-0 (per annum)                                                      | Information not readily available.                                             |

\*Information as regards compensation paid or rent recovered after 1st January 1948 is not readily available.

†Includes four non-residential houses.

‡Includes eight plots of land.

§Includes six non-residential houses.

¶Information as regards the total amount hitherto paid is not readily available.

NOTE.—The difference between columns 6 and 7 is mainly due to the fact that (i) Recovery of rent is restricted to ten percent of an officer's salary, and (ii) No rent is recovered on some buildings which are used for non-residential purposes (offices, etc.).

\*Information as regards compensation paid or rent recovered after 1st January 1948 is not readily available.

†Includes four non-residential houses.

‡Includes eight plots of land.

§Includes six non-residential houses.

¶Information as regards the total amount hitherto paid is not readily available.

Note.—The difference between columns 6 and 7 is mainly due to the fact that (i) Recovery of rent is restricted to ten percent of an officer's salary, and (ii) No rent is recovered on some buildings which are used for non-residential purposes (offices, etc.).

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know that percentage of accommodation is reserved for Central Officials in Bombay and Delhi and also what percentage for offices in Bombay and Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** So far as Delhi is concerned, it is entirely reserved for the Officials and offices of the Central Government. So far as Bombay is concerned, as regards residential accommodation, some percentage is reserved in consultation with the Government of Bombay.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Why no percentage is reserved for the citizens in Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The obligation of the Government is to accommodate Government Officers and Offices.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it has become a practice in Delhi that all new buildings are requisitioned?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I do not know whether it is a practice but if new buildings are available for Government purposes and if there is a clear necessity for requisition, it is done.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that this is retarding the progress of new buildings?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which are the Hostels or Hotels in Bombay where accommodation is reserved for Government servants and where they get top priority?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I do not know whether it arises out of this question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In many cases where notices are served for requisition, is it a fact that public purpose is not defined?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is defined in the Act itself and even in the notice mention is made that it is required for public purposes. Apart from this under the Act under which this requisition process is initiated, there is a provision for the aggrieved party to go to the Chief Commissioner.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have not instances come to his notice where people have represented that public purpose was not defined in the notices?

**Mr. Speaker:** Need not be answered.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** With reference to the Honourable Minister's answer, is he aware that in one province atleast there is no question of public purpose at all and buildings can be requisitioned for any purpose? I am quoting the very words 'for any purpose'.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I cannot answer for any province but if it is concerning the Central Government, I shall be in a position to answer it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that in Bombay there is a hotel—the Grand View Hotel—where accommodation is reserved for Government servants but where neither the food nor the service is satisfactory?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many buildings were requisitioned in Bombay and Delhi in 1948?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice of that. The total number of requisitioned houses is given in the statement placed before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** When in reply statements are filed, the better course is to study them and then put the further questions; otherwise it takes a longer time of the House and other subsequent questions for oral answers are barred.

## REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES AND TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES

\*195. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what was the Hindu, Sikh and Harijan population in Eastern and Western Pakistan, before the partition of India?

(b) What is the number of refugee families rehabilitated up till now since the partition and what action are Government taking to rehabilitate the rest?

(c) Have the refugee societies submitted Town Planning Schemes for the approval of the Government of India and for allotment of land for the purpose? If so, what action has been taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) A statement showing the 1941 census figures of the Caste Hindus, Sikhs and Harijans population in Eastern and Western Pakistan is placed on the table of the House. Figures of population at the time of partition were not available.

(b) The honourable member is referred to the answer given by me on the 3rd February, 1949, to starred question No. 88(C) by Mr. R. K. Sidhva. Various rehabilitation schemes drawn up by the Provincial or State Governments are in the process of execution with the sanction of Government of India.

(c) Yes. These schemes have been considered individually; in some cases the Co-operative Societies were given assistance in the execution of the schemes.

*Statement showing population of Eastern and Western Pakistan in the year 1941*

|               | Eastern Pakistan  | Western Pakistan | Total             |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Caste Hindus. | 7,360,812         | 3,322,652        | 10,682,864        |
| Sikhs.        | 1,226             | 1,515,782        | 1,517,008         |
| Harijans.     | 4,284,153         | 435,255          | 4,799,418         |
|               | <u>11,646,191</u> | <u>5,323,099</u> | <u>16,969,290</u> |

It is estimated that the average increase in population upto 15th August, 1947 was twelve per cent of the figures of 1941.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In connection with the rehabilitation of refugees, is there any proposal before the Government to set up a National Housing Corporation?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes; the scheme is under consideration.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know at what stage the matter stands, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is with the Finance Ministry.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the number of Harijan population still living in Western Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** About one and a half lakhs.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Has the Government any information about their present condition?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what is that?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, we have not received any definite complaints. We wanted to take them out, but they

would not come out unless we make arrangements to take out their cattle also. So, they prefer to remain there instead of being taken out without their cattle.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** What is the line, Sir, that we call those persons as not rehabilitated, and if it is crossed, we say they have been rehabilitated? Persons who are going as hawkers or sitting in the pavements, are they rehabilitated?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In connection with scheme of the National Housing Corporation which is under consideration of the Government, may I know how many houses the Government proposes to build all over India?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is going into a scheme which has not yet been finalised.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** How long would it take to rehabilitate the refugees that are still in the camps?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, as I said on the last occasion, the time limit set by the Government of India in its directive is 31st March, 1950. We hope that the provincial Governments and the State Governments will co-operate in completing the rehabilitation work within this time.

## HOUSES FOR REFUGEES IN SHADIPURA NORTHERN EXTENSION SCHEME

\*197. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government proposed to construct for sale 101 houses in the Shadipura Northern Extension Scheme for the Western Pakistan refugees on payment of the cost of construction, development etc., before and after taking possession of such houses while the land under such houses was to be leased for 99 and 90 years on certain conditions?

(b) If so, what is the reason for adopting this new method of granting leases?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes, excepting that development charges etc. are not included in the cost of the house. The land on which the houses are built will be treated as on lease for 99 years and the terms quoted by the honourable member will apply to smaller plots.

(b) The terms on which the plots are leased out have been announced in press and copies are laid on the table. These terms have been prescribed to assist refugees who may find the usual terms of leases too harsh in their circumstances and may not be in a position to build themselves.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
(REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD)

## Press Note

The terms on which plots will be leased out to refugees in the rehabilitation schemes of the Rehabilitation and Development Board are announced for general information. For refugees of the destitute, poor and lower middle classes:

- (i) for the first five years only ground rent will be recovered assessed on the cost of land plus cost of development at the Government rate of interest;
- (ii) for the next 15 years, besides ground rent as above, 15 equal instalments will be recovered to cover the actual cost of acquisition and development;
- (iii) in the 21st year, the lease will be renewed on ground rent calculated at the market value then prevailing the total period of lease being 99 years;
- (iv) the lease will be non-transferable for the first period of 20 years, thereafter, the lease will be transferable with the first option to Government;

(v) The above concessions will be applicable in the Shadipur, Nizamuddin, Jungpura and Malkaganj scheme.

2. For middle and upper middle classes, lease will be given on a tender basis.

MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
(REHABILITATION WING)

Press Note

It has been decided to construct, for sale to refugees from West Pakistan, 101 houses in the Shadipur Expansion Scheme. These houses will have two floors, ground and upper, and are expected to be completed within 101 days. The cost of construction of a house excluding the cost of land, electric fittings and services is estimated to be between Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 17,000. The plan of the houses can be seen at the site, at the office of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and in room No. 76-B North Block, Central Secretariat Buildings.

2. Applications in writing are to be made to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi for allotment and must be handed in before the 15th of November 1948. Applications must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 4,000 credited to the Government of India under the Head of account "P Deposits and Advances etc.—Civil Deposits—Revenue Deposits". The next instalment of Rs. 4,000 will be called up when the application for allotment is accepted. The balance of the price of the house will have to be paid at the time of receiving possession of the house. The plot on which the house is built will be given on 99 years' lease to the allottee on the following terms:

- (i) for the first five years only ground rent will be recovered assessed on the cost of land plus cost of development at the Government rate of interest;
- (ii) for the next 15 years, besides ground rent as above, 15 equal instalments will be recovered to cover the actual cost of acquisition and development;
- (iii) in the 21st year, the lease will be renewed on ground rent calculated at the market value then prevailing the total period of lease being 99 years;
- (iv) the lease will be non-transferable for the first period of 20 years, thereafter, the lease will be transferable with the first option to Government.

3. Preference will be given to registered refugees. Applications should be accompanied by sufficient proof of arrival of the applicant in Delhi before the prescribed dates i.e., 10th December, 1947 in the case of refugees from West Punjab, and 29th February, 1948 for others. This proof can be in the shape of registration certificate, ration cards, certificate of registration in a refugee camp or a certificate of obtaining Government service before the prescribed dates.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that in the Shadipur North Extension Scheme there are about three thousand plots ready to be allotted to refugees and they have not been allotted as the Advisory Committee could not come to an agreement as to the persons to whom they should be given?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is not correct to say that three thousand plots are ready. It is, however, true that the delay in allotment has been mostly due to disagreement amongst the members of the Committee and the Committee has been addressed to expedite the same.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that building material worth many lakhs or perhaps worth quite a very big figure is lying there unused because these plots have not been allotted?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes; that is so; building material worth crores, not lakhs. Now at least 1,000 plots have been allotted and I hope most of the material will be used up.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS  
IN INDIA

\*198. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) (Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what expenditure the Government of India

have to incur every year in connection with the French and Portuguese settlements in India?

(b) Is this expenditure being incurred in pursuance of certain agreements concluded between the British Government and the French and Portuguese Governments, and if so, is it a fact that the advantages for which the expenditure was originally agreed to be borne have now ceased to exist?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The Government of India and some Provincial Governments pay to the French India Government an annual sum of Rs. 11,48,000/- in fulfilment of certain agreements and conventions entered into with the French Government at different times. The details of these are given in an attached statement, which I am placing on the floor of the House. There being no such agreements with the Portuguese India Government, no payments are being made to that Government.

(b) These agreements were entered into by the contracting parties for their mutual benefit. The Government of India are considering whether under present conditions it will be advantageous to continue all or any of them.

STATEMENT

Details of payments made by Government of India and certain Provincial Governments to the French India Government.

|                                                     |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| (i) Compensation under the Customs Union Agreement. | Rs. 6,20,000. |
| (ii) Salt Conventions :                             |               |
| (a) 1815                                            | Rs. 4,23,000  |
| (b) 1837                                            | Rs. 14,000    |
| (c) 1839                                            | Rs. 20,000    |
| (iii) Postal Convention (February 1945)             | Rs. 50,000    |
| (iv) Opium Convention (January 1945)                | Rs. 18,000    |
|                                                     | Rs. 11,48,000 |

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know, Sir, when was the latest of these agreements concluded?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** One of the agreements was concluded in 1946.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are there not such agreements which have lapsed now, and if so, are negotiations going on for fresh agreements?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** One of the agreements is due to lapse in April. The question whether we should start negotiations for a fresh agreement or not at all, is under consideration.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government of India been approached so far as that agreement is concerned for any negotiations?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not think so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is not the termination of all these agreements the subject of any talks, informal or otherwise, which our Government is having with the French Government?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I may inform my honourable friend that these agreements have nothing to do with any political questions at all. They are purely commercial or relate to postal arrangements, etc., which, really speaking, have been entered into because we thought they were for our own benefit.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In what respect, Sir, are they of advantage to us?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He can refer to the agreement.

#### RAMPADASAGAR PROJECT

\*199. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how far the investigations on the Rampadasagar Project have progressed;

(b) whether the estimates thereof are ready;

(c) when the American experts scrutinised them and approved of them;

(d) what the latest estimate of the cost of the project is;

(e) whether the construction of a Cement Factory at Polavaram will considerably economise the proposed expenditure;

(f) whether a railway line is proposed to be constructed between Polavaram and Kovvur to economise the expenditure;

(g) whether it is possible to undertake the project in parts; and

(h) whether the machinery and iron and other materials needed have to be imported from America and if so, whether any negotiations are being carried on with any American Company both for the supply of materials and for the construction of the dam.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) to (h). The Rampadasagar Project is under the administrative control of the Madras Government and as such the question can best be answered by that Government in the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know, Sir, whether the matters concerning this project are being placed before the experts who have come over here on behalf of the World Bank?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I cannot say so far as this particular project is concerned; but generally it is being done.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know, Sir, is it not a fact that the Expert Committee has submitted its report to the provincial Government as well as to the Central Government and if so, what is it that the Expert Committee has recommended?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The Expert Committee has recommended many things and it is not possible within the short space of time to deal with all the recommendations.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that the Expert Committee was appointed by the Central Government and that it has recommended in favour of undertaking this project immediately?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think a few days back some questions on this point were answered.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Those points were not answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** There were questions on the Rampadasagar Project.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** The Expert Committee has recommended in favour of undertaking this project.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** So far as the recommendations of the Committee are concerned, they are to the effect, as far as I am able to answer off-hand, that it is a feasible project. But, the financial implications are too complex to be determined so quickly.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know what the responsibility of the Central Government is in regard to this particular project? I am only told that it is the administrative responsibility of the Madras Government.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The Central Government's responsibility in any big project is financial responsibility, in the sense, that when the provincial Government applies for a loan, the loan is advanced on certain well-defined principles.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Madras Government has asked the Central Government to help it to undertake this project?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As yet all the data necessary for final approval are not collected.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if, besides giving financial assistance, the Central Government is also not undertaking important projects such as the Hirakud Dam for construction by itself?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** With regard to the Hirakud Project, there was an agreement between the Orissa Government and the Central Government and as a result of that agreement, the construction has been undertaken by the Central Government.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know is it for want of an agreement that the Central Government is refusing to finance the project though it has been completely investigated and technically approved?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** No.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know if it is not the only project which has been surveyed and investigated at a cost of 55 lakhs and found feasible and not undertaken?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The answer to this question will be, that the Rampadasagar Project will cost 129 crores. It is for the Government of India to decide whether they should sanction this project costing 129 crores immediately to the prejudice of other projects benefits from which are likely to come earlier.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that the projects for which three crores of rupees have been sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee for investigation, the Nerbada Valley Project, the Tapi Valley Project, each of them would cost a hundred crores?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That is not so.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know what is the amount already spent for the preliminary survey of this Rampadasagar Project?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I cannot give it. It is much better that this question should be asked in the Madras Assembly.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is not it a fact that it was stated before that the investigation into all these projects were expected to be completed within the next five years and thereafter they could be undertaken?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Obviously my honourable friend is working under some misapprehension. There are two stages in each scheme: one stage is the investigation and the other is the construction. In order to have a good schedule through the next fifteen years, some projects are undertaken having regard to the financial position of the country and there are other projects whose investigation has to be completed, so that at any stage this country will not find itself unable to proceed with any project for want of complete investigation.

## KRISHNA-PENNAH PROJECT

\*200. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how far the investigations on the Krishna-Pennar project have progressed;

(b) whether the estimates are ready;

(c) what the latest estimate of the cost of the project is;

(d) whether it is possible to undertake the project in parts; and

(e) whether any investigations are being carried on to extend the project by constructing the third canal through Korti Kanuma and Nallamales to benefit the Markapur and Cumbum Taluks of Kurnool District and the upland areas of Guntur and Nellore Districts which are in the famine zone?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: (a) to (e). The Krishna-Pennar project is under the administrative control of the Government of Madras, and as such the question can best be answered by that Government in the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Are we to understand from the Honourable Minister that the Centre itself supervises no control over any of these big projects?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: That is not the correct position. The position is that the Central Government gives such direction and assistance as is required by the Provincial Government concerned. When the project falls completely within the jurisdiction of any particular province, the responsibility of that project is with the Provincial Government.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are we to understand that the Central Government is really not taking any initiative or giving any direction in developing such projects as these with a view to improve the food situation in this country and also to minimise famine conditions?

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The initiative is taken both by the Central Government and the Provincial Government concerned. In many cases, so far as big projects are concerned, the initiative is taken by the Central Government.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether the Honourable Minister would think it desirable to have some kind of Central control over such multi-purpose projects?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE POSITION OF INDIA

\*201. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) what the latest international trade position of India is;

(b) whether it has improved or worsened by the recent programme of encouraging both exports and imports;

(c) in what commodities the exports and imports have been speeded up and to what extent; and

(d) whether the duties on imports of luxuries have been enhanced and if so, on what commodities and to what extent?

The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy: (a) Three statements showing (i) India's balance of trade, (ii) exports of Indian merchandise, and (iii) imports of foreign merchandise during April—November, 1948, with corresponding figures

for April—November, 1947 are placed on the table of the House. The figures for the period April—July 1947 are for undivided India.

(b) Both exports and imports have increased as compared with last year. Imports of food grains are, however, likely to increase in the near future and this may result in an increase in the adverse balance of trade unless exports also show a corresponding increase.

(c) Two statements showing principal commodities in respect of which the exports and imports have increased during 1948 as compared with the previous year are placed on the table of the House.

(d) A statement (No. VI) showing the articles of luxury on which import duties have been enhanced from the 9th November, 1948 and the extent of this increase is also laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT I  
*India's balance of trade*

(Value in rupees)

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

[8TH FEB. 1949]

|                                         | Imports                |                        | Exports                |                        | Balance                |                        |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                                         | April—October,<br>1947 | April—October,<br>1948 | April—October,<br>1947 | April—October,<br>1948 | April—October,<br>1947 | April—October,<br>1948 |
| Currency Areas                          |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Dollar Areas                            | 80,98,16,610           | 67,12,09,287           | 50,61,96,930           | 57,59,01,654           | ...                    | ...                    |
| Hard Currency Areas                     | 4,87,29,087            | 5,33,86,793            | 7,57,53,514            | 9,98,23,841            | ...                    | ...                    |
| Total of Dollar and Hard Currency Areas | 85,85,45,697           | 72,95,96,086           | 64,19,50,444           | 67,57,25,498           | -21,65,95,253          | -5,38,70,368           |
| Medium Currency Areas                   | 6,38,29,004            | 3,60,84,071            | 62,32,372              | 67,62,094              | -5,75,96,632           | -2,93,22,007           |
| Soft Currency Areas                     | 1,46,27,67,892         | 1,90,09,44,602         | 1,54,18,00,860         | 1,69,88,77,907         | +7,90,32,968           | -20,20,66,695          |
| Total of Medium and Soft Currency Areas | 1,52,65,96,896         | 1,93,70,28,673         | 1,54,80,33,232         | 1,70,56,39,971         | ...                    | ...                    |

STATEMENT II  
*Exports of Indian Merchandise*

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

| Articles                                               | 1947  |       |       |       |        |       |       |       |                    |       |       |       | 1948  |        |       |       |       |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|                                                        | April | May   | June  | July  | August | Sept. | Oct.  | Novr. | April to<br>Novr.* | April | May   | June  | July  | August | Sept. | Oct.  | Novr. | April to<br>Novr.* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tea . . . . .                                          | 321   | 391   | 374   | 323   | 664    | 456   | 463   | 643   | 3,039              | 386   | 396   | 286   | 456   | 427    | 518   | 500   | 604   | 3,474              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco . . . . .                                      | 21    | 22    | 30    | 122   | 32     | 99    | 63    | 56    | 444                | 43    | 60    | 65    | 67    | 43     | 111   | 52    | 135   | 573                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gums, resins and Lac                                   | 138   | 122   | 71    | 26    | 29     | 38    | 64    | 94    | 533                | 94    | 74    | 101   | 84    | 31     | 49    | 61    | 94    | 487                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and Skins raw<br>or undressed,                   | 74    | 104   | 71    | 53    | 40     | 34    | 53    | 61    | 494                | 53    | 34    | 44    | 46    | 41     | 47    | 43    | 51    | 369                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oils, Vegetable,<br>Mineral and Animal                 | 63    | 65    | 85    | 99    | 86     | 87    | 124   | 39    | 697                | 233   | 164   | 92    | 93    | 68     | 97    | 43    | 86    | 340                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seeds . . . . .                                        | 19    | 47    | 31    | 73    | 28     | 32    | 119   | 53    | 402                | 153   | 117   | 16    | 35    | 23     | 47    | 44    | 42    | 484                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton raw and<br>waste.                               | 221   | 635   | 262   | 506   | 326    | 219   | 155   | 206   | 2,021              | 241   | 254   | 314   | 103   | 146    | 43    | 54    | 160   | 1,374              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jute raw and waste                                     | 133   | 303   | 267   | 79    | 138    | 126   | 181   | 261   | 1,587              | 399   | 299   | 247   | 216   | 150    | 39    | 122   | 98    | 1,571              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and Skins tan-<br>ned or dressed and<br>Leather. | 160   | 146   | 139   | 124   | 148    | 80    | 113   | 143   | 1,056              | 177   | 51    | 113   | 102   | 73     | 120   | 130   | 78    | 850                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton Yarns and<br>Manufactures.                      | 181   | 199   | 186   | 225   | 169    | 164   | 159   | 81    | 1,845              | 241   | 179   | 395   | 435   | 629    | 501   | 399   | 332   | 2,914              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jute Yarns and<br>Manufactures.                        | 533   | 977   | 1,388 | 723   | 785    | 1,088 | 1,431 | 1,681 | 7,981              | 957   | 1,078 | 1,519 | 1,434 | 1,641  | 1,843 | 1,391 | 1,386 | 10,139             |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others . . . . .                                       | 656   | 554   | 478   | 454   | 526    | 937   | 779   | 493   | 4,525              | 699   | 477   | 506   | 700   | 610    | 565   | 496   | 613   | 4,649              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GRAND TOTAL . .                                        | 2,519 | 3,565 | 3,482 | 2,817 | 3,030  | 3,356 | 3,394 | 3,190 | 35,364             | 3,676 | 3,085 | 3,509 | 3,829 | 3,823  | 3,480 | 3,225 | 3,646 | 27,803             |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\*The cumulative figures take account of the revisions made in the monthly figures after they were published. The monthly figures given above are unrevised.

Note. (1).—Figures from April to July 1947, are for undivided India. (2) Figures from August 1947, onwards are for Indian Dominion only except that they include the direct foreign trade of Chittagong port for the first fortnight of August 1947 and do not include India's Sea-borne Trade with Pakistan upto November 1947. (3) Figures from April 1948, relate to the combined trade on private and Government accounts. (4) Trade of Kutch has been included from 1st June 1948.



STATEMENT III  
Imports of Foreign Merchandise

| Articles,                                                        | 1947         |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |                 |              |              |              | 1948         |              |              |              |              |                 |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|                                                                  | April        | May          | June         | July         | August       | Sept.        | Oct.         | Novr.        | April to Novr.* | April        | May          | June         | July         | August       | Sept.        | Oct.         | Novr.        | April to Novr.* | (Value in Rs. lakhs.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grain, pulse and flour                                           | 129          | 109          | 267          | 171          | 92           | 286          | 204          | 23           | 2,186           | 241          | 1,139        | 337          | 701          | 680          | 404          | 300          | 429          | 4,389           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oil, vegetable, mine-<br>ral and animal                          | 182          | 332          | 431          | 402          | 237          | 277          | 332          | 432          | 2,606           | 245          | 331          | 342          | 238          | 344          | 270          | 233          | 303          | 2,254           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton raw and waste                                             | 475          | 192          | 295          | 255          | 244          | 255          | 142          | 244          | 2,101           | 214          | 452          | 506          | 509          | 513          | 407          | 278          | 421          | 3,361           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals, drugs and<br>medicines                                | 132          | 171          | 147          | 218          | 205          | 181          | 139          | 166          | 1,345           | 109          | 137          | 165          | 247          | 303          | 275          | 346          | 323          | 1,921           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutlery, hardware and<br>implements, etc.                        | 133          | 265          | 153          | 232          | 207          | 139          | 239          | 140          | 1,462           | 94           | 89           | 105          | 95           | 112          | 125          | 129          | 135          | 881             |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dyes and colours                                                 | 137          | 132          | 96           | 151          | 122          | 132          | 197          | 136          | 1,092           | 118          | 119          | 127          | 103          | 317          | 164          | 131          | 76           | 1,121           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery of all kinds<br>(including baking<br>for machinery)    | 338          | 502          | 332          | 403          | 439          | 490          | 442          | 447          | 2,450           | 713          | 742          | 647          | 580          | 633          | 535          | 495          | 645          | 5,946           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals—Iron and<br>Steel—and manufac-<br>tures thereof           | 52           | 74           | 60           | 33           | 62           | 64           | 54           | 75           | 523             | 93           | 104          | 91           | 102          | 120          | 89           | 64           | 80           | 737             |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metals other than<br>Iron and Steel and<br>manufactures thereof  | 142          | 118          | 147          | 159          | 119          | 132          | 63           | 102          | 977             | 95           | 119          | 142          | 303          | 252          | 209          | 145          | 219          | 1,372           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paper, paste-board<br>and stationery                             | 152          | 183          | 160          | 175          | 189          | 132          | 73           | 58           | 1,162           | 48           | 39           | 30           | 55           | 60           | 115          | 104          | 128          | 600             |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor vehicles (excluding<br>locomotives, etc.,<br>for Railways) | 159          | 243          | 196          | 277          | 231          | 211          | 203          | 235          | 1,796           | 263          | 231          | 245          | 267          | 136          | 247          | 270          | 272          | 1,992           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton Yarns and<br>manufactures                                 | 74           | 63           | 58           | 55           | 53           | 59           | 49           | 63           | 470             | 113          | 77           | 60           | 135          | 112          | 103          | 116          | 114          | 322             |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| Others                                                           | 1,149        | 1,327        | 1,127        | 1,369        | 1,151        | 856          | 784          | 766          | 8,560           | 845          | 804          | 689          | 790          | 845          | 935          | 901          | 1,024        | 6,323           |                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                                               | <b>3,249</b> | <b>3,719</b> | <b>3,505</b> | <b>3,938</b> | <b>3,266</b> | <b>3,261</b> | <b>3,255</b> | <b>3,237</b> | <b>26,876</b>   | <b>2,973</b> | <b>4,232</b> | <b>3,575</b> | <b>4,037</b> | <b>4,390</b> | <b>3,925</b> | <b>3,514</b> | <b>4,222</b> | <b>30,987</b>   |                       |  |  |  |  |  |

\* The cumulative figures take account of the revisions made in the monthly figures after they were published. The monthly figures given above are unrevised.

Note:—(i) Figures from April to July 1947 are for undivided India. (2) Figures from August 1947 onwards are for Indian Dominion only except that they include the direct foreign trade of Chittagong Port for the first fortnight of August, 1947 and do not include India's sea-borne trade with Pakistan upto November 1947. (3) Figures from April 1948 relate to the combined trade on private and Government account. (4) Trade of Kutch has been included from 1st June 1948.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## STATEMENT IV

Export of principal commodities in which there have been an increase as compared to 1947

(Quantity in tons.)

| Commodities       | Jan.—Dec.<br>1947 | Jan.—Dec.<br>1948<br>(Nov. and Dec.<br>Provisional<br>figures) | Increase<br>as com-<br>pared to<br>1947 |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Tobacco           | 14,237            | 19,425                                                         | 5,188                                   |
| Mica              | 9,657             | 17,923                                                         | 8,266                                   |
| Lac               | 26,563            | 26,842                                                         | 279                                     |
| Castor Oil        | 17,046            | 16,608                                                         | 438                                     |
| Groundnut Oil     | 24,621            | 30,441                                                         | 5,820                                   |
| Linseed Oil       | 10,493            | 9,972                                                          | 1*                                      |
| Groundnut Seed    | 20,542            | 55,242                                                         | 34,700                                  |
| Niger Seed        | 2,172             | 21,566                                                         | 19,394                                  |
| Cotton Piecegoods | 22,426            | 30,775                                                         | 8,349                                   |
| Jute Manufactures | 829,523           | 963,432                                                        | 133,909                                 |

\* Decreased by 521.

## STATEMENT V

Imports of principal commodities in respect of which there has been increase in imports during April-November 1948, as compared with April-November 1947

Quantity

| Articles                                                           | Unit   | April—<br>November<br>1947* | April—<br>November<br>1948† | Increase in<br>1948 over<br>1947 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Fish (excluding canned)                                            | cwt.   | 16,196                      | 23,269                      | 7,073                            |
| Grain, pulse and flour                                             | Tons   | 4,42,560                    | 11,50,981                   | 7,08,321                         |
| Cloves                                                             | Cwts.  | 52,042                      | 1,29,418                    | 77,376                           |
| Starch, dextrine and farina                                        | "      | 4,31,191                    | 5,06,911                    | 75,720                           |
| Gums and resins                                                    | "      | 55,407                      | 2,15,715                    | 1,60,308                         |
| Hides and skins, raw                                               | Tons   | 765                         | 34,638                      | 33,873                           |
| Petroleum dangerous flashing, below<br>76 deg. F. including Petrol | Galls. | 7,66,50,769                 | 7,94,52,051                 | 2,801,282                        |
| Cotton, raw                                                        | Tons   | 78,679                      | 84,979                      | 6,300                            |
| Wool, raw                                                          | Lbs.   | 78,32,034                   | 98,35,141                   | 20,03,107                        |
| Cement                                                             | Tons   | 55,447                      | 50,105                      | 44,658                           |
| Calcium compounds                                                  | Cwts.  | 52,196                      | 55,217                      | 3,021                            |
| Potassium compounds                                                | "      | 19,143                      | 40,825                      | 21,682                           |
| Sodium Carbonates                                                  | "      | 8,165,483                   | 24,76,871                   | 16,61,388                        |
| Caustic soda                                                       | "      | 1,90,786                    | 15,13,970                   | 14,23,184                        |
| Sodium hydrosulphate                                               | "      | 50,861                      | 64,967                      | 14,106                           |
| Sulphur                                                            | "      | 4,51,553                    | 5,46,111                    | 94,558                           |
| Quinine salts                                                      | Lbs.   | 63,154                      | 1,71,900                    | 1,08,746                         |
| Gas engines (other than locomotives)                               | No.    | 28                          | 71                          | 43                               |
| Oil engines (other than for marine purposes)                       | "      | 6,407                       | 8,874                       | 2,467                            |
| Typewriters                                                        | "      | 14,873                      | 20,245                      | 5,462                            |
| Copper, excluding ore                                              | Cwts.  | 3,13,667                    | 6,26,017                    | 3,12,350                         |
| Iron or steel                                                      | Tons   | 58,835                      | 81,078                      | 22,243                           |
| Lead (excluding ore)                                               | Cwts.  | 71,228                      | 1,41,291                    | 70,063                           |
| Tin                                                                | Cwts.  | 2,259                       | 12,028                      | 9,769                            |
| Zinc or spelter                                                    | "      | 4,34,658                    | 5,08,866                    | 74,208                           |
| Rubber, raw                                                        | Lbs.   | 36,17,879                   | 80,43,125                   | 44,25,246                        |
| Salt                                                               | Tons   | 2,38,801                    | 2,52,373                    | 13,572                           |
| Motor omnibuses, motor vans and lorries                            | No.    | 7,855                       | 14,611                      | 6,756                            |
| Cotton piecegoods                                                  | Yds.   | 1,59,93,634                 | 2,18,25,521                 | 58,31,887                        |

\* (i) Figures from April to July 1947 are for undivided India

(ii) Figures from August 1947 onwards are for Indian Dominion only except that they include the direct foreign trade of Chittagong Port for the first fortnight of August 1947, and do not include India's sea-borne Trade with Pakistan upto November 1947.

† (i) Figures from April 1948 relate to the combined trade on private and Government accounts.

(ii) Trade of Kutch has been included from 1st June 1948.

## STATEMENT VI

## Increase in Duty

| Tariff Item<br>1 | Nature of article<br>2                                                                                                          | Extent of increase<br>3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22(2)            | Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors, etc.                                                                      | 25% <i>ad val.</i> on the previous existing duty.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 22(4)            | Spirits (other than denatured spirit).                                                                                          | 25% <i>ad val.</i> on the previous existing duty.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 24               | Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified.                                                                                 | Rs. 3-4-0 per lb. ( <i>i.e.</i> , from Rs. 13 to Rs. 16-4-0 per lb.)                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 24(1)            | Cigars                                                                                                                          | 25% <i>ad val.</i> on the total duty chargeable ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 30% <i>ad val.</i> plus Rs. 12-8-0 per lb. to 37½% <i>ad val.</i> Rs. 15-10-0 per lb.)                                                                                                   |
| 24(2)            | Cigarettes                                                                                                                      | 25% <i>ad val.</i> on the total duty chargeable ( <i>i.e.</i> from 30% <i>ad val.</i> plus Rs. 31-4-0 per thousand or Rs. 12-8-0 per lb. whichever is higher to 37½% <i>ad val.</i> plus Rs. 39-1-0 per thousand or Rs. 15-10-0 per lb. whichever is higher). |
| 24(3)            | Tobacco, unmanufactured                                                                                                         | Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. ( <i>i.e.</i> from Rs. 7-8-0 per lb. to Rs. 9-6-0 per lb.)                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 28(14)           | (a) Talcum powder, tooth powder, tooth paste, shaving soap and shaving cream.<br>(b) Toilet requisites not otherwise specified. | <i>Nil.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 34(3)            | Fireworks, not otherwise specified                                                                                              | 25% <i>ad val.</i> ( <i>i.e.</i> from 30% to 37½% <i>ad val.</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 48               | Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90% of silk including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk.     | 25% <i>ad val.</i> on the previous existing duty.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 48(1)            | Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing more than 90% artificial silk.                                                      | Ditto                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 48(4)            | Fabrics, not otherwise specified containing more than 10 % and not more than 90% of silk, etc.                                  | Ditto                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 48(5)            | Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10% silk but more than 10 % and not more than 90% artificial silk    | Ditto                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 48(10)           | Fabrics containing gold or silver thread                                                                                        | 25% <i>ad val.</i> ( <i>i.e.</i> from 60% to 75% <i>ad val.</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 49               | Textile manufactures (specified articles like bed sheets, table cloths etc.)                                                    | If the goods contain not less than 50% of silk or artificial or of both. { 25% <i>ad val.</i> of the previous existing duty.                                                                                                                                  |
| 51               | Socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.                                                         | 25% <i>ad val.</i> ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 60% to 75% <i>ad val.</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 61(8)            | Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold silver.                                                 | 25% <i>ad val.</i> ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 60% to 75% <i>ad val.</i> )                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| 1     | 2                                                                    | 3                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 61(9) | Cutlery plated with gold or silver                                   | 25% <i>ad val.</i> ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 60% to 75% <i>ad val.</i> )                                                                                                                             |
| 75(1) | Motor cars including taxi-cabs etc.                                  | 20% <i>ad val.</i> standard rate ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 50% to 60% <i>ad val.</i> ) and approximately 27-1% <i>ad val.</i> on imports from U.K. ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 42½% to 54% <i>ad val.</i> ) |
| 82(1) | Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.                        | 25% <i>ad val.</i> ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 60% to 75% <i>ad val.</i> )                                                                                                                             |
| 84    | Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, etc. | 25% <i>ad val.</i> ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 60 % to 75% <i>ad val.</i> )                                                                                                                            |
| 85(1) | Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches.                   | 25% <i>ad val.</i> ( <i>i.e.</i> , from 60% to 75 % <i>ad val.</i> )                                                                                                                            |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With reference to part (d) of the question, what were the reasons that motivated Government to exclude cosmetics from the category of luxury goods for the purpose of enhanced taxation?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I think Government might claim some kind of credit for that!

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the reasons? Why does not Government consider cosmetics luxury goods?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is a matter of opinion. The honourable member may hold one view and others may hold another.

**Shri B. Das:** Will the Honourable Minister kindly review the statements laid on the table and state to the House what have been ...

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister need not answer that.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The figures are of such detailed character and the subject matter is of such great importance that I should not like to make any statement until and unless honourable members have studied these statements and there is a better opportunity afforded to the House for a general discussion on this issue.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In regard to the answer to part (d), may I know whether this idea of raising the duty on imports of luxuries has been motivated by the fact that the Government do not want luxuries to be brought into the country, or is it that they want increased revenue?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The step was taken mainly for the purpose of countering inflation, and this method is a recognised way of countering inflation: that is to say, freeing as far as possible the importation of such articles and at the same time raising the import duty to a high figure.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** In view of the fact that suggestions were made in this House that the State should explore all possibilities for managing the export trade from this country itself, have Government made any progress in consideration of that suggestion?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Well, the matter is under examination.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is the Honourable Minister in a position to state that the imports of luxuries have dropped since the duties were increased?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That may be so.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is he examining the position?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should like to have notice of that question.

## SETTING UP OF A NEW SHIP-BUILDING YARD

**\*202. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether Government have decided upon starting a third Shipping Company and if so, on what terms of partnership with private capital?

(b) Where do Government propose to have their ship-building yard?

(c) Through whom do they propose to have it constructed, departmental agencies or contractors?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) No, Sir. No decision has so far been taken to start a Third Shipping Company.

(b) and (c). These parts of the question relate to a matter that pertains to the portfolio of my Honourable colleague, the Industry and Supply Minister and should be addressed to him.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What action has Government taken so far on the report of the Reconstruction Policy Committee which submitted its recommendations sometime in 1947?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This very idea is the principal result of the recommendations of that Committee namely the idea of having three shipping corporations for carrying on overseas trade.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How much additional tonnage have we acquired or built since the Interim Government came into office in 1946?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I should like to have notice of that question.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES FOR REFUGEES

**\*203. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number and nature of vocational training centres opened for giving training to refugees as artisans and the number of refugees trained till now at Delhi?

(b) How many persons were given employment after the training period?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) There are five Training Centres in Delhi for imparting technical and vocational training to refugees. 462 trainees passed out of these centres up to the 31st December, 1948. A statement showing the trades in which training is imparted is placed on the table of the House. There are also nine Work and Relief Centres working under the Women's Section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. The number of trainees is 1,200 and wage earners 2,072. Training in tailoring, hand and machine embroidery, knitting is given at these Centres. There is also an apprenticeship training scheme under which suitable refugees are taken on as apprentices in factories and given training in production work. At the end of December, 1948, there were 247 such apprentices in different factories in Delhi.

(b) 206 trainees were given employment.

## STATEMENT

*Trades in which training is imparted*

*Trades for men—*

Blacksmithy.  
Bricklaying.  
Carpentry.  
Machining.  
Draughtsmanship.  
Fitting.  
Turning.  
Plumbing.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Motor mechanism.

Concreting.

Welding.

Tin and coppersmithy, etc.

Weaving of cotton and silk fabrics.

Carpet weaving.

Bleaching and dyeing.

Calico printing.

Cutting and tailoring.

Wood carving.

Toy making.

Basketry.

Footwear manufacture.

Soap and chemical making.

Fitter Shop.

Painting.

Foundry.

Masonry.

Motor mechanics.

Bakery.

Confectionery.

*Trades for women—*

Stenography.

Tailoring.

Calico printing.

Embroidery.

Knitting.

Weaving.

Soap making.

Basket making and willow work.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I ask the Honourable Minister whether his attention has been drawn to the system followed in the United States of America for vocational training and where several millions of demobilised soldiers have been given vocational training and where these institutions are self-supporting?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is more giving information than asking! Next question.

## ORGANISATIONS DOING REFUGEE RELIEF WORK.

**\*204. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of organisations which do relief work for refugees?

(b) Are Government aware that there is no co-ordination between the private organisations and the Government's relief machinery?

(c) Are Government aware that Government contractors are exploiting refugee labourers by paying low wages for their work especially in the manufacture of Rajayees, Police uniforms, etc.?

(d) Is it a fact that the Government of India prefer giving contracts to private people for making Police uniforms, military dress, etc. to giving such contracts to relief associations even though they promise to execute the work satisfactorily?

| Provinces/States                | Rice     |         |         |         |         | Wheat   |         |         |         |         | Millets* |         |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                 | 1943-44  | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | 1943-44  | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
|                                 | (in lb.) |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |          |         |         |         |         |
| Assam                           | 921      | 754     | 894     | 862     | 816     | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| Bihar                           | 669      | 615     | 565     | 627     | 608     | 747     | 809     | 667     | 659     | 695     | 635      | 536     | 592     | 575     | 612     |
| Bombay                          | 946      | 896     | 879     | 903     | 853     | 387     | 317     | 349     | 127     | 344     | 350      | 294     | 231     | 265     | 302     |
| C.P. and Berar                  | 697      | 641     | 605     | 513     | 617     | 311     | 403     | 365     | 89      | 345     | 529      | 460     | 451     | 369     | 546     |
| East Punjab                     | 556      | 542     | 512     | 616     | 584     | 773     | 819     | 697     | 733     | 747     | 219      | 250     | 263     | 255     | 270     |
| Madras                          | 1,011    | 1,028   | 931     | 1,003   | 867     | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 522      | 476     | 402     | 454     | 431     |
| Orissa                          | 591      | 580     | 562     | 595     | 553     | 640     | 640     | 640     | 747     | 747     | 453      | 458     | 469     | 487     | 427     |
| United Provinces                | 591      | 481     | 584     | 540     | 571     | 738     | 751     | 641     | 656     | 759     | 485      | 482     | 462     | 411     | 455     |
| West Bengal                     | 993      | 797     | 806     | 833     | 828     | 604     | 527     | 459     | 539     | 538     | 560      | 500     | 373     | 672     | 747     |
| Ajmer-Merwara                   | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 830     | 720     | 581     | 640     | 523     | 156      | 135     | 59      | 113     | 140     |
| Coorg                           | 1,171    | 1,056   | 1,107   | 1,056   | 875     | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| Delhi                           | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 529     | 507     | 527     | 601     | 407     | 738      | 493     | 492     | 418     | 365     |
| Baroda                          | 468      | 503     | 310     | 507     | 462     | 1,167   | 1,149   | 843     | 211     | 476     | 549      | 221     | 398     | 345     | 403     |
| Bhopal                          | 407      | 320     | 339     | 395     | 187     | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| Gwalior                         | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 549     | 552     | 524     | 161     | 390     | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| Mysore                          | 730      | 765     | 575     | 845     | 825     | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..       | 564     | 513     | 463     | 414     |
| Rampur                          | 411      | 249     | 422     | 566     | 424     | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 401      | 309     | 236     | 310     | 253     |
| Bombay States                   | 983      | 883     | 593     | 291     | 778     | 630     | 630     | 453     | 365     | 364     | ..       | ..      | ..      | 224     | 169     |
| C. I. States (excluding Bhopal) | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 552     | 493     | 614     | 340     | 429     | 409      | 349     | 234     | 176     | 203     |
| Eastern Agency States           | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 276     | 314     | 257     | 73      | 294     | ..       | 241     | 290     | 194     | 160     |
| East Punjab States              | 655      | 632     | 592     | 496     | 547     | 369     | 308     | 245     | 65      | 243     | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      |
| East Punjab States              | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 729     | 745     | 596     | 627     | 610     | ..       | 240     | 275     | 393     | 304     |
| Rajputana States                | ..       | ..      | ..      | ..      | ..      | 644     | 582     | 521     | 338     | 453     | ..       | 255     | 173     | 181     | 204     |
| Hyderabad                       | 696      | 773     | 758     | 671     | 732     | 243     | 247     | 240     | 28      | 223     | 253      | 288     | 252     | 291     | 282     |

\*Jewar and Bajra.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the fertility or productivity of the soil as judged by the yield per acre decreased or increased during the last 20 or 30 years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The opinion of those who have studied this matter is that fertility has decreased.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the reasons, may I know?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think we need go into that question, because it will involve many things of a scientific nature.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the corresponding figures of yield per acre in the U. K., U.S.A and Japan?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They are generally higher.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has there been any increase in the productivity during the recent three years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think so except in certain areas where special measures have been taken to improve the yield. It all depends upon better methods of cultivation.

#### DUTY ON PETROL

**\*1384. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state the amount of tax collected by the Central Government on each gallon of petrol and what is the total amount collected for the last 5 years and for what purpose it is collected?

(b) Out of the tax collected on each gallon, what is the amount earmarked and pooled into a non-lapsing fund called the Road Fund?

(c) For what purpose is the road fund collected? Is it for the construction of National Highways or Provincial Highways?

(d) How is the Road Fund distributed to different Provinces and on what basis?

(e) Do Provincial Governments charge any sale tax on petrol when they go to Provinces and if so, what is the tax collected on each gallon?

(f) Are the rates different in different Provinces?

(g) What is the number of times that petrol is taxed in India before it reaches the consumers, viz., factor owners?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) A statement showing the duty realised in the last five years is laid on the table. The duty is levied as part of ordinary taxation and not for any specific purpose, but a part of it is credited to the Road Fund for road development.

(b) Two and a half annas.

(c) For the purposes of road development generally, and specifically for the objects detailed in paragraphs 6-8 of the Resolution on Road Development adopted by this House on the 19th November 1947. For roads classed as "National Highways", separate provision is made in the Central Budget.

(d) The basis of distribution is laid down in para 9 of the Resolution on Road Development of the 19th November 1947.

(e) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(e) Do Government propose to help the relief associations by giving them such contracts?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) In areas under the administration of the Central Government the following are four of the organisations assisting in the relief of refugees: (i) United Council for Relief and Welfare, (ii) Marwari Relief Society, (iii) Central Relief Committee, and (iv) Congress Seva Dal.

Information regarding similar organisations in the Provinces and States has been called for.

(b) No.

(c) Government are not aware of the fact and will be grateful to the honourable member for such information as he can supply. All these contracts excepting those executed by the Vocational Training Centres and the Women Section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and by the Central Relief Committee and Provincial Governments were placed through the Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies, in accordance with the procedure followed by the Government in obtaining such supplies.

(d) No.

(e) Yes; whenever there is a reasonable chance of the contracts being executed satisfactorily.

#### BREACH OF INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENTS

**\*205. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many Inter-Dominion agreements have been entered into so far with Pakistan?

(b) How many such agreements or different items of such agreements are alleged to have been broken by either party?

(c) What is the total amount spent by India so far for such Inter-Dominion conferences?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar** (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) and (b). A statement showing the Inter-Dominion Agreements entered into with Pakistan and whether or not violations of these agreements have been alleged by either side is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The Conferences were arranged by different Ministries over a period of more than a year, and expenditure was mostly on account of the travelling allowances of representatives, official and non-official, who participated in these Conferences on behalf of the Government of India. I am afraid it is not possible to give the exact amount without very detailed enquiries.

#### STATEMENT

*Showing the Inter-Dominion agreements entered into with Pakistan, and whether or not violations there of have been alleged.*

| Inter-Dominion agreements                                                                                                              | Whether violations have been alleged or not. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Agreement reached in December 1947 on matters relating to refugees.                                                                 | Yes.                                         |
| 2. Agreement reached in January 1948 on food supplies                                                                                  | No.                                          |
| 3. Agreement reached in March 1948 on food supplies.                                                                                   | No.                                          |
| 4. Agreement reached in March 1948 regarding recovery of abducted women, exchange of prisoners and other matters relating to refugees. | Yes.                                         |

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

5. Agreement dated 31st March, 1948 in regard to modifications in the monetary agreement between India and Pakistan.

No.

6. Agreement reached at Calcutta in April 1948 on all issues outstanding at that time between the two Dominions, particularly in regard to measures for stopping the flow of refugees from East Bengal to West Bengal and vice versa.

Yes.

7. Reciprocal agreement for furnishing details of Government servants arrested in either Dominion.

No violations have come to Notice.

8. Agreement reached in May, 1948 on canal water dispute between East and West Punjab.

There have actually been no breaches by either Government though there has been difference of opinion about the interpretation of some of the clauses of the Agreement.

9. Agreement reached in May 1948 on postal and telegraph rates.

No.

10. Agreement reached in May 1948 at officers level Conference regarding outstanding financial matters.

No.

11. Agreement reached at Karachi in May 1948 on mutual supply of essential commodities required by one from the other and further agreements on clarification and arrangements for fulfilment thereof entered into in October 1948 and November 1948.

No breach of the agreement by Pakistan has come to notice but Pakistan invoked the escape clause for its failure to supply the agreed quantity of food-grains owing to floods.

12. Agreement dated 30th June, 1948 relating to payments between the two Dominions.

No.

13. Bilateral agreement reached in June 1948 on air transport.

No.

14. Agreement reached in July 1948 regarding evacuees property.

Yes.

15. Agreement reached in July 1948 on food supplies.

Owing to floods, Pakistan found itself unable to supply in full the quantity of food grains agreed to by her.

16. Agreement on recovery of abducted women reached in September 1948 and modified further in November 1948.

No.

17. Agreement reached in November 1948 at Officers level Conference regarding outstanding financial matters.

No.

18. Agreement reached at New Delhi in December 1948 on all outstanding issues between the two Dominions, political, economic, financial, boundary disputes, partition matters, division of stores, etc.

No.

19. Karachi (January 49) agreement regarding evacuees' property and other issues arising out of the agreement reached in December, 1948.

No.

**Seth Govind Das:** With reference to part (b) of the question, is it not a fact that most of the breaches of these agreements were made by the Pakistan Government and not by us?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It is rather difficult to assess the quantum of breaches on either side. Certain breaches have been alleged against Pakistan and certain other breaches have been alleged against us by Pakistan.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that the majority of those breaches were made by Pakistan?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member might study the statement.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Last week the Honourable Minister gave an answer to one of the questions regarding a press note issued by the Pakistan Government in connection with the violation of one of the agreements, that the matter has

(b) Is there any system of granting receipts for deductions made and if not, do Government propose to direct granting of such receipts by railway servants to passengers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes. A clerkage charge of two annas per ticket is deducted while refunding fares to passengers who cannot commence their journeys for any cause other than want of room in the train, provided the ticket is given up within two hours after the departure of the train.

(b) No. The question whether it is necessary to introduce a system of receipts is being considered.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what ordinarily is the period taken for a refund in the case of unused tickets by the railway authorities to the passenger concerned?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Immediately it is surrendered in the booking office, the payment is made.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** No, Sir. After the departure date, within what period are these refunds made?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The tickets have to be presented within two hours, otherwise the railway administration will not know whether it has been used or not. Therefore, as soon as the ticket is surrendered to the booking office, the clerk is authorised to refund the price of the fare minus the clerkage.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In cases where remarks are made by the station master on the tickets that the tickets are unused and when the claim is sent to the office concerned, may I know what period is taken to refund the amount?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I am unable to understand the question. I have said that within two hours the ticket has to be surrendered and as soon as that is done the money is refunded. In other cases probably it would take the usual routine time. For instance, if there is no room in the train and the ticket has to be surrendered, then after the departure of the train the usual procedure for refund will be followed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But what is the period? Is it a fact that.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member knows the period now.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** His attention is drawn to it. Is it a fact that it takes a very long time?

**Mr. Speaker:** That follows from the trend of the reply.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know why receipts are not granted? I have personal knowledge of it. A ticket was given up and no receipt was granted.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** As soon as a ticket is issued, it goes into the accounts and so when the tickets are surrendered again they have to make special entries both for the clerkage and the number of tickets surrendered. Therefore, it was not thought necessary to have receipts. I am reconsidering the question of the desirability of introducing a system of receipts.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister also consider that the time taken for the repayment of these refunds is reduced?

**Mr. Speaker:** All these matters will be included in the reconsideration.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** Have the rules been altered, because after the ticket was surrendered after the departure of the train, the money was not refunded immediately but after a claim was made for it?

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The rule is that the booking clerk should give the money as soon as the ticket is surrendered.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that payment is made after six months? I made a claim six months ago and yesterday I received Rs. 6-4 refund. Is the Honourable Minister aware of this system?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is aware.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** If the honourable member will give me the particular instance I am prepared to investigate.

## MEASURES TO INCREASE YIELD FROM LAND

**\*1383. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the average yield per acre per year for each of the provinces and States in India during the past five years of (i) Rice, (ii) Wheat and (iii) Millet?

(b) What steps are Government taking to increase the yield per acre from the land already under cultivation?

(c) What is the estimated increase in yield per acre by such measures?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The honourable member may kindly refer to the reply given to part (b) of question No. 176 on 7th February, 1949.

(c) From two maunds to one ton according to the measures adopted.

## STATEMENT

Duty Collected on Motor Spirit

| Year    | Average rate of taxation<br>(per gallon). | Import duty | Excise duty | Total    |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1943-44 | 15 annas                                  | 3,27.86     | 40.00       | 3,67.93  |
| 1944-45 | 15 annas                                  | 3,40.75     | 18.24       | 3,58.99  |
| 1945-46 | 15 annas                                  | 14,74.80    | 2,26.64     | 17,01.44 |
| 1946-47 | 12 annas                                  | 6,58.39     | 1,79.21     | 8,37.60  |
| 1947-48 | 12 annas                                  | 9,69.69     | 1,22.31     | 10,32.00 |

Figures are for undivided India except that in 1947-48 figures upto 15th August, 1947 are for undivided India and for the period 15th August 1947 to 31st March 1948 for the Indian Dominion.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is there a non-lapsing fund created for the maintenance and construction of national highways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** No, Sir. The money for national highways is granted year after year as a separate demand before the House.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** As regards the road fund has the Pakistan share been given by now?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I am sorry I have no information. If the honourable member will put down a question I am prepared to get the information.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the number of years according to calculation during which it will be possible to complete the first plan of national highways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** We have adopted a plan for the first five years. The present schedule of national highways is expected to be completed within the next five years.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the total length of the national highways proposed to be completed during the next five years?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I would require notice of that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the entire amount of this tax earmarked strictly for this purpose of highway construction?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** 2½ annas is strictly earmarked for the development of roads and can be spent only for that purpose.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the balance on hand today from this tax?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have got with me only the total receipts. If the honourable member will put down a question I am prepared to answer.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Minister in a position to assure the House that while he concentrates on the highways he will not neglect the byways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The byways are the responsibility of the provincial governments.

## ROAD DEVELOPMENT

\*1385. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to lay a statement on the table of the House regarding the Road Policy adopted by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The honourable member is referred to chapter VII of the Report of the Ministry of Transport 1948-49 supplied to all the honourable members.

## PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN AND ANTI-MALARIAL DRUGS

\*1386. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government for the mass production of (i) Penicillin, and (ii) Synthetic anti-malarial drugs?

(b) What expenditure has been incurred by Government for that purpose?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) A team of experts was deputed by the Government of India to Europe, U.S.A. and Canada towards the middle of 1948 to explore the possibility of manufacture in India of Penicillin, and anti-malarials. On an examination of their report it has been decided to establish a state concern for the manufacture of these drugs at a cost of Rs. 2 crores. This plant will have an annual productive capacity of 1,200 billion units of Penicillin and 1,00,000 lbs. of a synthetic anti-malarial drug.

An agreement has already been signed with Messrs. Karbolegat Ab Biochemical Industry Stockholm, Sweden for the establishment of a factory for the production of Penicillin.

The factory is expected to be located near Bombay and is likely to come into production in three years time.

Negotiations are under way with a British firm for use of their patent rights for the manufacture of a suitable synthetic anti-malarial drug.

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 is expected to be incurred upto the end of the current financial year.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What are the anti-malarial drugs it is proposed to manufacture in this factory?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Paludrine.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Are arrangements going to be made for the manufacture of German products like Plasmoquin and Atebrin which were well known in prewar days?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is not part of the scheme. We are only thinking of Paludrine.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** The Honourable Minister has stated that Government have made arrangements with a British firm for the manufacture of anti-malarials. Is the firm the Imperial Chemical Industries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Discussions are still going on and it is not desirable to disclose the names just now.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if the research in these medicines is being made under the Ministry of Industry and Supply or the Ministry of Health?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Research work is under the Health Ministry.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Minister propose to promote the manufacture on a mass scale of certain Ayurvedic drugs and medicines which are far more efficacious than these sulpha drugs and the anti-malarials mentioned in the question?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I would refer the honourable member to the Ministry of Health.



**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Manufacture of drugs is in the portfolio of the Honourable Minister.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What are the concessions allowed to these foreign companies?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There are no concessions. In lieu of a fee which we propose to pay we will get their advice and technical assistance and there will be provision for training such Indian personnel as may be necessary for running the factory.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** In addition to the proposed factory for manufacturing Penicillin by the Central Government, have any proposals been received from provincial governments for the manufacture of Penicillin?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have received a proposal from the Government of West Bengal but they intend to do it, if at all they can, without any assistance from the Government of India.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister's Ministry contemplating any factory for producing Ayurvedic medicines?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question relates to Penicillin and anti-malarials and it has been replied. Mr. Kamath also put a similar question to that of the honourable member and it has been answered.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Do I take it that this factory for the manufacture of Penicillin is going to be a purely state-owned factory and the Government will sell its products without profit?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Fifty-one per cent. of the shares will belong to the Government of India and forty-nine per cent. to the Government of Bombay; there is no intention to make any profit out of the products of this factory.

#### MANUFACTURE OF STREPTOMYCIN

\*1387. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have any plan for manufacturing Streptomycin in this country in the near future?

(b) Has any step been taken in that direction by Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). The matter will be considered after the State factory for manufacture of Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs and Anti-malarial Drugs has come into existence.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will it be possible in that factory to manufacture Streptomycin?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have been told that certain basic things will be done at this factory, and we may take up this question later on after the factory has come into existence.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Has Government sent some experts of our country to foreign countries for training in the manufacture of Streptomycin or does it propose to do so in the near future?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe the Minister for Health is making experiments in the use of Streptomycin in this country.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has the possibility of manufacturing any of these drugs by the Alembic Chemicals or the Bengal Chemicals been examined?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They are also encouraged to produce some of these drugs.

#### MANUFACTURE OF SULPHA DRUGS

\*1388. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government for the manufacture of Sulpha Drugs in this country?

(b) If no steps have so far been taken, why not?

(c) What expenditure has so far been incurred for this purpose?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a state concern for the manufacture of Penicillin, Sulpha Drugs and Anti-malarial Drugs at a cost of Rs. 2 crores. The factory is expected to be located near Bombay and to come into production in three years time. The annual productive capacity of the factory for sulpha drugs will be:

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| Sulphamerazine | 60,000 lbs. |
| Sulphathiazole | 20,000 lbs. |
| Sulphanilamide | 20,000 lbs. |

(c) About Rs. 50,000.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** How many foreign experts are going to be employed in our proposed factory?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As many as will be necessary.

#### INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO F. A. O.

\*1389. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the annual contribution of India to the F.A.O.?

(b) Is it a fact that India occupies the fourth place in contributions to the F.A.O. and is it also a fact that India paid Pakistan's share also last year?

(c) Has any attempt been made to reduce India's share and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) The annual contribution of the Indian Dominion to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has not yet been determined. The contribution of undivided India was, however, 2,12,500 U.S. dollars or Rs. 7,03,000 (approximately). This represents 4.25 per cent. of the organisation's annual budget of 5 million dollars.

(b) No; the position of the Indian Dominion among the list of contributing Governments will be known only after its share of contribution has been determined. The undivided India, however, occupied the fifth place.

Pending the determination of the relative shares of payment of the Indian Dominion and Pakistan, the Indian Dominion paid the entire contribution for the period 15th August 1947 to 31st December, 1948 on the basis of contribution for undivided India on a distinct agreement that Pakistan will reimburse to India the payment made on her behalf when it is determined.

(c) Yes. When the original contribution of the undivided India of 4.25 per cent. of the total budget of the Organisation was raised in 1946 to 4.67 per cent a strong protest was made to the Organisation as a result of which the contribution was reduced to 4.25 per cent. When Partition took place the Organisation was asked to reduce India's contribution and the Indian delegation to the fourth session of the F. A. O. conference held in November, 1948, asked for a further reduction of the share of contribution of the Indian Dominion in terms of directions given by Government. The matter was

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discussed at length at the conference which constituted a committee to examine the entire question of contributions and recommend new scales for all member Governments. The report of the committee is awaited.

**Seth Govind Das:** At what time is it expected that the contribution of the Indian Dominion will be known to us?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** When the Committee appointed by the F. A. O. makes its report. It is not a Committee of our Government; it is a Committee of the F. A. O.

**Seth Govind Das:** That is why I am asking when it is expected.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I suppose in the course of this year.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The Honourable Minister stated that undivided India occupied the fifth place so far as contribution was concerned. May I know what place did undivided India, proportionately to her population, occupy so far as her representation on the F. A. O. is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This representation is not based on population but a variety of other factors is taken into account as in the U. N. Organisation.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What was the place occupied by India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** India leads of course so far as population is concerned.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I was referring to the representation of India on the F. A. O.—the number of our representatives on the F. A. O., its staff etc. What was her place?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give that straightaway.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if he is in a position to tell the House how many Indians are employed in responsible positions in the F.A.O. either as experts or as administrators?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think we hold any important post there.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Has any representation been made by the Government of India to the desirability of employing them in view of the large contribution she makes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This matter has been taken up by the Government of India and also by the Delegations which we sent there, but we have not been able to secure any adequate results.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it not a fact that India occupies a high place in the F.A.O.?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes and I hope in the United Nations Organisation also.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what advantage we have been able to derive from the organisation known as the F.A.O.?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have replied to this question on an earlier occasion. We cannot first of all keep away from these international organisations. Then the advantage is that this is an organisation which assists countries with regard to technical aid. It is an organisation where matters relating to production and distribution and matters dealing with food and agriculture and health are dealt with. It would not therefore be wise to keep away from these organisations.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have we taken any technical aid from them so far or received any help in any other manner?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This matter is under discussion at present with the F. A. O.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** But have we received any help?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We had not so far asked any. The matter has been recently discussed and we expect to receive aid.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** What are the different factors governing the quantum of contribution of each country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The same factors which govern the question of contribution to the U. N. O., that is, the productive capacity, the quantum of trade, the national income and similar considerations.

#### LICENSED AVIATION COMPANIES

\*1390. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of aviation companies that were licensed to operate air services in the Indian Dominion in 1948, the number of aircraft owned and operated by each and also the names and number of companies now in operation;

(b) the names and number of those companies, together with the value of their assets and liabilities, which have ceased to operate or gone into liquidation;

(c) the profit or loss each such Company has made, as shown in the latest available balance sheet of each such Company;

(d) the route mileage in India assigned to each such licensed aviation company, and the volume of traffic carried by each in the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and in 1948-49 and up to the end of January, 1949;

(e) the amount of depreciation provided by each such Company, in its latest available balance sheet, as allowed under the Income Tax Rules; and

(f) the number of aircraft considered sufficient and economic for operating the total route mileage open to aviation in India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications):** (a) to (e). I lay on the table two statements giving the required information.

(f) Seventy aircraft of the capacity of Dakotas.

STATEMENT I  
Volume\* of Traffic carried in Ton/Miles.

| S. No. | Names of Companies holding licences for the operation of scheduled air services during 1948 and 1949 | (a) Number of aircraft owned and operated by each company: Profit(+) or loss(-) made | (b) Number of aircraft owned and operated by each company: Profit(+) or loss(-) made | (c) Profit(+) or loss(-) made                                  | (d) Route mileage as on 11-3-1949 | 1946-47   | 1947-48   | 1948-49 (up to December 1948) | (e) Depreciation provided for                                  |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Air India Ltd.                                                                                       | 24                                                                                   | 24                                                                                   | +5,41,151                                                      | 4,370                             | 4,776,394 | 7,545,511 | 5,871,554                     | 32,00,000                                                      |
| 2      | Indian National Airways Ltd.                                                                         | 20                                                                                   | 20                                                                                   | -7,30,405                                                      | 2,415                             | 2,322,657 | 3,195,125 | 2,067,605                     | 7,41,551                                                       |
| 3      | Air Services of India Ltd.                                                                           | 19                                                                                   | 19                                                                                   | -17,56,144                                                     | 2,973                             | 651,925   | 1,126,209 | 1,028,615                     | 5,39,332                                                       |
| 4      | Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd. (Or Mistri Airway Ltd.)                                                | 38                                                                                   | 38                                                                                   | -4,54,630                                                      | 2,132                             | 184,712   | 720,447   | 731,169                       | 2,16,663                                                       |
| 5      | Airways India Ltd.                                                                                   | 13                                                                                   | 13                                                                                   | -2,06,277                                                      | 1,196                             | ..        | 420,321   | 640,329                       | 1,44,328                                                       |
| 6      | Bharat Airways Ltd.                                                                                  | 16                                                                                   | 16                                                                                   | -3,19,729                                                      | 2,166                             | ..        | 433,715   | 676,123                       | Nil.                                                           |
| 7      | Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd.                                                                             | 17                                                                                   | 17                                                                                   | -11,78,459                                                     | 481                               | ..        | ..        | 350,632                       | 2,69,015                                                       |
| 8      | Deccan Airways Ltd.                                                                                  | 11                                                                                   | 11                                                                                   | -3,79,906                                                      | 2,179                             | 517,405   | 1,698,619 | 913,269                       | 2,64,340                                                       |
| 9      | Air India International Ltd.                                                                         | 3                                                                                    | 3                                                                                    | First balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account not yet drawn. | 5,040                             | ..        | ..        | 1,493,990                     | First Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account not yet drawn. |
| 10     | Jupiter Airways Ltd.                                                                                 | 12                                                                                   | 12                                                                                   | -2,69,427 (From commencement to 30-11-1947)                    | ..                                | ..        | ..        | 392,900                       | Nil.                                                           |
| 11     | Ambica Airlines Ltd.                                                                                 | 23                                                                                   | 23                                                                                   | -3,73,968 (From commencement to 31-12-1947)                    | ..                                | 18,399    | 331,953   | 662,764                       | 3,51,220                                                       |

\*Figures for January 1949 not available.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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## STATEMENT II.

Names of Companies which have ceased to operate or have gone into liquidation and the value of their assets and liabilities as shown in their latest available balance sheets.

|                                          | Liabilities to outsiders | Assets.   |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
|                                          | Rs.                      | Rs.       |
| Jupiter Airways Limited as on 30-11-1947 | 1,46,638                 | 23,48,586 |
| Ambica Airlines Limited as on 31-12-1947 | 17,99,992                | 39,55,051 |

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** On what basis is the depreciation calculated by the aviation companies, whether on the basis of the age of the aircraft or the mileage run or any other basis?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The depreciation is calculated on the basis of the number of years by which the aircraft will become unserviceable and the cost of its purchase.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Has the actual work performed in the shape of mileage nothing to do with it?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** It is for individual air companies to decide as to how depreciation is to be calculated.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** What is the explanation for the failure of some of these companies who have gone into liquidation?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The explanation for the failure of some of the companies is that they had entered into this business after the termination of war and had bought too many aircrafts and were not therefore able to carry on business.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Has the Director General of Civil Aviation taken any steps to prevent the uneconomic operation of companies like that?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The operation of the companies, as my honourable friend knows, is governed by the rules of the Air Transport Licensing Board. The Air Transport Licensing Board while granting licences have to take all these matters into consideration.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any aviation company has applied for a non-stop route from Delhi to Madras?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Not that I know of.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** My question is not answered. I wanted to know whether the Director General takes any steps to see that companies are not operating uneconomically and come to grief in the manner that a recent case has shown.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I have already said, the matter of granting licences and the administering of the rules is the exclusive jurisdiction of the Air Transport Licensing Board who take all these matters into consideration while granting licences.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** May I know how many of these companies have failed?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Two companies have recently gone out of business. One is under liquidation. Jupiters have stopped; I do not know whether they are under liquidation.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I know how many companies are making profits according to the latest balance sheet?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Except Air India all others have been running at a loss.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Is the success of Air India due to the subsidy received by them on account of the overseas service?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There is no subsidy given to Air India so far as their internal services are concerned, but they have a contract for mail under which they have to be paid a certain minimum amount.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

AIRCRAFT PURCHASED FROM DISPOSALS

\*1391. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of aircraft purchased from Disposals and the price paid for the same;

(b) the total number of aircraft with a carrying capacity of seven or more, specifying their makes, used in the regular Air Services in India; and

(c) the active life of the aircraft bought from Disposals for regular service, the arrangements for their replacement and the approximate total cost of replacing machines now in use when they become unserviceable?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) and (b). Sir, I lay on the Table two statements giving the required information.

(c) The life of an aircraft purchased from Disposal stocks is between five to seven years, according to the standard of maintenance. Replacement of existing aircraft after their life has expired is the responsibility of the air-line companies, though necessary technical advice will be given by the Civil Aviation Department. As there are several new types to choose from, whose prices vary widely, it is not possible for me to give an estimate of the cost of replacement.

STATEMENT - I

| Type of aircraft        | Number purchased | Price and remarks                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Dakota (C-47 & C-53) | 112              | Price of a flyable aircraft ranged from Rs. 35,000 to 1,20,000 and that of an unserviceable one from Rs. 10,000 to 15,000.                |
| 2. Norseman (UC-64)     | 12               | Price of a flyable aircraft ranged from Rs. 18,000 to 23,000 and that of a unserviceable (sold for instructional purposes) one Rs. 1,000. |
| 3. Expeditor (C-45)     | 8                | Price of a flyable aircraft ranged from Rs. 55,000 to 91,666. One was sold for Rs. 20,000 as it was declared scrap.                       |
| 4. Stinson Sentinel L-5 | 55               | Price of a flyable aircraft ranged from Rs. 2,500 to 5,500 and that of an unserviceable one from Rs. 1,000 to 1,200.                      |
| 5. Valiant BT-13A       | 3                | Price ranged from Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.                                                                                                     |
| 6. Vigilant L-1         | 3                | All the 3 along with one PT-17 were sold for Rs. 10,000.                                                                                  |
| 7. Steerman P-17        | 2                | Rs. 2,000 each.                                                                                                                           |
| 8. Grasshopper L-4      | 1                | Rs. 2,500 (scrap).                                                                                                                        |
| 9. Argus Fairchild      | 27               | Price of a flyable aircraft ranged from Rs. 5,000 to 15,000 and that of an unserviceable one (for instructional purposes) Rs. 1,000.      |
| 10. Fairchild (Pt-19)   | 1                | Rs. 2,000.                                                                                                                                |
| 11. Procter III         | 1                | Rs. 2,000.                                                                                                                                |
| 12. Auster Mark III     | 6                | Rs. 4,500 each.                                                                                                                           |
| 13. Auster Mark V       | 41               | Rs. 7,500 each.                                                                                                                           |
| 14. Dominie             | 11               | Price of a flyable aircraft ranged from Rs. 14,740 to 40,000 and that of an unserviceable one from Rs. 7,340 to 7,370.                    |

STATEMENT II

| Type of aircraft used in the scheduled air services of India each with a capacity of seven or more. | Number of aircraft in use. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Dakota                                                                                              | 88                         |
| Vickers Viking                                                                                      | 14                         |
| Rapido                                                                                              | 3                          |
| D. H. Dove                                                                                          | 2                          |

POLICY RE AVIATION ENTERPRISE BY JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

\*1392. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of Government policy in regard to the future of aviation enterprise by Joint Stock Companies, which are reported to have made heavy and recurring losses, and the steps, if any, they propose to take to provide and maintain regular aviation service for Transport and Communications?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** (Deputy Minister of Communications): It is Government's policy to afford all possible facilities to the air line companies for the operation of regular air services on an efficient and economic basis. Scheduled air transport the world over has been recognised to be not so remunerative as other fields of commercial enterprise and India is no exception. It should also be borne in mind that the initial phase of development of any new activity usually involves losses to a greater or lesser extent. Government have constantly under review measures to minimise such losses in the case of air transport operation. As the honourable member is aware, the budget proposals for the year 1949-50 include two measures—

(a) the introduction of all up air mail scheme under which all first class mail will be carried by air to the greatest possible extent, and

(b) Government will grant a rebate of half the duty on aviation petrol.

While proposal (a) will substantially increase the revenue load available to the operating companies, proposal (b) will go some way to reduce their operating costs. Government also propose to set up almost immediately a small Committee to advise them on the fixation of passenger fares and freight rates on air transport services on an economic basis, taking into account the cost of operation of the services and other relevant factors. These measures combined with the progressive development of passenger and freight traffic will, Government are sure, soon lead to a stage where the financial position of the operating companies would be stronger. Government have also noted with pleasure the formation of an Air Line Operators Association, a step which by making it possible for the resources and experience of the operators to be pooled for the common good will conduce to smooth and efficient development of air transport.

REMUNERATION TO AVIATION COMPANIES FOR HELP IN KASHMIR OPERATIONS AND IN RESCUING REFUGEES

\*1393. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state what remuneration was allowed to the Aviation Companies which assisted Government:

(i) during Kashmir operations, and

(ii) in the rescue of refugees from West Punjab and East Bengal?

(b) Was any discrimination made in the rates allowed to Indian Companies, and those allowed to non-Indian Companies?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) and (b). Indian air transport companies which took part in the Kashmir operations and the operations for the evacuation of refugees from West Punjab were paid at the rate of Rs. 5 per mile flown by Dakota aircraft; a detention charge of Rs. 800 per day was paid for those days when Government were unable to make use of the aircraft. For the evacuation of refugees, aircraft were also chartered from the British Overseas Airways Corporation at rates varying from Rs. 5/11/- to 7/11/- per mile according to the type of aircraft. No aircraft were chartered by Government for the evacuation of the refugees from East Bengal.

#### NIGHT AIR MAIL SERVICE

\*1394. **Prof. K. T. Shah**: Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which licence has been granted to the Indian Overseas Airlines Limited to operate Night Mail Service between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi via Nagpur, and the remuneration allowed for that service;

(b) the quantity of letters and parcels carried from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi daily, from the commencement of the Night Air Mail Service to the latest available date;

(c) the calculations, if any, made to establish a standard economic load and route mileage for operating such a service, and the remuneration for such service;

(d) the indication, if any, given to Aviation Companies of the likely load of such mails or parcels available on different routes, and the terms and conditions on which Government would be prepared to consider such service; and

(e) the subsidy, direct or indirect, paid or agreed to be paid by Government for operation of such services, within the country and outside, and the basis for calculating remuneration?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) A licence for the operation of Night Air Mail Services between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi via Nagpur was granted to the Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd., in the first instance for a period of one month from the 30th January, 1949. This has subsequently been extended upto the 30th June, 1949. Remuneration for these services is allowed at the rate of Rs. 1/8 per lb. for air mails carried by them and for air parcels at the approved freight rate less 25 per cent.

(b) I lay on the Table a statement giving the required information.

(c) No special detailed calculations were made. Nor was it necessary as the company was prepared to carry all air mails and air parcels which were offered by the Department and at the rates proposed by Government.

(d) As this was a new development, there were no data in regard to the likely load available. The terms and conditions on which the services were to be operated were circulated to all the companies by the Air Transport Licensing Board. The Honourable Minister for Communications laid on the table of the House a copy of these terms in reply to Shri R. K. Sidhva's question No. 400 on the 15th February, 1949.

(e) Government have not agreed to pay any subsidy either direct or indirect for the operation of such services.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STATEMENT  
Quantity of Air Mail and Air Parcel in pounds carried daily by the Night Air Mail Services from the 31st January to the 15 March, 1949

|                      | 31st Jan. | 1st Feb. | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | 13th | 14th | 15th |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Madras<br>Air Mail   | 98        | 3        | 93  | 7   | 93  | 13  | 96  | 3   | 177 | 11  | 216  | 3    | 61   | 2    | 231  | 2    |
| Air Parcel           | 14        | 12       | 49  | 6   | 15  | 0   | 43  | 4   | 27  | 3   | 43   | 15   | 4    | 12   | 29   | 3    |
| Bombay<br>Air Mail   | 64        | 1        | 145 | 9   | 162 | 0   | 199 | 7   | 236 | 9   | 269  | 3    | 251  | 3    | 307  | 1    |
| Air Parcel           | 12        | 14       | 19  | 10  | 34  | 3   | 61  | 9   | 55  | 14  | 27   | 0    | 3    | 3    | 83   | 2    |
| Calcutta<br>Air Mail | 133       | 8        | 234 | 7   | 233 | 12  | 238 | 5   | 253 | 13  | 240  | 12   | 229  | 11   | 154  | 11   |
| Air Parcel           | 10        | 0        | 10  | 0   | 12  | 0   | 0   | 6   | 35  | 13  | 15   | 6    | 2    | 0    | 53   | 10   |
| Delhi<br>Air Mail    | 109       | 10       | 17  | 0   | 141 | 10  | 112 | 14  | 141 | 15  | 202  | 6    | 157  | 0    | 147  | 2    |
| Air Parcel           | 2         | 8        | 86  | 5   | 11  | 15  | 14  | 7   | 23  | 12  | 68   | 8    | 5    | 2    | 15   | 14   |
| Madras<br>Air Mail   | 130       | 4        | 197 | 9   | 172 | 14  | 290 | 9   | 691 | 12  | 373  | 7    | 510  | 11   | 725  | 9    |
| Air Parcel           | 45        | 13       | 134 | 10  | 149 | 11  | 41  | 6   | 38  | 2   | 21   | 3    | 57   | 12   | 43   | 9    |
| Bombay<br>Air Mail   | 375       | 10       | 348 | 10  | 491 | 7   | 127 | 12  | 711 | 13  | 369  | 11   | 495  | 15   | 536  | 14   |
| Air Parcel           | 35        | 2        | 139 | 4   | 205 | 2   | 23  | 4   | 65  | 2   | 22   | 0    | 26   | 2    | 45   | 12   |
| Calcutta<br>Air Mail | 493       | 9        | 433 | 4   | 633 | 7   | 351 | 10  | 235 | 1   | 322  | 5    | 298  | 6    | 492  | 0    |
| Air Parcel           | 55        | 12       | 59  | 12  | 97  | 0   | 36  | 2   | ..  | 59  | 4    | 41   | 6    | 46   | 14   | 44   |
| Delhi<br>Air Mail    | 267       | 8        | 278 | 5   | 329 | 5   | 234 | 4   | 167 | 7   | 206  | 2    | 323  | 9    | 304  | 15   |
| Air Parcel           | 91        | 0        | 49  | 4   | 48  | 0   | 394 | 4   | 16  | 9   | 47   | 6    | 46   | 2    | 27   | 9    |
| Madras<br>Air Mail   | 371       | 3        | 656 | 7   | 269 | 9   | 263 | 7   | 255 | 6   | 36   | 15   | 229  | 9    | 267  | 14   |
| Air Parcel           | 126       | 10       | 66  | 15  | 33  | 13  | 22  | 2   | 94  | 1   | 34   | 14   | 43   | 5    | 17   | 15   |
| Bombay<br>Air Mail   | 431       | 10       | 487 | 5   | 386 | 0   | 426 | 13  | 419 | 3   | 190  | 2    | 620  | 12   | 333  | 9    |
| Air Parcel           | 133       | 2        | 97  | 14  | 113 | 14  | 162 | 2   | 59  | 15  | 15   | 14   | 67   | 2    | 263  | 4    |
| Calcutta<br>Air Mail | 513       | 2        | 446 | 12  | 307 | 15  | 400 | 6   | 405 | 13  | 251  | 6    | 327  | 5    | 336  | 13   |
| Air Parcel           | 67        | 12       | 69  | 4   | 23  | 12  | 61  | 6   | 25  | 6   | ..   | 26   | 6    | 64   | 8    | 59   |
| Delhi<br>Air Mail    | 369       | 2        | 351 | 1   | 212 | 9   | 335 | 2   | 407 | 7   | 279  | 0    | 233  | 3    | 420  | 15   |
| Air Parcel           | 50        | 4        | 33  | 10  | 39  | 14  | 381 | 8   | 134 | 13  | ..   | 51   | 1    | 36   | 3    | 76   |

REPRESENTATION *RE* DELAY IN SUPPLY OF WAGONS

\*1395. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Clearing and Forwarding Agents of Bombay have made a representation, dated 25th February, 1949 to the Honourable Minister of State in connection with the delay and favouritism shown for the supply of wagons?

(b) Is it a fact that as stated therein, Lorry No. 6381 entered the Carnac Bunder on Sunday, a closing day, and loaded 85 bags of Kopra whereas goods of other dealers were not allowed to be loaded and booked although they were prior for booking?

(c) If so, what steps have Government taken in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is correct that Lorry No. 6381 was admitted into Carnac Bunder Goods Depot with 85 bags of Kopra on a Sunday which is not a closed day at the Depot. These bags were loaded a few days later. Other consignments brought in earlier were awaiting booking, but the owners were not present.

(c) It is difficult to decide whether this was an instance of favouritism or a proper exercise of the discretion vested in the Goods Superintendent. The matter is being further investigated. The Government also propose to direct railway administrations to tighten the procedure with the object of avoiding any thing which may be interpreted as discrimination.

## BOOKING OF MAT AND BETEL LEAVES ON B. N. RAILWAY

\*1396. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount of income from the booking for the transshipment of mat and betel leaves to different parts of the Indian Union, Ceylon, Rangoon, Maldiva, etc., at stations from Kolaghat to Narayangarh on the Bengal Nagpur Railway in the years 1940 and 1948 (station wise)?

(b) Is there unrestricted booking system or restricted quota for booking those goods at those stations?

(c) Is there any corrugated shed with cemented stacking platform at any of those stations for keeping booked and unbooked goods, especially at Machada, Panchkura, Ballichak, Narayangarh, Bakrabad and Contai Road?

(d) Was there any case of corruption amongst the station staff at Machada and Ballichak in the matter of booking those goods?

(e) If the answer to part (d) above be in the affirmative has necessary action been taken in such cases?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Presumably the Honourable member is referring to the income from traffic in mat and betel leaves booked from stations on the section Kolaghat to Narayangarh to different destinations, station by station. Such statistics are not maintained in the form desired and will have to be specially compiled. The B. N. Railway are doing this and when these figures are available they will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) There is no special quota allotted for booking mat or betel leaves as such, but an inclusive quota is allotted to each station for the movement of goods traffic in 'small'. Betel leaves are, however, booked generally as parcels, and the quantity booked daily is limited for convenient loading within the scheduled halt by passenger trains.

(c) There are cemented stacking platforms at all these stations but corrugated sheds only at Ballichak and Contai Road.

(d) Yes.

(e) Appropriate action has been taken. This includes discharge of one Assistant Station Master, demotion of one and transfer of eight other staff.

## OFFICE OF SALT CONTROLLER

\*1397. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main office of the Salt Controller is at Simla;

(b) whether in the aforesaid office, there are employees whose headquarters are at Simla, but who are at Delhi more or less permanently on a tour basis and getting halting allowance;

(c) the expenditure incurred in connection with the travelling allowances of employees in this office during the years 1946-47, and 1947-48; and

(d) why it is not feasible to locate the entire office in one place?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) No. A part of the office which will be about one-half, have their Headquarters at New Delhi and the remaining staff are at Simla.

(b) No official is more or less permanently on a tour basis at Delhi. But occasionally one or two officials have to come on tour to Delhi, for short periods on official duty.

(c) The office was formed on 1st November, 1947. The expenditure incurred on all tours undertaken in the whole of India in 1946-47 is therefore nil and in 1947-48, Rs. 2288.

(d) The Ministry asked for the transfer of the entire office from Simla to Delhi but transfer of only a portion was possible owing to lack of accommodation.

## MANAGEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK SECTIONS IN RAILWAYS

\*1398. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Rolling Stock Section of the Mechanical Branch on every Railway is managed as an independent branch with a Departmental Head of its own?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** No.

## GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF IN SURVEY OF INDIA

\*1399. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers, gazetted and non-gazetted, according to their categories, at present employed in the Survey of India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that almost every inch of India has been surveyed and resurveyed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement giving the required information according to each category as on 1st March, 1949 is placed on the table of the House.

(b) No. At the time of partition about 180,000 Sq. miles of the Indian Union had either never been surveyed at all or had only inadequately surveyed prior to 1905.

## STATEMENT

Number of the Gazetted Officers and the Non-Gazetted Staff as on  
the 1st March, 1949

## GAZETTED OFFICERS

|                                   |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Class I Service                   | 27 |
| General Central Service, Class I  | 5  |
| Class II Service                  | 61 |
| General Central Service, Class II | 14 |

## NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS

|                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) Class III Services (Technical).    |       |
| Surveyors                              | 118   |
| Plantblers, Draftsman, Computers, etc. | 949   |
| Map Reproduction personnel             | 535   |
| Other technical personnel              | 103   |
| (b) Class III Service (Ministerial)    | 332   |
| (c) Class IV Service                   | 4485* |

\*Of this number about 1000 are retained throughout the year and the remainder are employed only for 6 months in the year during the field season.

## STARCH FACTORIES

\*1400. Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

- the number of starch factories in India;
- the places where they are situated;
- the number of days and the months in which they work in a year;
- how much raw material each of them is getting;
- the amount of starch produced by them in the years 1947 and 1948;
- the steps Government propose to take to keep them working for most part of the year; and
- whether some new industrialists have approached Government for starting starch factories and if so, how many?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) There are twenty four starch factories in India.

(b) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table.

(f) It has been decided to procure maize upto 50,000 tons for starch factories in 1949. For this purpose offers from foreign countries of maize of a quality not suited for human consumption, or available for import at higher prices than could be paid for import for food, will not be rejected but will be accepted for distribution to the starch factories. The Association of starch factories has been asked to pass on to the Ministry of Food any information obtained by the factories about such availabilities. Besides, the Ministry of Food have instructed their own officers and Provinces and States to offer all deteriorated grains to the Association of starch factories (and not to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, as hitherto); the Association will then settle their distribution among the factories.

(g) Only one. Messrs Gagger & Co., Calcutta, applied for permission to start a factory in Bihar for the manufacture of starch from sweet potatoes. No permission was granted in view of the food position in the country.

## STATEMENT

(b) The starch factories are situated as follows :—

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Bombay Province    | 9 |
| East Punjab        | 5 |
| U. P.              | 5 |
| Central India      | 1 |
| Delhi              | 1 |
| Jaipur             | 1 |
| Gwalior            | 1 |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) | 1 |

(c) to (e) :—

| Factory.                                               | (c)<br>No. of weeks they<br>were working |      | (d)<br>Maize grain Re-<br>ceived<br>(Tons) |        | (e)<br>Production<br>(Tons) |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
|                                                        | 1947                                     | 1948 | 1947                                       | 1948   | 1947                        | 1948                |
| 1 Anil Starch Pro-<br>ducts Ltd., Ah-<br>medabad.      | 14                                       | 30   | 451                                        | 11,000 | 176.41                      | 2396.50             |
| 2 Bharat Starch &<br>Chemicals Ltd.,<br>Jagadhari.     | 20                                       | 26   | 1,800                                      | 1,500  | 711.32                      | 706.65              |
| 3 Hindustan Colour<br>& Chemical Mfg.<br>Co., Kathwad. | 1                                        | ..   | 80                                         | ..     | 26.06                       | ..                  |
| 4 Rampur Maize Pro-<br>ducts Ltd., Ram-<br>pur.        | 1                                        | 2    | 15                                         | 140    | 4.00                        | 52.30               |
| 5 Sukhjit Starch &<br>Chemicals Ltd.,<br>Phagwara.     | 5                                        | 2    | 240                                        | 160    | 80.65                       | 62.90               |
| 6 Patiala Starch &<br>Chemicals, Raj-<br>pura.         | 10                                       | 6    | 1,000                                      | ..     | 245.48                      | 165.45              |
| 7 Premier Industries<br>& Finance, Ch-<br>hoharta.     | 12                                       | ..   | 240                                        | ..     | 105.95                      | (now de-<br>funct.) |
| 8 Gwalior Maize Pro-<br>ducts Ltd., Gwa-<br>lior.      | ..                                       | 8    | ..                                         | 300    | ..                          | 163.91              |
| 9 Jaipur Maize Pro-<br>ducts Ltd., Jai-<br>pur.        | ..                                       | 6    | ..                                         | 140    | ..                          | 51.15               |
| TOTAL                                                  | 63                                       | 80   | 3,826                                      | 13,240 | 1349.87                     | 598.86              |

Note.—The remaining fifteen factories were idle during 1947 and 1948 for want of raw materials. At present no factory, excepting Anil Starch Products, Ahmedabad, is working for want of raw materials. Unfortunately the only available raw materials are foodgrains and edible tubers.



## DESIGNS OF POSTAL STAMPS

\*1406. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Government of India have decided to discontinue the printing of the King's effigy on Indian postage stamps?

(b) If so, from what date, and what is intended to replace the King's effigy?

(c) How many different denominations of stamps are intended to be printed, and what emblems will be printed on each of them?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Yes.

(b) The King's effigy ceased to be a feature of postage stamps after the 15th August, 1947. The printing of postage stamps bearing the King's effigy has, however, not been discontinued. This will be done soon when India's first national stamps will be put on sale. The new series will depict subjects of archaeological and historical interest.

(c) Sixteen, ranging from three pies to Rs. 15. A statement showing the designs adopted for the various denominations is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT.

*Particulars in respect of each denomination of India's first series of permanent postage stamps*

- 3 pies—Ajanta Panel—From famous Ajanta caves.
- 6 pies—Konarak Horse—From the Sun Temple at Konarak.
- 9 pies—Trinurti—From an image at Elephanta.
- 1 anna—Bodhisattva—An image of Bodhisattva now in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.
- 2 annas—Nataraja or some other representation from South Indian Antiquities.
- 3 annas—Sanchi Stupa—one of the gateways of the great stupa at Sanchi.
- 3½ annas—Bodhi Gaya Temple—From Bihar.
- 4 annas—Bhuvanesvara Temple—From Orissa.
- 6 annas—Gol Gumbad, Bijapur.
- 8 annas—Kandarya Mahadeva Temple (Khajuraho).
- 12 annas—Golden Temple, Amritsar.
- 1 rupee—Victory Tower, Chitorgarh.
- 2 rupees—Red Fort, Delhi.
- 5 rupees—Taj Mahal, Agra.
- 10 rupees—Qutb Minar, Delhi, and.
- 15 rupees—Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana.

## ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

\*1407 **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total mileage of electric railways in India, and what steps Government intend to take to increase the mileage of electrified railway track?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The total electrified route mileage on Railways in India is 235.99 miles. The question of electrifying certain other busy sections under examination.

## GURMUKHI SCRIPT ON TICKETS ISSUED ON E. P. RAILWAY

\*1403. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer to my starred question No. 665, asked on the 10th March, 1948 and state whether the practice of printing the names of destinations in Gurmukhi script on tickets issued from the East Punjab Railway stations, that was abolished at the time of the partition of the country, has now been reintroduced?

(b) If not, how long will it take to re-introduce this practice?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Gurmukhi script on tickets over the Eastern Punjab Railway has not yet been introduced and this has not been possible as most of the E. P. Railway tickets have still to be printed in other railway presses at Lucknow, Ajmer, Gorakhpur and Bombay where Gurmukhi types are not available.

(b) This will be done as soon as the ticket printing press for the Eastern Punjab Railway is set up. Ticket printing machines are already on order from the United Kingdom.

## PRODUCTION, IMPORT, PURCHASE AND SALE PRICES OF CEREALS

\*1409. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to make a statement on the following points:

(a) the total amount of cereals of all kinds required in the country in the year 1948-49;

(b) the total amount of cereals of all kinds produced in the country in the year 1948-49;

(c) the total amount of cereals of all kinds imported from foreign lands in year 1948-49;

(d) the total amount of money paid as price to foreign countries;

(e) the amount of money paid as freight;

(f) the amount of money realised from the people as the price of foodgrains supplied to them; and

(g) the amount of money considered as loss to or subsidy paid by Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) It has been estimated that the requirements for the whole country in 1948-49 would be 45.5 million tons approximately on the basis of 1 lb per adult for farm population and 12 ozs. per adult for non-farm population.

(b) A proper estimate will be available some time after the year is over.

(c) The amount of food-grains of all kinds to be imported during the year 1948-49 is estimated as 2.8 million tons. The quantity received to the end of February, 1949 was 2.6 million tons.

(d) Figure to end of February 1949 is approximately Rs. 101 crores.

(e) Figure to end of February, 1949 is approximately Rs. 13 crores.

(f) The imported grain is distributed to the people by the provincial/state Governments along with grain procured locally by them. The Central Government has no information of the total sums realised by the various provincial/state Governments.

(g) On the basis of estimated issues to local administrations during the year 1948-49 the amount of subsidy payable by the Central Government on imported grain is estimated at about Rs. 22.5 crores.

## MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC PETROL FROM STEAM COAL

\*1401. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been made on the steam coal of Surguja district for the manufacture of synthetic petrol; and

(b) if so, with what results?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) No, Sir, but samples from some other neighbouring areas have been sent for examination.

(b) Does not arise.

## RAILWAY LEVEL CROSSING ON KACHA ROAD FROM SATROAD TO DABRA

\*1402. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation of villagers of Satroad and its neighbouring villages in Hissar District duly supported by the Deputy Commissioner regarding the construction of a level-crossing for carts on the 'kacha' road going from Satroad to Dabra, has been received?

(b) whether Government are aware that due to the absence of the level-crossing in demand, agriculturists have to travel two and half miles more than the distance they will otherwise have to do to reach their fields from the villages during the rainy season, as the kachu cart roads connected by the existing level crossing generally remain under water; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to consider the demand of the villagers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) and (b). Yes. Recently in January 1949 the East Punjab Government forwarded to the Railway Administration a representation of the villagers of satroad for the provision of a new level crossing.

(c) There appears to be no objection to the provision of the proposed level crossing from the railway point of view, and the matter is under examination. Investigations are also being made as to the possibility of shifting one of the existing level crossings to the proposed site.

## IMPORT AND MANUFACTURE OF MACHINE TOOLS

\*1403. **Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Indian Machine Tool Industry are unable to clear their stock on account of competition from imported machine tools?

(b) Is the Machine Tool Comptroller consulted before licences are granted for import of machine tools?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Government are aware that certain machine tool manufacturers have not been able to clear their stocks. This is not because of foreign competition but on account of slackness in demand, transport difficulties and prejudice against machine tools made in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. Every application for import of machine tools is scrutinized and import licences are issued only for those types of machine tools which are not manufactured in the country to Grade I standard of accuracy.

## CENTRES FOR TEACHING FOOD PRESERVATION

\*1404. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Food and Agricultural Organisation expert in Greece is organising Community Canning Centres to teach the people how to can fruit and meat and that another Food and Agricultural Organisation Specialist in Italy has organised Home Canning Programme in Italy for food preservation;

(b) whether Government have obtained necessary information regarding the organisation and the results of such centres; and

(c) whether they propose to organise such centres in the rural areas of India?

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

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken to obtain information regarding the organisation and results of such centres in foreign countries, and the information when received will be furnished to the Provincial Governments who are primarily concerned with this.

## INDIAN JUTE MILL ASSOCIATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

\*1405. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mill Association Research Institute has been recognised by Government as an approved research association;

(b) the nature of the research work that they carry on;

(c) the results which have so far been achieved by their research activities;

(d) whether any of these results have been utilised and if so, to what effect; and

(e) whether the association receives any monetary help from Government?

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

(b) The research work carried out by the Institute is concerned essentially with improvements in manufacturing processes and the utilization of jute products including the development of new uses for jute.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table.

(e) No; Funds for the Institute are solely provided by Industry itself.

## STATEMENT.

*Results achieved by the research activities of the Indian Jute Mill Association Research Institute and the utilisation of such results*

(A) Some of the results achieved are:

(i) development of rot resistant and water-resistant finishes,

(ii) improvements in the bleaching of jute,

(iii) good progress towards production of a "Fadeless" Jute,

(iv) mixing of jute in different forms with shellac and other resins for the manufacture of boards and containers of different types and with bitumen and bitumen products to produce materials for roofing and other purposes.

(B) The results have been utilised in:

(i) the production of 150 million yards of rot-proof sand bag hessian,

(ii) the dyeing of hundreds of millions of yards of jute material for camouflage,

(iii) the production of about 50 million square feet of jute-shellac laminates,

(iv) the production of over 80 million yards of a bituminised jute material, and

(v) the use of Tamarind seed flour in several thousand tons annually for sizing purposes in jute mills according to a technique provided by the Research Institute.

## STOCK OF CEREALS

**\*1410. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether the entire quantity of cereals produced and imported in the country in the year 1948-49 has been spent by the end of the year, or whether there is any balance of stock and if so, how much and where?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The year is not yet over. The information will be available some time next month. But so far as the stocks held by the Government of India in the Central Reserve Storage Depots are concerned the position as on 1st March was that besides the quantities held in transit 14,382 tons of foodgrains of all kinds was held at Calcutta Depot and a quantity of 25,164 tons at the Bombay Depot. The figures for stocks held by Provincial and State Governments as on 31st March 1949 have been called for and will be supplied to the honourable member as soon as received.

## WASTAGE OF CEREALS IN 1948-49

**\*1411. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what amount of cereals in the custody of Government in the year 1948-49 has been either wasted or damaged?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** 6637.38 tons.

## INTRODUCTION OF SPINNING IN COTTAGE INDUSTRY PLANS

**\*1412. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether introduction of *charkha* (spinning wheel) and spinning is included in Governments' cottage industry plans and if so, what steps are being taken to give effect to it?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The matter was generally discussed at the Cottage Industries Board in December last, but no definite scheme was prepared. It will be further examined by the Committee appointed to deal with the problems of handloom weaving and hand spinning industries. The nature of help to be given by Government will be decided on receipt of the Committee's recommendations.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 28th March, 1949.

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## (a) ORAL ANSWERS

CONVERSION OF *Dufferin* AS SHORE ESTABLISHMENT

**\*1413. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether any proposal has been made or considered to convert the *Dufferin* as a shore establishment in Bombay or at any other port?

(b) Is the ship fitted with wireless?

(c) Is it a fact that several establishments or schools of similar kind in the United States of America and the United Kingdom are situated on land near the shore?

(d) What is the maintenance cost of the ship per year and have Government examined whether the shore establishment would reduce the cost?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) No, but the question of setting up a shore establishment in addition has been considered. The decision of Government is that the *Dufferin* should be reserved only for the training of nautical cadets for whom an additional shore establishment is unnecessary and that a shore establishment should be set up for the training of marine engineers.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. In the United Kingdom there are training ships as well as shore training establishments.

(d) The average maintenance cost of the ship per year is about Rs. 48,000.

A shore establishment would not have all the advantages of a training ship. While in certain circumstances depending upon the location of the building, a shore establishment may prove cheaper to maintain than a training ship, acquiring a site and constructing a suitable building would involve considerable expense which would not be justified so long as Government have a suitable training ship.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know when this new shore establishment will come into existence, to which the Honourable Minister has made reference?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** We are actively considering this matter but as the honourable member will realise, in the case of engineering officers

the shore establishment would be expected to give them training only after they have had practical training in the nautical engineering workshops. Therefore there is sufficient time yet available for the purpose of setting up the marine engineering college which we contemplate in this connection.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** For purposes of this training will the *Dufferin* be in the stream all along and there will be an additional shore establishment?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As I have said in the reply to the main question the *Dufferin* will be specialising in the training of administrative officers and the shore establishment to which I have made reference will be responsible for the training of engineering officers.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know if there is any proposal to acquire the *Nelson* for training in the Bombay port?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Not that I am aware of.

#### EXPORT FROM JAPAN

\*1414. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the total amount of business secured by Japan from traders in India so far?

(b) What are the principal articles for which orders have been placed in Japan and what is the total amount of all such orders?

(c) When are the shipments of machinery likely to arrive in India?

(d) What is the total amount of trade between Japan and India?

(e) How much of this trade will be financed in dollars?

(f) Will the value of the articles exported from India to Japan exceed our imports from that country?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) I presume that the honourable member is referring to exports from Japan to India. The amount of business contracted by Indian businessmen for import from Japan during the period July 1948 to January 1949 is 50 million dollars or Rs. 16.6 crores, but the actual import will be considerably less.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Shipments of machinery of all kinds are likely to be completed by December 1949.

(d) and (f). The total amount of trade between India and Japan during the period from 1st July 1948 to 30th June 1949 as envisaged in the Trade Plan, is expected to be as follows:

Export from India: Rs. 5 crores 68 lakhs.

Import into India: Rs. 8 crores 86 lakhs.

(e) Trade with Japan is governed by an overall payments arrangement which provides for the conduct of such trade on a sterling basis.

Under the Sterling Balances Agreement, dated 9th July 1948, we are assured of convertibility into hard currency upto \$14 million or £3½ million in our excess balance with Japan.

#### STATEMENT

*Principal articles for which orders have been placed to Japan during the period July 1948 to January 1949*

| Article                             | Value of contracts | Value of shipments effected |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                     | Rs.                | Rs.                         |
| Cotton piecegoods . . . . .         | 530 Lakhs          | 33.3 Lakhs                  |
| Wool . . . . .                      | 230 „              | 33.3 „                      |
| Rayon . . . . .                     | 500 „              | 100.0 „                     |
| Heavy and light machinery . . . . . | 300 „              | 66.6 „                      |
| Plywood . . . . .                   | 20 „               | 3.3 „                       |
| Glassware . . . . .                 | 17 „               | 3.3 „                       |
| Miscellaneous goods . . . . .       | 60 „               | 26.6 „                      |
| Total . . . . .                     | 16,57 Lakhs.       | 2,66.4 Lakhs                |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The quantity and value of the exports from Japan to India which the Honourable Minister has stated, is it covered by the Indo-Japanese Trade Pact signed on the 9th November?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The quantity referred to which period?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The period from which the trade starts to operate is from July and goes on to June 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are these Japanese goods generally cheaper and their delivery is guaranteed?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Not always.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjunwala:** What is the value of the capital goods imported from Japan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Actually imported so far?

**Shri B. P. Jhunjunwala:** Yes.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is very difficult to give a definite reply. I find that under heavy and light machinery the amount covered by the shipments actually effected up to January 1949, is 66 lakhs and odd, out of which about 50 lakhs are accounted for by textile machinery.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Was some period of grace given for these shipments sometime ago and that has recently been withdrawn?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is not the case. As a matter of fact my honourable friend perhaps refers to the extension of the open general licence to certain categories of Japanese goods. In the very first notification it was mentioned that in order to qualify under the open general licence such goods must be shipped or despatched on or before the 31st March 1949, and there is no question of any extension being given.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Has any protest been lodged by some association?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, I am aware of that.

## UTILIZATION OF COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND FOR EDUCATION OF LABOURERS

\*1415. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what was the expenditure that was incurred during the year 1947-48 from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, for spreading education among the coal mine labourers?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It is not possible to indicate precisely the amount of expenditure incurred by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during 1947-48 for spreading education among colliery workers. As part of a scheme for the welfare of women and children in the coalfields, Demonstration Centres are being opened at different places in the coalfield area, as opportunity occurs and finances permit, where craft education is being imparted to women and the alphabets are being taught to miners' children. Visual education is provided by the mobile cinema unit maintained by the Fund. The Fund's mobile shop vans and mobile canteens which visit the collieries periodically are provided with loudspeakers and the Fund's officers give talks for the benefit of the mining population.

A scheme for providing adult education to miners is under examination and it is proposed to construct schools for miners' children in townships which are being built as part of a general scheme for housing the coalminers.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** In the coal mine areas up till now no amount has been spent for the propagation of education among the labourers nor any school has been established.

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** My honourable friend must be aware that education is a provincial subject and whenever we want to take up this question, the provincial governments are not helpful to the extent that we desire them to be. However, we are trying to do our bit in this field as well.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is this amount given by the Central Government for education according to the population of each province or without any such consideration at all?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** We are not giving any grants for education. Education is entirely a provincial subject and we will not be justified in interfering in that.

**Seth Govind Das:** What is done for education in those areas where there are coal mines which are under the Central Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Those areas are also under the provincial government. We are responsible only for trade disputes. All other things like health, education, sanitation, law and order, etc., are under the charge of the provincial government.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether it is contemplated by the Government to establish and maintain schools for mining labourers in the mining areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** As I have already indicated we are going to build townships for housing the miners and in those townships it is our plan to establish schools. But as regards the maintenance of those schools that will come under the provincial sphere. How far we will contribute towards that is a matter for future consideration.

**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** Is the Government aware that there is a consistent demand from the miners for giving adult education from this Fund?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have said in my answer that a scheme for adult education is already under examination.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Has any welfare centre been opened at \* \* and if so what are its activities?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It raises a very wide question. I may as well remind you, Sir, that recently the honourable member put a question to that effect and I think I have given a very elaborate reply to it. The present question is limited to education, and I cannot offhand say what welfare activities are carried on at a particular place.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Has the centre been opened?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am proceeding to the next question.

## CONDITIONS OF PLANTATION LABOURERS

†\*1416. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether any efforts have been made to improve the working conditions of plantation labourers?

(b) What is the average monthly income for workers engaged in tea gardens, coffee estates and rubber plantations?

(c) What is the position regarding the housing facilities provided for them?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Yes. The Labour Investigation Committee set up by the Government of India in 1944 carried out an enquiry into the conditions of labour in tea, coffee and rubber plantations in India. The recommendations made by the Committee were placed before a tripartite committee in January, 1947. As a result of the decisions of the Committee an *ad hoc* dearness allowance and sickness and maternity benefits were allowed to workers. As recommended by the Committee, a number of family budgets were collected. A medical survey was also conducted. These reports were placed before the second session of the Tripartite Industrial Committee in April 1948. A further increase in dearness allowance was agreed to by the Planters. The medical standards recommended by Major Lloyd Jones were also accepted. The employment of children under 12 years was banned. A Bill embodying the principles of legislation approved of by the Committee is under preparation.

(b) From the information available a statement showing the daily earnings, the average number of days worked in a month, and the average monthly income (including the money value of food concessions) of workers has been prepared and is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Resident labour is usually housed free by the Plantation Industry. Except in very big estates the present housing conditions in plantations are not satisfactory. Regarding housing conditions in Assam, the attention of the honourable member is invited to my answer to starred question No. 996 on the 9th March, 1949. The second session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations adopted a proposal to set up Housing Boards whose functions would be to acquire and develop suitable areas for the construction of workers' houses, raise funds, administer the housing estates, organise research in house construction and availability of materials and prescribe the extent and the nature of the employer's liability for the provision of workers' houses, etc. As legislation may take some time, planters are, being persuaded to construct suitable workers' houses according to the recommendations of the Industrial Housing Sub-Committee, even before the legislation comes into force.

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

## STATEMENT

Average monthly income (including money value of food concessions) of workers in plantations.

|                  | Men             |                                          |                        |                  | Women                                    |                        |                 |                                          | Children               |                 |                                          |                        |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|                  | Daily earnings. | Average number of days worked in a month | Average monthly income | Daily earnings   | Average number of days worked in a month | Average monthly income | Daily earnings. | Average number of days worked in a month | Average monthly income | Daily earnings. | Average number of days worked in a month | Average monthly income |
| 1                | 2               | 3                                        | 4                      | 5                | 6                                        | 7                      | 8               | 9                                        | 10                     |                 |                                          |                        |
| TEA              |                 |                                          |                        |                  |                                          |                        |                 |                                          |                        |                 |                                          |                        |
| Assam Valley     | 1 1 6           | 20                                       | 21 14 0                | 0 15 6           | 18                                       | 17 7 0                 | 0 8 0 to 0 9 0  | 19                                       | 9 8 0 to 10 11 0       |                 |                                          |                        |
| Cachar           | 1 0 0           | 20                                       | 20 0 0                 | 0 15 0           | 18                                       | 6 14 0                 | 0 8 0 to 0 9 0  | 20                                       | 10 0 0 to 11 4 0       |                 |                                          |                        |
| Doors and T.rai. | 0 15 6          | 17                                       | 16 7 6                 | 0 14 6           | 17                                       | 15 6 6                 | 0 8 0 to 0 9 0  | 18                                       | 9 0 0 to 10 2 0        |                 |                                          |                        |
| Darjeeling       | 1 1 0           | 17                                       | 18 1 0                 | 1 0 0            | 17                                       | 17 0 0                 | 0 7 6 to 0 10 0 | 18                                       | 8 7 0 to 11 4 0        |                 |                                          |                        |
| South India      | 1 3 6 to 1 4 6  | 19.9                                     | 24 4 0 to 25 8 0       | 0 15 0 to 0 15 6 | 20.1                                     | 18 13 6 to 19 7 6      | 0 10 0          | 20.3                                     | 12 11 0                |                 |                                          |                        |

| 1                | 2               | 3  | 4                 | 5                | 6    | 7                 | 8              | 9  | 10             |
|------------------|-----------------|----|-------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|----------------|----|----------------|
| COFFEE           |                 |    |                   |                  |      |                   |                |    |                |
| Madras and Coorg | 0 13 0 to 1 4 0 | 18 | 14 10 0 to 22 8 0 | 0 10 0 to 0 14 6 | 16.5 | 10 5 0 to 14 15 3 | 0 5 6 to 0 9 6 | 16 | 5 8 0 to 9 8 0 |
| RUBBER           |                 |    |                   |                  |      |                   |                |    |                |
| South India      | 0 14 0 to 1 2 0 | 18 | 15 12 0 to 20 4 0 | 0 8 0 to 0 10 0  | 17   | 8 8 0 to 10 10 0  | 0 5 0 to 0 7 6 | 21 | 6 9 0 to 9 3 0 |

## DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

†\*1417. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the progress made in opening employment exchanges in every district in the country?

(b) What are the development plans for employment exchanges?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Employment Exchange or District Employment Offices have been opened in 92 districts; they have yet to be opened in 85 districts. The year-wise progress of the opening of Exchanges is as follows:

| Year | Exchanges |
|------|-----------|
| 1945 | 16        |
| 1946 | 37        |
| 1947 | 22        |
| 1948 | 8         |
| 1949 | 20        |
|      | 97        |

In some bigger districts, more than one Exchange have been opened.

Arrangements have been made to open 11 District Employment Offices in Bihar and one in Coorg.

(b) The Employment Exchanges have been sanctioned until the 31st July, 1950. The question of their continuance and development has been discussed with the Provincial Governments but no definite plans have yet been formulated.

## PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN C. P. W. D.

†\*1418. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the steps which are being taken to prevent corruption in the Central Public Works Department?

(b) What is the number of prosecutions launched during the last year for corruption?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The more important of the steps taken to prevent corruption in Central Public Works Department are as follows:

- (i) Whenever an irregularity is observed, strict action is taken either departmentally or through the Special Police Establishment under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (ii) The qualifications of contractors who can tender for Central Public Works Department works are being carefully revised with a view to ensuring that only qualified and competent contractors are awarded the contracts.
- (iii) Restrictions have been imposed on award of contracts to contractors who are closely related to officers in the Central Public Works Department or the Works, Mines and Power Ministry.
- (iv) A Central Works Advisory Board consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Works, Mines and Power and Finance and the

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

C.P.W.D. has been set up to scrutinize tenders for works worth more than rupees five lakhs. In the case of Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D. and rupees three lakhs in the case of Superintending Engineer, Delhi Province. The recommendations of the Advisory Board in such cases are submitted to the Honourable Minister in charge of Works, Mines and Power Ministry and such contracts are awarded only with his approval.

(v) A Planning Circle has been established for standardising plans, preparing estimates and laying down specifications. With better control over the preparation of designs and estimates, irregularities will be considerably reduced.

(vi) A large number of posts in the C.P.W.D. in gazetted and non-gazetted ranks which have been kept temporary for many years and which must be retained in future will be made permanent so that the officers concerned may have a permanent stake in the Department and the necessary incentive to uphold its good name.

(b) Eight prosecutions involving twenty-two persons were launched.

## EXTRACTION OF MANGANESE ORES FROM VIZIANAGRAM AND GANJAM, ORISSA

\*1419. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government have examined the possibility of extracting Manganese Ores from Vizianagram and Ganjam in the Province of Orissa?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes. A list of the published and unpublished reports on the work done by the Geological Survey of India on these deposits is laid on the Table.

## LIST OF PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED REPORTS

## Published reports—

1. Geological Sketch of the Vizagapatam District, by William King, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. XIX, p. 155.
2. Notes on the Geology and Mineral Resources of Mayurbhanj, by P. N. Bose, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. XXXI, p. 170.
3. Manganese-ore in Vizagapatam District and Ganjam District, by T. H. Holland, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 95—97.
4. Manganese-ore in Gangpur State, by T. H. Holland, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. XXXVIII, p. 43.
5. Notes on the Manganese-ore Deposits of Gangpur State, Bengal and on the distribution of the Gondite Series, by L. L. Fermor, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. XLI, p. 12.
6. Manganese-ore in Bihar and Orissa, by L. L. Fermor, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LIII.
7. Manganese in Keonjhar State, by E. H. Pascoe, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LX, p. 45.
8. Manganese-ore bodies, estimation of value by L. L. Fermor, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LX, p. 314.
9. Manganese in Gangpur State, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXII, pp. 58 and 96.
10. Manganese-ore in Keonjhar State, by L. L. Fermor, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXV, p. 56.
11. Manganese-ore in Bamra State, by Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXXV, prof. paper No. 8.
12. Geology of Kalahandi State, by T. L. Walker, Mem. G.S.I., Vol. XXXIII, pt. 2, p. 20.
13. Manganese-ore Deposits of India, by L. L. Fermor, Mem. G.S.I., XXXVII, part IV.

Gangpur State—p. 615.



Kalahandi State—p. 616.

Morbhanj State—p. 617.

Puri District—p. 618.

Ganjam District—pp. 1032-1037.

Vizagapatam District—pp. 1042-1115.

14. The Geology of Gangpur State, E.S.A., by M. S. Krishnan, Mem. G.S.I., Vol. 71, p. 130.

15. Trans. Min. Geol. Inst., Vol. XXX, pt. 2, Economic Minerals of Gangpur State, by M. S. Krishnan.

16. Economic Geology of Orissa by the officers of the G.S.I., page 68, (published by the Govt. of Orissa).

17. Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXXVI, Bulletin, 9 Manganese, page 65.

18. Fore Production figures of Manganese-ore all quinquennial reviews of this Department may be consulted.

#### Unpublished reports—

1. Report on the Mineral Reconnaissance in the Pal Lahara State, by B. C. Gupta 1943, Progress Report for 1942-43.

2. Economic Minerals in Burma State, by Dr. H. Crookshank.

3. The Manganese occurrences near Khandal village in Rairakhol State, by Mr. S. Krishnaswamy.

4. Report on the mineral reconnaissance in the Keonjhar State, by Rai Sahib B. C. Gupta.

5. Mineral reconnaissance in Bonai State, E.S.A., by Mr. H. Nandi.

6. Mineral resources of Daspalla State, E.S.A., by Mr. H. Nandi.

7. Report on the mineral resources of Khandpara State, by Mr. H. Nandi.

8. Mineral reconnaissance in Band State, by Mr. H. Nandi.

9. Minerals in Bonai State, by Dr. H. Crookshank.

10. Report on minerals in Rairakhol State, by Dr. H. Crookshank.

11. Report on the mineral reconnaissance of Athgarh State, by Mr. Mukti Nath.

#### MR. LOBO PRABHU, CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEES' PROPERTY

\*1420. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Congressmen tried to influence Mr. Lobo Prabhu, former Custodian of Evacuees' Property in Delhi, by writing recommendatory letters to him; and

(b) if so, do Government propose to take any action against these persons attempting to influence a Public Official?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### FOODSTUFFS AT CONCESSION RATES TO MINERS IN COAL FIELDS

\*1421. Seth Govind Das: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Tripartite Committee was asked to examine the present system of supplying food stuffs at concession rates to miners in the coal fields of Bengal, Bihar and the Central Provinces?

(b) If so, what are the suggestions made by the Tripartite Committee?

(c) What steps are being taken to implement those suggestions?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). As there was no measure of agreement between the workers' and employers' representatives on the Food Grain Enquiry Committee, a report signed by only the official members of the Committee has been received. The views of the representatives of employers and labour on the Committee have also been forwarded. Government are now considering the recommendations made by the official members and the views of the representatives of employers and workers on the Committee.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government aware that in the Chhindwara District in C.P. Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company used to give wheat to the labourers at a concession rate and that has now been practically stopped by that company; and if so may I know what Government are doing in that matter?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: My honourable friend discussed the whole question with me day before yesterday and is in possession of all the facts.

Seth Govind Das: I may be in possession of the facts but the whole House may be interested to know the position in that area.

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister may give the position in a short answer.

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: The wheat concession was withheld by Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company and Government has already taken up the question with them.

\*1422. [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON 5TH APRIL, 1949.]

#### REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES FROM KASHMIR

\*1423. Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees from Kashmir who are at present in various parts of the Indian Union; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take in order to repatriate them?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: (a) No definite figures are available.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan associating itself in any manner with this task of repatriation of these refugees to Kashmir in view of the fact that this matter is an integral part of the preparations before any plebiscite can be held?

The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena: The honourable member should put the question to the Prime Minister. My Ministry is only concerned with the running of the Relief Camps, one at Jammu and the other for refugees who are in India.

Shri H. V. Kamath: If the chair holds the question as relevant, Sir, somebody must answer it.

Mr. Speaker: It is no doubt relevant, but it is a supplementary to a question of which the Prime Minister has had no notice.

#### INDIANS IN MAURITIUS, FIJI AND TRINIDAD

\*1424. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the total number of immigrant Indians in (i) Mauritius; (ii) Fiji; and (iii) Trinidad?

(b) Is it a fact that the Government of India are contemplating to withdraw their nationals from the above-mentioned territories?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Presumably the honourable member wishes to know the figures of Indian population in Mauritius, Fiji and Trinidad. These are 2,65,247; 1,20,063 and 1,95,747 respectively. Of these 2,64,034; 1,01,498 and 1,84,290 were born in the respective territories.

(b) No.

**Seth Govind Das**: Are there any Immigration laws in contemplation even in these three territories—Mauritius, Fiji and Trinidad?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar**: I have not understood what the honourable member means by 'immigration laws'.

**Seth Govind Das**: For stopping further immigration.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar**: I am not aware of any such law.

**Seth Govind Das**: May I take it that there is no restriction as far as emigration to these three territories is concerned?

**Mr. Speaker**: If he is not aware of the legislation how can he say anything?

**Seth Govind Das**: I first asked whether any immigration law was in contemplation in these three territories and then asked whether emigration to these three territories is possible under the present laws.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar**: Emigration is possible though the immigration laws when Indians first went there were not the same as they are today.

#### INVESTMENTS OF SOUTH INDIAN CHETTIARS IN CEYLON, BURMA, MALAYA, SIAM AND INDO-CHINA

\*1425. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad**: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the total amount of investments of South Indian Chettiars in (i) Ceylon; (ii) Burma; (iii) Malaya; (iv) Siam and (v) Indo-China?

(b) How do the Government of India propose to settle the question of their investments in Burma?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) No reliable information is available. The investments of South Indian Chettiars in Ceylon, Malaya and Indo-China are however estimated to be worth Rs. five crores, Rs. 17 crores and Rs. 2.14 crores respectively. The Chettiars also own about three million acres of paddy land in Burma. They have no investments in Siam.

(b) The Government of India are negotiating with the Government of Burma with a view to securing for the Chettiars equitable compensation for their lands which the Government of Burma propose to take over under the Burma Land Nationalisation Act.

#### VISIT OF M. C. AS TO SOVIET ASIA AND CHINESE TURKISTAN

\*1426. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad**: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state when members of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) are going to be sent abroad to visit the lands and peoples of Soviet Asia and Chinese Turkistan?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): The Government have no intention of sending any such Mission.

#### NEPALESE GOODWILL MISSION TO BHUTAN

\*1427. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung**: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Nepal Government have been asked to approach through the Government of India in case they wish to send a Goodwill Mission to Bhutan to investigate the conditions of the Gurkhas there?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): In October 1947 the Government of India were informed that the Nepal Government desired to send an envoy with a letter and presents for the Maharajah of Bhutan.

As the External Affairs of Bhutan are regulated by the Government of India the Charge d' Affaires of Nepal in Delhi was informed that the Government of India would be glad to make their good offices available to both parties with regard to any matter which Nepal wished to take up with Bhutan.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung**: Was it not a fact that the Nepalese Government wanted to send a Goodwill Mission on receipt of representation from the Nepalese subjects in Bhutan consequent on shooting, looting and arson of the Nepalese homes?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar**: No, Sir.

#### CULTURAL ATTACHES TO INDIAN EMBASSIES

\*1428. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung**: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the names of those of our Embassies which have Cultural Attaches on their staff?

(b) What are the special qualifications of these Cultural Attaches?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

| Name of Mission                       | Name of Officer         | Qualifications                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Embassy of India, Moscow          | Dr. H. Ghoshal          | Earned a Doctorate in Russian Literature, was a lecturer in the Warsaw University was Russian Production Officer in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Knows several European and Indian languages.                                                                                                                                               |
| (2) Embassy of India, Kabul.          | Shri G. L. Puri         | B. A. (Punjab); studied at Cambridge, knows Pushtu and a little Persian. Honorary Assistant Secretary, Gandhi Society London and Congress League, London (August 30th November 1934) Joined A. I. V. A. and A. I. S. A. in India and worked in Wardha, Sevagram, etc. returned unopposed a N. W. F. P. Assembly in February 1946 and elected Deputy Speaker. |
| (3) Embassy of India, Rio de Janeiro. | Shri Krishna Kripalani. | For long associated with Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore at Santiniketan. Editor of Santiniketan Quarterly. Secretary of the All India Congress Committee. A man of high scholarship and standing in literary circles.                                                                                                                                              |

**Seth Govind Das**: Where there are no Cultural Attaches attached to our Embassies is there any proposal of sending some Cultural Attaches to those Embassies?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar**: No, Sir.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is the knowledge of Sanskrit and old Indian philosophy and classic Indian literature also part of the qualification for the Cultural Attaches that are sent to foreign countries?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** First of all I might inform the honourable member that there is no such grade or cadre as 'Cultural Attache'. We have Cultural Attaches in two or three places only, and qualified persons only were appointed for these posts. At present there is no intention of having any such group or grade called Cultural Attache.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if it is only the English education that is the basic qualification of such Cultural Attaches or if there are some Indian culture qualifications also needed?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** All things and all qualifications are taken into consideration.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will an Agricultural Attache go under the name of a Cultural Attache?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** In view of the answer that there are only two or three Embassies to which Cultural Attaches are attached, will the honourable member give us, instead of laying the answer on the table of the House, the qualifications of these two or three people?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** That would be reading the whole statement. If the honourable member wants to know more about it I would be very glad to furnish further information.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are they required to put on Indian dress?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** When necessary.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the total number of such attaches at the present moment?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have already stated that there are only three.

#### CHANGE IN THE NOMENCLATURE "BRITISH COMMONWEALTH"

\*1429. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nomenclature "British Commonwealth", has been changed to "The Commonwealth"; and

(b) if so, when?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). There has been no formal change, so far as Government are aware, to the title of the British Commonwealth, although in practice the title used now is "The Commonwealth". The question was not discussed at all at the meeting of the Dominion Prime Ministers held in London in October last. After that meeting however the Commonwealth was described in the official communiques issued as "The Commonwealth".

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the issue of India's association with this Commonwealth under the active consideration of Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Mr. Anthony Eden, when he was here last week, stated that in his view the older Dominions would not entertain

the idea of any change in the present symbolism of the King of England being the titular head of the Commonwealth and further they would wish to retain the prefix "British" to the Commonwealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot exactly say what Mr. Eden said or wrote on the subject—he may have said that but he did not say that to me.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to the leading article in the *Hindustan Times* of March 24th, 1949, in which it has been mentioned?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that Commonwealth countries have indicated their desire that India should continue her co-operation with the Commonwealth after assuming her new national status in August next?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Prime Minister in a position to assure this House that unless and until not merely the name or title but also the form and content of this so-called Commonwealth are radically altered on a basis of racial equality, fullest political liberty and genuine democracy, free India will not associate with the Commonwealth at all?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir. I am prepared to give no such assurances.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why not? What are the reasons?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** If the Commonwealth must survive in some shape or the other and since India is the biggest nation in the Commonwealth, would it be possible for the Honourable the Prime Minister to get it called the Indian Commonwealth?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** From the reply the Honourable the Prime Minister has given to my supplementary, may I conclude that the status of India after August next shall be at par with the status of Ireland in the Commonwealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not quite know where the month of August comes into the picture, but the status of India is going to be on a par with the status of any independent country in the world.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I take it that even if there is any relation with the Commonwealth, as proposed, India will remain a sovereign Republic?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it the Prime Minister's view that no matter what happens to the form and content of the Commonwealth, India will associate herself with the Commonwealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Nobody can say that. What I said was when you are dealing with other countries and other nations you do not go about giving assurances and guarantees beforehand.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Is the Prime Minister aware that a large majority of politically-minded people in India are for closer relations with the British Commonwealth?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** Is the Honourable the Prime Minister satisfied that our determination to remain neutral in the matter of formation of

different blocs and also the Western European bloc, is consistent with our demand to remain neutral?

**Mr. Speaker:** How does it arise out of this question?

**Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** It arises out of the question of not remaining in the Commonwealth.

#### DELEGATION TO NEXT SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF U.N.O.

**\*1430, Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the personnel of our delegation to the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations has been settled; and

(b) if so, the names of the members of the delegation?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Yes.

(b) The names of the members to the adjourned meeting of 3rd session of the General Assembly to be held in New York on 5th April, 1949 were announced in a Press Note issued by the Government on 16th March 1949. This appeared in the local press the following day.

The members are:

##### *Representatives*

1. Mr. M. C. Setalvad (Leader).
2. Sardar H. S. Malik, High Commissioner for India in Canada.
3. Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Member, Constituent Assembly of India.
4. Shrimati Renuka Ray, Member, Constituent Assembly of India.

##### *Alternate Representatives*

5. Mr. R. R. Saksena, Consul General for India in New York.
6. Mr. C. S. Jha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs,  
(Mr. Jha will also act as Secretary-General of the Delegation).

##### *Public Relations Officer*

7. Col. Unni Nayar, Public Relations Officer, Embassy of India, Washington.

##### *Adviser Secretary*

8. Mr. M. Gopala Menon, Secretary to the Permanent Indian Delegation in New York.

##### *Secretary*

9. Mr. B. N. Nanda, Under Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Among the Members or Advisers of the delegation which is going to the United Nations next month, is there any person who has played an active role in the national freedom movement during the last thirty years?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not know the life-history of all the Members who are going out.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Among the Members of the previous delegations which have gone to the United Nations in the past 18 months, was there any member, apart from Mrs. Pandit, who had played such an active role in the freedom struggle?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have not looked into the list of all delegations which we have sent up to now to the United Nations, but Government when choosing delegates looks to all the qualifications and competence and sends those who will represent us best at the meeting of the United Nations.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Does the leader of the delegation hold any representative capacity in Indian public life?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It all depends on how you consider it—whether it is political life, Congress life or Government life.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it Government's view that the freedom fighters' ranks are so bankrupt that they cannot provide any members?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a question of opinion.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the ignorance expressed by my honourable friend with regard to the lives of the delegates may I know what are the criteria on which such delegations are appointed?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I told the House it is competence to represent us best and express the views of the Government of India in the best possible way.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will Mrs. Pandit, when she goes to America as Ambassador, join this delegation next month?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not think so, but it is possible that when the South African question comes up she might temporarily join the delegation for a few days.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that a Member or Adviser of the delegation which went to Paris last November was prematurely recalled?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware but it is possible.

#### RECOGNITION TO INDIAN GOVERNMENT PRESS EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA

**\*1431, Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether recognition has been accorded to the Indian Government Press Employees Association, Calcutta; and

(b) If not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) No.

(b) Separate rules govern the question of official recognition of Associations of Industrial and non-industrial workers and an association has to confine its membership to one particular category. As membership of the India Government Press Employees Association is open to both industrial and non-industrial workers, the Association has been asked to bring its constitution in conformity with the rules before recognition can be granted to it.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the policy of his Ministry in regard to the recognition of Trade Unions is contradictory to the policy followed by the other Ministries including Railways and Communications, where trade unions combine in them both manual and clerical labour and such unions are recognised by the Central Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Inasmuch as the question is of a general character, I propose to the honourable member to discuss that with me. But, the experience of this Ministry has been that if each category has a separate union, it is more conducive to peaceful work in the Ministry. If both the categories are combined in one Union, I presume, there would be

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Cutch is governed as a Centrally Administered area and the present intention of Government is that this arrangement should continue for the time being.

(b) A representative Advisory Council is being constituted for Cutch.

#### SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

\*469. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to settle refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, how many have been sent and how many are proposed to be sent;

(c) whether any expert survey has been made of the agricultural and industrial potential of the Islands;

(d) whether Government are aware of the scarcity of drinking water on the islands;

(e) what arrangements (sanitary, public health, food supplies, etc.) are being made to provide social amenities for the new settlers;

(f) what financial or other assistance is proposed to be given to the new settlers; and

(g) how many old settlers there are on the Islands and what facilities are being provided for them by way of allotment of land, giving of credit and introduction of sanitary and public health measures?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a), (b), (e) and (f). Government consider that an expert examination is necessary before any scheme of colonisation and development can be considered. Steps have been taken already to send out an expert party to the Islands and Government will examine the whole question after the report of this party has been received. In the meanwhile arrangements are being made for a small number of refugees to be settled on lands that are already vacant in the settled area.

(c) Agricultural, Salt, Horticulture and Fisheries Surveys have been carried out.

(d) No.

(g) The number of old settlers in the Andamans is estimated to be about 12,000. There are no old settlers in the Nicobars.

The land is allotted in accordance with the provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Land Tenure Regulations. In the first instance land is given on non-occupancy right and the occupancy right which is transferable, accrues after five years of cultivation. Facilities for *taqavi* loans are available.

There are four hospitals and five dispensaries in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a Public Health Officer has been appointed to look after the health of the people.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** May I know the total number of aborigines in the Andamans?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** About 4,000.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** May I know the number of people that have been already sent or are proposed to be sent in the near future?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is not possible for me to say how many will be sent. A very small number it is proposed to send in the first instance.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** What is the total number of the islands of Andamans and Nicobars?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Andamans and Nicobars are two, islands.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal before the Honourable Minister to utilise the Andaman and Nicobar islands as a naval base?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** At present there is no such proposal. If there is any such proposal it will be with the Defence Department. I am not aware of it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal to change the names of these islands?

**Mr. Speaker:** That does not arise out of this question.

#### MAGAZINES PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND INDIAN LANGUAGES

\*470. **Dr. Raghu Vira:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what magazines are being published in English, Hindi, Urdu and other Indian languages by Government's Publicity Department?

(b) What is the amount spent on the Hindi and Urdu magazines respectively?

(c) What is the number of subscribers for the Hindi and Urdu magazines respectively?

(d) What is the number of copies circulated free?

**The Honourable Shri R. B. Diwakar:** (a) to (d). Two statements are laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT I

##### *Magazines published in English and various Indian languages*

| S.No. | Language | Name of magazine                                                                                                              |
|-------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | English  | †1. Indian Listener<br>2. Indian Information<br>3. March of India<br>4. New India<br>5. Foreign Review<br>6. I. & S. Bulletin |
| 2.    | Hindi    | †1. Sarang<br>2. Bharatiya Samachar<br>3. Ajkal<br>4. Vishwa Darshan<br>5. Bal Bharati                                        |
| 3.    | Urdu     | †1. Awaz<br>2. Markazi Ittelaat<br>3. Ajkal<br>4. Bisat-i-Alam<br>5. Nau Nihal                                                |
| 4.    | Bengali  | †Betar Jagat                                                                                                                  |
| 5.    | Tamil    | †Vanoli                                                                                                                       |
| 6.    | Gujarati | †Nabhovani                                                                                                                    |

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

†These are programme journals published by All India Radio.

## STATEMENT II

Amount spent on Hindi and Urdu Magazines during 1948-49 and their circulation.

| Amount spent    | Number of subscribers | Number of copies circulated free |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
|                 |                       |                                  |
| Hindi Magazines | Rs. 3,87,511          | 22,620                           |
| Urdu Magazines  | 2,29,551              | 10,786                           |

†\*11,253

†7,005

†\*Includes 9,900 copies of *Bharatiya Samachar* which is meant for free distribution only.  
 †This includes 5,600 copies of *Markazi Itelast* which is meant for free distribution only.

## CONFIRMATION OF STAFF OF GOVERNMENT OPIUM FACTORY, NEEMUCH

\*471. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that most of the staff of the Government Opium Factory at Neemuch is on temporary basis, though they have been serving there for more than a decade?

(b) If so, what is the policy of Government regarding their confirmation?

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

(b) The future of the Neemuch Opium Factory is under consideration and till a decision is reached on the matter, it will not be possible to confirm the temporary staff.

## ADMINISTRATION OF INTEGRATED C.P. STATES

\*472. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government have issued any directions to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar with regard to the governance of the integrated Central Provinces States?

(b) If so, what are the contents of those directions?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The honourable member is presumably referring to the directions to be issued under section 290A of the Government of India Act. Orders under that section are being drafted in consultation with the Provincial Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** May I know how long it will take to draft the order?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, it is difficult to say how long. But we shall try to expedite it.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will the representatives of the Chattisgarh States be consulted?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I do not think it is necessary in respect of drafting the order.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

## (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

## EXPENDITURE OF CASH FOUND IN TREASURIES OF MARGED C. P. STATES

\*473. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether at the time of the agreement for merger of the Central Provinces States with the Central Provinces any understanding was arrived at between the Government of India and the Rulers of the States, more particularly with the Ruler of Korea, that the cash found in the treasuries of the States and more particularly in Korea, would be spent for development in the respective States?

(b) What was the total amount found in the treasuries of the States at the time of taking over charge?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) It was agreed at the time of merger that the accumulated balances of the States should, as far as possible, be spent on the welfare of the States people concerned. No assurance however was given to the Ruler of Korea in particular.

(b) I invite the attention of the honourable member to my reply to Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's question No. 250 answered on the 9th February 1949. The information is still awaited.

## VISIT OF Reuters MISSION TO INDIA

\*474. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a mission called the 'Reuters Mission' is coming to India?

(b) If so, what is the purpose of the mission?

(c) Have Government anything to do with this mission and if so, what?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) and (b). Government have no information about the mission, but understand that it is in connection with an agreement which has been reached between Reuters and the Press Trust of India.

(c) No.

## PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, LIMITED

\*475. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the dates on which the Press Trust of India, Limited was formed and registered?

(b) Who are its promoters and directors?

(c) How is the Trust financed and by whom?

(d) Have Government contributed anything and if so, how much?

(e) Have Government agreed to grant any concessions and privileges to this Trust?

(f) Have the Trust appointed any Managing Agents or Directors and if so, who are they?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) August 27, 1947, according to the Memorandum of the Association filed by the Company.

(b) and (c). The information is contained in the Memorandum of Association of the Press Trust of India Limited.

(d) and (e). No.

(f) Government have no information.

## REPORT OF REVIEWING COMMITTEE OF INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, BANGALORE

\*476. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Reviewing Committee of the Indian Science Institute, Bangalore?

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendation of the committee;

(c) what these decisions are;

(d) who the members of the Reviewing Committee were; and

(e) whether Government propose to place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The report has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General in his capacity as the Visitor of the Institute.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) (1) Sir Alfred Egerton, Secretary, Royal Society, London—Chairman.

Sir Ben Lockspeiser, Chief Scientist, Ministry of Supply, London and

(3) Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi } Members

(e) A copy of the Report will be placed on the table of the House, if so desired, after it is published.

#### SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS AND

**\*477. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the delegation sent to the Andamans to investigate the possibility of settling the refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have submitted their report to Government?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken by Government for implementing the recommendations contained in the report?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to-day to parts (a), (b), (e) and (f) of starred question No. 469.

#### CIVIL AND MILITARY STORES SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

**\*478. Prof. K. T. Shah:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the value of the Civil or Military Stores supplied to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir?

(b) Were any tenders invited for the supply of such stores and other requirements of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir sent from this country?

(c) Has any payment been made by the State Government for any such stores supplied by the Government of India?

(d) What measures, if any are adopted to recover the amount outstanding on account of stores supplied to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Civil Stores of the value of about Rs. 1,24,78,500 have been supplied by the Government of India to the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Small quantities of Military Stores have been supplied for which payment was recovered directly by the Military authorities.

(b) In some cases tenders were called for. In others orders were placed on approved firms at the approved rates against existing rate contracts, or were supplied from Disposals. Occasionally, when the demands were very urgent

either direct purchases were made, or supplies were arranged from Government of India stocks.

(c) and (d). Of this amount, Rs. 7,62,600 is the cost of stores supplied on "Aid to Kashmir" which is to be treated as a loan to the State. Of the balance of Rs. 1,17,05,900, including supplies of foodgrains and salt, Rs. 19,42,100 has been recovered from the State and the remainder is in the process of recovery.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### BORDER RAIDS FROM PAKISTAN IN JODHPUR STATE

**Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that during the last fortnight two *kisans* have been murdered and nine *hamlets* in village 'Chirduri' Tehsil 'Bilara', the whole village of 'Bhadwase' of Tehsil 'Merta' and some 'Dhanies' of village 'Derasae' of Jodhpur State on the Pakistan border have been looted and burnt?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above is in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to check such incidents?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The question implies that these alleged incidents are in the nature of border raids. This is not so. The Jodhpur Government have informed the Government of India that on the 7th February one Kalyan Singh along with other dacoits murdered two Raikas (shepherds) in village Chirduri and burnt their 'Dhanies'. This is believed to be the outcome of a private feud. The Jodhpur Police have so far not been able to trace the murderers though efforts to apprehend them are being continued. No dacoity was committed and the accused did not take away any property belonging to the Raikas. On the 8th February a dacoity was committed in village Bhadwai when fifteen houses were looted. Information of the occurrence was received by the Jodhpur Police 24 hours after the occurrence and it is suspected that a gang of bad characters of Marwar and Bikaner State is responsible for this. Special police parties have been deputed for the apprehension of the accused. As regards the third incident information received by the police that six armed dacoits were looting the 'Dhani' of one villager was found on investigation to be highly exaggerated. It was not a case of dacoity and the complaint was the outcome of illfeeling between two parties in the locality.

(b) Does not arise.



**THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF  
INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES**

**(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)**

**Official Report**

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**Volume II, 1949**

**(18th February to 17th March, 1949)**

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**Fourth Session**

**OF THE**

**CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA  
(LEGISLATIVE)**

**1949**



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# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

## (PART I— QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Friday, 18th February, 1949.*

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### DEVELOPMENT OF SANTA CRUZ AIRPORT

\*479. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken by Government to develop the Santa Cruz Airport as the main airport of India?

(b) If so, what are the special features of the scheme and what is the total cost estimated? When is the work likely to be started and when will it be completed?

(c) Will the proposed airport provide a weather forecast station for all India on the same line as Karachi aerodrome?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The Government of India propose to develop Santa Cruz as one of the International airports in India.

(b) The development plans of the airport envisage *inter alia* the construction of terminal buildings, a Regional Meteorological office, hangars, workshops, residential quarters, Communication buildings, an Isolation Hospital and the extension and strengthening of runways. The work has already been started and is expected to be completed within a period of five years. It is estimated that the cost of the project will be approximately rupees four crores.

(c) A weather forecasting station of the same type as exists at Karachi is already functioning at Santa Cruz.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, whether the original estimates were seven crores, whether a conference of Air Liner representatives met at Bombay and expressed the view that since Bombay would be the first port of contact for foreigners with India, the buildings which would be constructed there should be sufficiently attractive and decorative and may I know whether that point has been borne in mind or whether the reduction from seven to four crores will remove that facility?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The revised estimates will provide all the necessary facilities and the necessary architectural beauty.

#### FORCED LANDING OF AN AEROPLANE AT AMBALA

\*480. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the answer to my short notice question asked on the 4th September, 1948 regarding the forced landing of an aeroplane at Ambala and state what is the result of the enquiry?

(b) What was the time when the plane took off from Delhi aerodrome and what was the time when the wireless message was sent from the plane, that the plane would have to do forced landing due to shortage of fuel?

(c) What was the actual time of the forced landing?

(d) What is the capacity of all the tanks in the plane including the reserve tanks?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The enquiry has shown that the aircraft made a forced landing due to shortage of fuel. The Ground Engineer, who had been made responsible for refuelling the aircraft, was found negligent in the discharge of his duties and his licence has been suspended for a period of six months.

(b) The plane took off from Delhi aerodrome at 15-10 hours I.S.T. approximately. On detection of shortage of fuel, a radio message was sent from the plane at 15-48 hours I.S.T.

(c) 16-20 hours I.S.T.

(d) 670 gallons.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Who was responsible, I could not follow?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The Ground Engineer.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** This being a very serious matter, have the Government taken steps to see that in the future tanks will be filled up and proper supervision will be made before a plane is allowed to start?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There are rules which provide for proper supervision. In this case, there was gross negligence and steps were taken to punish the offender.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of the seriousness of what has happened, do the Government feel that six months suspension is sufficient punishment?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Government consider this matter to be serious, being a matter involving a question of life?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is also a question of opinion.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** In view of the fact that some air lines are closing down, are running at a loss and are retrenching staff, what steps are Government taking to ensure that the rules with regard to highest standards of maintenance are, in fact, being observed?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The rules are being observed. There are officers to see that all possible precautions are taken and the rules enforced. There has been no complaint so far.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know, Sir, whether there were any casualties, dead or injured, in this accident?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Not even injured?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No.

#### MANUFACTURE OF POWER ALCOHOL FROM MOLASSES AND SYNTHETIC PETROL FROM COAL

\*481. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether, as stated in the last session, Government have convened a conference of experts for the manufacture of petroleum from power alcohol and coal?

(b) Has any expert been invited from any foreign country and if so, with what result?

(c) What is the quantity of molasses produced in India?

(d) Is this quantity sufficient to meet the total requirements of alcohol in India?

(e) What is the total production capacity of distilleries in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The honourable member presumably refers to the manufacture of power alcohol from molasses and synthetic petrol from coal. No conference of experts for the purpose has been convened. Meetings were, however, held with (i) the representatives of some of the Provincial Governments and oil companies with regard to the question of admixture of power alcohol with petrol and (ii) some foreign technicians, who were invited to examine the possibilities of the manufacture of synthetic oil from coal.

(b) No experts have been invited from any foreign country for advising on the question of power alcohol. Some experts were, however, invited from the U.S.A. and Germany to advise on the scheme for the production of synthetic petrol.

(c) The quantity of molasses produced in India is estimated at four lakhs tons per annum.

(d) It is sufficient for the existing capacity of the distilleries.

(e) About eighteen million gallons annually.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the Government have taken steps to step up sugar plantation by 1.6 million tons so as to get the additional 1.30 tons, so as to make it self sufficient? Is it a fact?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The honourable member is himself supplying all the information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want to know from the Government whether the information I have got is a fact or not. You may say yes or no.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The production target of sugar has been raised to 16 lakhs tons and this is expected to increase the quantity of molasses to 4,50,000 tons per annum.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know at what stage the project for the manufacture of petrol from coal is, and whether the Honourable Minister is going to start a factory during the year 1949-50?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have got a preliminary report and we have called for certain detailed information. The House will remember, Sir, that at one stage we thought of having a report for the production of one million tons of petrol. We have now asked for a detailed report on a more modest basis for the production of 100,000 tons of which 76,000 tons will be aviation oil and the rest will be petrol. It is expected that the report will be in our hands by the end of March 1949.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the policy of prohibition in the Bombay presidency is obstructing the manufacture of power alcohol?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not allowing that question.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I am seeking information, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not seeking information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of part (b), the Honourable Minister stated that no foreign experts were invited from foreign countries, but some advice has been taken from foreigners. May I know whether any advice was taken from any foreigner from the U.S.A. in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have no information as to who were the foreigners who gave advice on power alcohol. I do not think we invited anybody for this purpose.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** You have stated that advice has been taken from U.S.A. experts.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The honourable member has made a confusion. I said foreign experts came here to advise us on the production of synthetic petrol from coal and not on the question of power alcohol.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the total quantity of alcohol produced in India? When is the target going to be realised? Has the Government got any scheme regarding the time by which the target production of alcohol is going to be realised?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We are producing about 8.45 million gallons of alcohol of which about four million gallons will be power alcohol. We expect to reach the target by 1951.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** What is the policy of the Government of India regarding the manufacture of power alcohol, whether to concentrate it in some factories or to start factories in each of the sugar factories?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We would naturally like them to be associated as near the sugar factories as possible. We have to bear in mind the question of transport also.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any reason to fear that our present share of the world's total production of petrol will be decreased in the near future?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have no information.

#### REPAIR OF RAILWAY ENGINES

**\*482. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to my Starred question No. 104, asked on the 11th August, 1948 regarding the number of railway engines handed over to Pakistan and state how many of the 1,476 engines which could be repaired have actually been repaired and when the rest are likely to be repaired?

(b) What is the position of the 1,476 unserviceable engines and the 249 condemned engines?

(c) Are they to be disposed of and if so, by what process?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). Out of the total number of engines on the railways a certain percentage is always under or awaiting repairs. The figure of 1,476 engines which was quoted in reply to starred question No. 104 on the 11th of August 1948, represented this number as on 31st March, 1948. The average number of such engines during October, 1948 was 1,500.

A normal figure for engines under repair would be about 1,100 of all gauges. Special measures are under consideration to reduce the present inflated figures to normal proportions and these should take effect within twelve months.

Of the 249 condemned engines 8 have been cut up and the balance have yet to be cut up.

(c) Condemned engines are normally cut up in Railway Workshops. Such locomotives are also offered for sale to private firms or Non-Government Railways on request from them. The sale price is based upon a fixed formula.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether quotations were invited or were tenders invited for these scrap engines?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I am afraid I have no definite information about it. But the sale price is based upon a fixed formula, very much algebric in character. If the honourable member would like me to read that formula I can?

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Has Government's attention been drawn to a statement in a weekly recently, that 300 engines are lying unused, because after they were imported from America it was discovered that they were useless for use on Indian tracks?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think it was mentioned in a newspaper.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Usually we do not attach much value to statements in that paper!

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Were the engines, which the Honourable Minister just now said stood condemned, condemned because they had gone out of order, or were they condemned because they have spent up the life which has been prescribed for an engine to work?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Condemned generally means that they are unfit for further use; not necessarily that they have spent their life out!

**Shri S. Nagappa:** Arising out of the answer to part (c), may I ask the Honourable Minister whether there is any scheme to remould these condemned engines?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think that when an engine is cut up it can be remoulded!

**Seth Govind Das:** Are the engines, to which my honourable friend, Mr. Anthony referred, being used or is it only a newspaper canard that they have been proved to be useless?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The question does not arise in view of the answer given.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I want to know whether the facts stated by Mr. Anthony regarding the newspaper report are correct, namely, whether the fact that the engines are lying useless is true?

#### *Ruling re Putting of Questions on Newspaper Reports*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I would like to clarify one point here to honourable members. It has been a frequent practice here in this House—a long standing one—to put questions merely on newspaper reports. I would like to make it clear to them that this is not the practice which is followed in the House of Commons, and for a very good reason. It is the responsibility of members first to ascertain the facts—the facts can be ascertained by writing to the newspaper editor, to the newspaper that publishes it, or to the Ministry concerned by private communication—and then to table a question. I am going to follow the policy of discouraging all questions based on merely newspaper reports. Therefore, honourable members may remember that and put further questions accordingly.

In this particular case, the Honourable Minister has said that they do not attach much value, not only to newspaper reports generally, but to this particular paper in which the news was published. So no further questions should be based on that.

I cannot explain the whole position just now. I have just given members a hint as to the lines on which this House should now proceed. As this House claims to be a sovereign body, with greater responsibilities, there must be a little change over now, with the assumption of those responsibilities and the putting of questions on mere newspaper reports.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I suggest that every day one new ruling is being given by you in regard to this procedure and then thereafter we are not given

an opportunity of discussing whether we agree with it or whether it is right or wrong. Therefore, it would be a good thing to give this House an opportunity of discussing this matter at some length.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think there is any point of order there.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** I did not raise any point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** But the rulings of the Chair will not be open to further discussion once they are given. I am pointing out to members what is passing in my mind and what I think is essential in the interests of the better conduct of the proceedings in this House. If any member chooses to differ, he has every right to come to me in my Chamber, have a discussion, try to understand my mind fully, either convince me or get convinced, and if he is not convinced, and if I am also not convinced, I need not say that my view will prevail so long as I am here.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In regard to these condemned engines, may I know if they are sent to the lumber only because they have finished their span of life, and that before sending them away as condemned was a report submitted by the Mechanical Engineer?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think it is a rule that before an engine is condemned the orders of the Railway Board are taken.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it inspected by the mechanical engineer and certified by him to be condemned?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The Railway Board can pass orders only upon a technical officer's report.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was with regard to the 1,476 engines and I wanted to know how many were repaired from the last time that the Honourable Minister gave a reply that 1,476 engines were under repairs and how many were on the lines today out of this number?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have a detailed statement here. It is not confined to the 1,476 engines alone. If the honourable member is interested in it I can pass the information on to him.

#### SMUGGLING OF GOODS BY RAILWAY OFFICIALS

\*483. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the attention of Government has been drawn from time to time by the Government of the United Provinces of the smuggling of goods by Railway officials?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a news which appeared in the *National Herald*, dated 6th January, 1948, stating that the Divisional Railway authorities refused to co-operate with the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun in his drive against corruption?

(c) Is it a fact that specific instances of pilferage and other acts of corruption have been given by public persons and if so, have any steps been taken to check them?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) It is not a fact that the attention of Government had been drawn from time to time or at any time by the Government of U. P. alleging smuggling of goods by railway officials.

(b) Government are informed that there was no issue of the *National Herald* on the 6th January, 1948.

(c) Yes, and each specific instance brought to notice has been made the subject of investigation and appropriate action taken where merited.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is a fact that in the *National Herald* of Dehra Dun, of January 5th, the following information appeared:

"Local and Divisional authorities....."

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The Honourable Minister has stated that there was no issue of the 6th. The honourable member is now referring to the issue of the 5th. It is better if he verifies it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The fact remains that the information conveyed is correct.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever it may be, he may verify the information and then put in a question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I made enquiries and I am told this appeared in the papers. Whether it is the 6th or the 5th I am not in a position to say.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has he verified from the editor of the paper or from the paper itself about the correctness of the information and the source of the information?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I made enquiries from the parties concerned and they have written a letter to the effect that it is correct.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the information that he wants?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** This news appeared in the paper and it has been verified. It reads:

"Local and Divisional authorities are reported to have refused to co-operate with the District Magistrate, Mr. B. D. Sanwal, in his drive against corruption. Three bags of salt belonging to the Doon Salt Syndicate, Dehra Dun were lying unrecorded in the railway goods office. The District Magistrate sent for relevant records of goods office, but the station master refused to comply with the instruction. The Divisional Superintendent of railways, Moradabad, too refused to take action on Mr. Sanwal's representation to stay the transfer of some members of the goods office staff who were wanted by the authorities in connection with some investigation into corruption."

May I know whether this is a fact?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** As the member had asked a question about the paper of the 6th January, we looked up that issue and could get no information. We could not imagine that this information could be in the issue of the 5th January. So if he would put in a question about the issue of the 5th January, I could answer it.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Will the Honourable Minister tell us, approximately how much was paid as compensation by the railway administration in 1948-49 for goods pilfered, damaged or destroyed in transit?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid such a general question will not arise out of this.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** The Honourable Minister can at least answer regarding compensation paid in respect of cases of pilferage.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member wants to know the amount?

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** The approximate amount: whether it is in crores or otherwise.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice of that.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to part (c) of the question, are Government aware that motor cars loaded in trucks and attached to passenger trains are seriously tampered with and important parts of the motor cars are removed by the time they arrive at their destination?

**Mr. Speaker:** This is giving information.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** I want to know what action Government is taking in the matter?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Sir, with regard to the direction that you have given that members should refer to the editors to find out the source of the information, may I submit that no editor will divulge the source of his information,

conflict of interest between the several sections, manual workers and non-industrial employees. It is for the honourable member to say whether the rules prevalent in my Ministry are not in the interests of the workers themselves.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Has the India Government Press Employees Association made any representation to the Government to reconsider the said decision and requested that the Union should be allowed to enrol members from all the categories?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** A representation has been received and the reply given to the representation is contained in answer to part (b) of the question.

#### RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IN THEIR ORIGINAL HOMES

\*1432. **Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided in the Indo-Pakistan Conference held on 26th and 27th February, 1949 that the displaced persons should be resettled in their original homes;

(b) how it is proposed to implement this scheme;

(c) whether this decision affects the schemes of relief and rehabilitation in India; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, how and to what extent the said schemes are affected.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (d). Government understand that a conference attended by certain persons belonging to India and Pakistan was held on the 26th and 27th February, 1949. This conference was not held at the instance of the Government. The resolutions passed at the Conference do not affect Government schemes for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons in India.

#### IMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT

\*1433. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what has been done by the Government of India so far to persuade the Provincial Governments to enforce the State Insurance and by which date the Provincial Governments are expected to enforce the same within their respective jurisdictions?

(b) What steps have been taken by the Government of India so far to implement the provisions of this Act in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, and by which date is the scheme incorporated in the Act likely to work in these areas?

(c) Has any machinery been set up or is any proposed to be set up in these areas to enforce the provisions of this Act and if so, when and what is the machinery?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Chapters I, II, III and VIII of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1918 were brought into force with effect from the 1st September, 1948. Necessary steps for bringing into force the remaining Chapters are being taken in consultation with the Provincial Governments. The provisions of the Act relating to contributions and benefits cannot, however, be brought into force until arrangements have been made for providing medical treatment to insured persons. These arrangements have

to be made by the Provincial Governments under section 58. The Provincial Health and Labour Ministers have already been requested to ensure early completion of the survey of the existing medical facilities in their Provinces and of the arrangements which may be necessary to bring them to the standard contemplated under the Act. The dates by which Provincial Governments will complete the arrangements necessary for the enforcement of the Act cannot yet be indicated with precision.

(b) So far as the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara are concerned, the Government of India intend to introduce the scheme in these areas in anticipation of its introduction in the rest of the country. The survey of the concentration of industrial workers in Delhi has been completed. In view of the acute shortage of accommodation in all the industrial areas at present, the acquisition of buildings for the dispensaries which will have to be set up by the Chief Commissioners and for the local offices which must be established by the Corporation may take a little time but steps in this direction are being taken. The Corporation is also taking steps to sanction and recruit the staff necessary for the introduction of the Scheme. Regulations under the Act are being drawn up. It is intended to introduce this scheme as soon as all these preliminary steps have been taken.

(c) Local offices where cash benefits will be administered will have to be set up in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara before the scheme can be introduced in those areas. In addition, a small regional office will also be required. Steps to set up this office are being taken. The office will be set up as soon as arrangements for providing medical care have been completed, the regulations have been framed and the necessary accommodation obtained.

#### REVISION OF RULES FOR ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT QUARTERS IN DELHI

\*1434. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the rules for allotment of Government quarters in New Delhi and Delhi are being revised with effect from 1st April, 1949 so as to change the pay groups for different types of quarters?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL ROOMS IN M. C. A. QUARTERS

\*1435. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that additional rooms are being constructed in the M.C.A. quarters in Delhi?

(b) What is the estimated additional cost for this construction?

(c) What is the number of houses for which this additional construction is proposed to be done?

(d) Is this additional construction meant exclusively for the M.C.A. quarters or for all Government bungalows?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) to (d). Recently the Accommodation Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India suggested that additional rooms might be built in the M.L.A. bungalows on Ferozeshah Road, Canning Lane and Electric Lane and the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, has been asked to examine the suggestion and submit a report, together with an estimate. The proposal is in respect of M.L.A. bungalows only numbering sixty-six.



for it would be a breach of privilege of the Press. Members seeking information will be put in a very awkward position.

**Mr. Speaker:** We shall discuss that point later. I do not think there is that difficulty.

#### TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTES FOR AGRICULTURE

**\*484. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how many technological institutes for Agriculture there are in India, giving details so far as possible?

(b) What are the arrangements and facilities for soil survey existing in India, giving some details?

(c) To what extent are the agriculturists being benefited by them?

(d) Have Government planned production consistent with the suitability of soil for different crops?

(e) What attempts are Government making to prevent soil erosion (sleet or gully erosion) in different parts of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) It is presumed that the question relates to technological institutes connected with crops and soils. The Government has under its control two broad categories of Institutes of this kind. One kind deals with technological problems connected with such crops as cotton, jute, lac, sugar, fruit, tobacco etc. and the other deals with fundamental research in connection with forest and agricultural matters, including soil. Short notes giving details of these institutes are placed on the table of the House. Information on similar Institutes maintained by the Provinces is being collected and will be made available to the House later.

(b) A record of the activities of the Central and Provincial Governments in this direction is given below:—

(i) The Agriculture, Forest and Irrigation Departments in Madras, Bombay, U. P., East Punjab and West Bengal have been carrying on soil surveys on a limited scale.

(ii) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute have a Soil Survey Section attached to it. It carries out soil surveys for special purposes and secures information for research work. It also imparts training in soil survey to personnel deputed by Provincial and State Governments.

(iii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has carried out a small-scale soil survey of India in order to collect all relevant data already available on Indian soils as a basis for planning an All-India Soil Survey.

(iv) A Central Committee of Pedology is proposed to be constituted shortly with a view to co-ordinating the soil survey work in India and collecting typical soil monoliths.

(e) Soil Survey work in India is still in its beginning. However, the surveys and mapping of soils already carried out have benefited the agriculturists in certain cases, as for example, sugarcane growers in the Deccan and in U.P. and Bihar. The Soil Survey in the Tungabhadra Project has established that contrary to current notions, black cotton soils can be irrigated with advantage by judicious application of water. The soil survey of the Kumaon Hills has also given information regarding the suitability of soil for establishing orchards. Government, however, feel that (to make the best use of the soil and to help the agriculturists) a detailed and systematic soil survey should be undertaken immediately and the co-operation of Provincial and State Governments will be secured to achieve it.

(d) Such planning, to be fruitful, will follow a proper soil survey in the various Provinces and States.

(e) In Bombay over seven lakh acres have been contourbunded in the scarcity areas.

In the East Punjab the Provincial Forest Department have carried out reclamation of lands affected by Chos (sand torrents) in the Siwalik foot-hills.

The Forest Department of the United Provinces have taken steps on the control of land slips in the Kumaon hills and reclamation of ravines by afforestation and controlled grazing. The Provincial Government have also started a pilot development project near Etawah which will deal with the technical aspects of erosion control and soil conservation.

In the Madras Province some earth embankment work has been done in the scarcity areas of the Ceded Districts and the Forest Department of the Province is tackling the problem of wind erosion in the coastal areas and, along the Hagari River by afforestation. The Provincial Government are also attending to the prevention of erosion of steep slopes of the Nilgiris where potato cultivation has spread considerably.

The Government of West Bengal are conducting certain experiments on the technique of erosion control at Santiniketan. The remaining Provinces also now propose to take up the work of soil and water conservation.

The five Soil Conservation Officers attached to the Ministry of Agriculture have undertaken an extensive tour of the Provinces and have submitted a report on initiating soil conservation work in the Provinces. This is being circulated to the Provincial and State Governments and they are being informed that technical advice and guidance of the experts for carrying out their soil conservation schemes will be made available to them, whenever required.

#### STATEMENT

##### THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR

The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology was established at Kanpur with effect from 1st October, 1936. In March, 1945 its control was transferred to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, a body constituted by a Resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council and registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860.

2. The Institute undertakes research on:

(a) Problems of Sugar Technology in general, and those of the Sugar factories in India in particular;

(b) The utilisation of the by-products of the industry;

(c) Detailed testing of new varieties of cane under factory conditions; and

(d) General problems of Sugar Engineering and Chemistry.

The Institute also provides facilities for the training of students in all branches of Sugar Technology, and Sugar Engineering and arranges for refresher courses for men already employed in the Industry.

The Institute also keeps in touch with the latest developments in the industry abroad, and serves as a medium for giving effect to such of them as are applicable to Indian conditions.

##### THE COTTON TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MATUNGA, BOMBAY

This Laboratory is attached to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for research on cotton Technology. By fibre measurements of actual spinning trials, new varieties of cotton are tested here and valuable assistance is given to Cotton breeders about the strains of cotton fit for extensive field trials and for introduction into general cultivation. Another main line of work is the correlation of fibre properties with spinning performance and the working out a prediction formula for the Indian Cottons, showing the probable spinning behaviour of a cotton with particular fibre measurements. The effect of the season on the various varieties of standard Indian Cotton is also studied.

The Committee also advises Indian Mills in regard to the storage and handling of cotton by carrying out tests and giving technical information. The Committee's test results on the standard cottons are made available from time to time to the cotton trade both in India

and abroad. A number of tests have also been made on samples of improved varieties grown with different amounts of irrigation, different rotations of crops, different kinds of manures, etc., in order to study the effect of agronomical factors on the fibre properties and spinning performances on these cottons.

In 1937 the Laboratory was recognised by the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Association as their official testing house for the testing of cottons, yarns, piecegoods, textile auxiliaries, artificial silk yarns, etc. and for the issue of authoritative reports on them. The Laboratory was also recognised in 1939 by the *Bureau International Pour La Standardisation Des Fibres Artificiels* (B.I.S.F.A.) as its testing house for artificial silk yarn and cloths. In 1940, a ginning section was added to the Laboratory with the object of making investigations for improving the ginning of Indian Cottons.

#### INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

##### THE TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, CALCUTTA

After the organisation of the Indian Central Jute Committee, technological research on jute in all its aspects was taken into consideration and work in the Technological Research Laboratories of the Committee started in 1939 at Calcutta. The main problems which have occupied the attention of the Laboratories are:

(1) Spinning and testing of representative yarns from small samples of fibre obtained year by year from the chief jute growing districts. (2) Routine spinning of samples derived from the agricultural work and reporting thereon. (3) Examination of the relationship between the measurable physical and chemical characters of the fibre and spinning quality. (4) Grading of jute and a study of commercial samples of jute. (5) A study of jute substitutes and composites. (6) Fundamental work, chemical and physical, on the structure and properties of fibres and yarn. (7) Improvement of the raw-material, and (8) work bearing on new or extended uses of jute.

#### INDIAN LAC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, is under the control of the Indian Lac Cess Committee. This Institute is primarily concerned with chemical and Entomological aspects of research in Lac. The former is devoted to the study of the modifications of lac by chemical means so as to add to its usefulness, which involves *inter alia* researches on the pure chemistry of lac and related resins. The latter is concerned with the study of lac insects and lac hosts with a view to the evolution of better methods of lac cultivation.

Results of practical importance have been attained as a result of researches extending over a period of several years. Thus in the sphere of lac cultivation, a visual method of forecast of emergence, correct treatment of lac hosts and insects, identification and means of combating enemy insects, are some of the significant findings of great value in actual field trials. Chemical researches have met with very considerable success in modifying lac so as to impart greater heat and water-resistance, adhesive power, elasticity etc., to it. The manufacture of the following lac products has been made possible through research:

(1) Improved seed lac. (2) Kiri-lac. (3) Bleached lac. (4) Lac wax. (5) Plastic moulded articles. (6) Improved spirit varnishes. (7) Insulating varnishes. (8) Oil-cloth and resin. (9) Insulating cloth. (10) Flexible mecanite. and (11) Adhesives and cements.

The scope of the Institute has been widened recently by conducting a demonstration campaign to popularise scientific methods of lac cultivation. A lac information Officer has also been appointed to assist the trade in starting lac-based industries and to arrange for more rapid dissemination of the results of researches at the Institute.

This institute also imparts training in the industrial uses of lac and improved methods of lac cultivation. Six students in each for the above two courses are taken up every year. Besides this casual students *viz.* employees on deputation from Indian States or factories, are often given training in lac cultivation, or in special industrial processes relating to lac.

#### INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FRUIT TECHNOLOGY, DELHI

The abnormal conditions created by the war gave a fillip to Indian fruit industry and a large number of factories sprang up throughout the country. It became necessary therefore to set up some machinery for rendering technical help to this industry. The Indian Institute of Fruit Technology was accordingly set up at Lyallpur in April, 1945, under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. After the partition of the country in 1947 the Institute was moved to Delhi.

-2. The primary aim of the Institute is to carry out research on the methods of the best utilisation of the fruit resources of India. It is also designed to assist in the development of the fruit industry on an all-Indian basis by providing facilities for:

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- (1) *Teaching*.—Imparting training both in theory and practice in fruit and vegetable preservation with a view to qualifying students as teachers, demonstrators, or technical experts for employment in fruit and vegetable preservation factories.
- (2) *Research*.—Fundamental investigations on the solution of technical problems confronting the fruit preservers in this country, especially those of a chemical and microbiological nature which are beyond the scope of capacity of regional stations.

The Institute will also serve as a connecting link between the regional fruit stations proposed to be started in various parts of India and will assist these stations in the solution of scientific and technical problems and keep them supplied with up-to-date information regarding the latest methods of manufacturing fruit products devised in India and abroad.

3. Under the terms of the arrangements at the time of partition, the equipment and machinery at Lyallpur had to be left over intact for the use of the Government of Pakistan with the result that the Institute at Delhi is now considerably short of essential equipment for carrying out its work effectively. There is a proposal to shift this Institute to a suitable permanent site and to equip it fully to meet its requirements.

#### THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute was established in 1905 at Pusa in Bihar and shifted to New Delhi 1935-36. The main activities of the Institute relate to fundamental research on the various agricultural problems and advanced post-graduate training in agricultural sciences. In order to carry out agricultural experiments under the varying soil and climate conditions three sub-stations of the Institute are functioning, one at Coimbatore in South India, another at Pusa and a third at Karnal in East Punjab.

2. The Institute is under the guidance and administrative control of a Director and is divided into seven divisions including the one at Coimbatore, which is under the Sugarcane Expert.

- (a) *Division of Agronomy*.—Field experiments for testing the value of various manures and fertilisers besides many varieties of sugarcane, fodder, field and forage crops are conducted on the Agronomy side of this Division, while in the cattle breeding sphere, important results have been achieved in the improvement of milch cattle. The two breeds, the Sahiwal maintained at the Institute and the Thaparkar at the Karnal sub-station have become famous and popular in India and also in outside countries.
- (b) *Division of Botany*.—This Division has already evolved a large number of strains of various crop plants but this division is now concentrating its attention on breeding problems of all-India importance and on carrying out important investigations into the techniques of plant breeding. The best known and widely spread varieties of Pusa Wheat extensively grown in India and Australia, besides a large number of new varieties of Barley, Pulses, Oil-seeds, Tobacco and several other crops have all been the result of the work of this division in the plant-breeding line. These varieties after vigorous tests are distributed to the cultivators through the Provincial and States Departments of Agriculture.
- (c) *Division of Entomology*.—This Division is concerned with the study of insect pests and devising methods of control. It has already built up a large collection of Indian insects, maintains records of their occurrence, life history and the nature and the extent of damage caused by them to the various crops.
- (d) *Division of Mycology*.—The work of this Division is directed towards the collection of Indian fungi and their identification and about 700 cultures have already been collected in the herbarium of this Division.
- (e) *Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Science Division*.—This Division maintains a well-equipped laboratory where a large number of soils from different parts of the country are examined and their deficiencies investigated. The Laboratory studies are followed by investigations on the manurial and water requirements of the different types. Recently investigations have also been undertaken on the "trace elements", those which are essential but required in minute quantities for growth and health of plants.
- (f) *Agricultural Engineering Division*.—Created only three years ago this Division is yet in its infancy. It is designed to test and develop Agricultural Machinery and implements suitable to Indian conditions.
- (g) *Sugarcane Station, Coimbatore*.—The improved varieties of Sugarcane evolved at this station have attained world wide popularity and occupy within India nearly 80 per cent. of the area under Sugarcane cultivation. Hybridized with

a wild grass known as *Sacharum Spontaneum*, these varieties have proved disease and drought resistant, adaptable to different climate and soils and yield a high percentage of sugar. The work at this Station has been of considerable benefit to the Sugarcane Industry in India.

Two more Divisions, one for Agricultural Economics and another for Statistics as applied to Agricultural Experimentation will be added shortly.

**Training.**—The Institute offers 2 years post-graduate courses in (1) Agronomy, (2) Botany, Plant Breeding, Plant Physiology, Genetics and Cytogenetics, (3) Sugarcane Breeding and Genetics, (4) Soil Science, Agricultural Chemistry and Soil Microbiology, (5) Mycology, (6) Plant-Pathology and Entomology. Similar courses in Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Economics and Statistics are proposed to be started as soon as the Divisions are adequately equipped for the purpose.

#### THE CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute was started in Orissa in 1946 for research on fundamental problems connected with the breeding and production of rice. Regular work, however, commenced only last year.

The Institute now comprises of five sections, viz., Botany, Agronomy, Mycology, Entomology and Chemistry. A large collection of 323 varieties of rice produced in the Indian States and Provinces and 131 varieties produced in countries like Russia, China and Japan. A nucleus of genetic strains has been formed and varietal trials conducted which it is expected will enable the growing in the canal irrigated areas of Orissa, of two crops of rice in succession, an early one followed by a medium duration one. The work in the Mycological and other Divisions is concentrated mainly on field experiments at the moment.

#### CENTRAL POTATO RESEARCH INSTITUTE

This Institute is still in its infancy. It was started in 1946 in the premises of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi, and has now only a nucleus staff consisting of a Director and two officers.

The main object of the Institute is to conduct research on the breeding of high-yielding and disease-free potatoes and all incidental problems connected with the production of potatoes, on a long-term basis. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research had already been conducting a research scheme in Physiological and Genetical Investigation on the potato crop at Madras. They have also been running a potato breeding scheme at Simla and a potato breeding sub-station at Bhowali. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research were, however, unable to continue to finance such schemes indefinitely. No other province in India is also doing any research work on potato in an organised manner. The Central Potato Research Institute contemplates taking over these schemes from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and co-ordinate and develop the research work already done under these schemes.

#### THE INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE

This Committee has four Research Stations, viz., at Guntur, Rajamahendri, Anand and Nipani for research work for various aspects of Bidi tobacco, Cigarette, tobacco, Cherrut tobacco and chewing tobacco. It is also proposed to set up a research station in Bihar for Hookas tobacco.

#### THE INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

The Committee has two Research Stations one at Kasaragod and the other at Kayamkulam (in South India) for research on various aspects of Coconuts. These stations have been established only recently. The Committee is arranging for necessary staff and equipment for research work required to be carried out at these stations.

#### FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Forest Research Institute is located at Dehra Dun. Primarily, the functions of the Institute is research on all problems connected with (i) rearing and protecting forest and enhancing their value or usefulness and (ii) the more efficient and profitable utilisation of timber and various other produce of the forest.

Equally important is the work undertaken at the Institute for the training of the personnel of India's forest services. This training is imparted in two distinct standards, one for forest officers and the other for forest rangers. Thus forest research and forest educational activities are combined at the Institute to the mutual advantage of both.

The third function of the Institute involves the organised dissemination of information regarding (i) results of research, (ii) forest resources and (iii) facilities for research and training.

These three aspects of the work of the Institute are planned and organized under the Directorate of (i) Research, (ii) Education and (iii) Public Relations and Forest Economy (under formation). The work on basic and applied research in forestry including problems connecting with cultivation and production of natural forest products as well as their manufacture and utilization is organised under ten different branches in the Institute.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Regarding the Policy Committee Report No. 5 advising the constitution of a central authority under the name of Central Land Utilisation Authority with an initial capital of 50 lakhs to start with, have Government taken any action on that report? If so, how far have their project made any progress?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government have not taken any action on that particular report but so far as the problem of land utilisation is concerned it is being discussed with the Provinces.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that in certain provinces this survey is not going on whereas other provinces are getting the benefit of this survey from the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think any discrimination is made and if the Central Provinces have any complaints they will be inquired into.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that this survey is going on in the Central Provinces also?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, officers were sent to the provinces and I believe C. P. was included in the survey operations.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know whether the results of the survey proposed are published and made available to the public?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think they are published and it will be open to people to purchase them.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** I want to know where they are available.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member may enquire.

#### FLYING CLUBS IN INDIA

**\*485. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Flying Clubs existing in all Provinces in India and the number of technicians and trainees in all such Flying Clubs and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) whether the whole of such expenditure is being incurred by Government or partly by Government and partly by the private Agencies concerned?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister for Communications):** (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the information required.

(b) The expenditure is being met by the clubs partly out of subsidies paid by the Government of India and Provincial Governments and partly out of income from membership and other fees and flying charges payable by trainees.

#### STATEMENT.

*Number of flying clubs the Provinces in India the number of technicians and trainees at the clubs and the expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon.*

|                                                           |   |                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| (i) Number of flying clubs in the Provinces in India.     | — | 9                          |
| (ii) Number of technicians at the clubs                   | — | 129                        |
| (iii) Number of trainees at the clubs on 1st January 1949 | — | 267                        |
| (iv) Estimated expenditure on the clubs during 1948-49    | — | Rs. 20 Lakhs approximately |

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Are there any flying clubs at Ajmer?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I am afraid there is no flying club at Ajmer.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is there any proposal to start one?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No, not yet.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In these flying clubs is training given to would-be pilots in aeroplanes only, or gliders as well? Are there any gliders at all in any flying clubs?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The training is given on aeroplanes.

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** Is there any restriction on the persons trained in flying clubs? I know of an accident in which Mr. Govind Sahay was injured, because the pilot was a new man. So I want to know whether any restriction is placed on new trainees.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member wants to know whether there are any regulations governing trainees to safeguard the safety of the people.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes, there are rules governing flying clubs. An enquiry is being made into the accident referred to by the honourable member.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** What is the policy of the Government regarding recruiting these trainees and technicians at these flying clubs? On what basis these trainees and technicians are recruited?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is too wide and general.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Are these flying clubs official or non-official organisations?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** They are non-official organisations.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** Sir, I wanted to know what are the minimum educational or physical qualifications required?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member may put an unstarred question for that purpose.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that gliders provide the cheapest and the easiest form of preliminary training in flying . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the honourable member is going into expressing many opinions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have Government made any attempt towards the manufacture of gliders in India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Arrangements are being made to procure gliders.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I said manufacture.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes.

**Begun Azaz Rasul:** Do Government call for information from the clubs in which the Central Government gives subsidies as to the manner in which that money is used by those clubs?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The clubs do supply us information as to how the money is spent.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I ask if there is any machinery in his Department to supervise and control the activities of these flying clubs?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes, the D.G.C.A. does it.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is any periodical survey made?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am going to the next question.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AERODROMES AT SANTA CRUZ, DUM DUM AND PALAM

**\*486. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken by Government so far to develop international aerodromes at Santa Cruz, Dum Dum and Palam; and

(b) what improvements are under contemplation and what amount has already been spent on all these three aerodromes and what is the estimated expenditure to be incurred in future on each of these?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) and (b). The development of the International Airports at Santa Cruz, Dum Dum and Palam is already in progress. The development comprises construction of terminal buildings and hangars, expansion of residential accommodation, extensions of runways, provision of Runway lighting for night flying, Radio Transmitting and Receiving Stations, etc. Santa Cruz and Dum Dum, being the first points of entry from the West and the East will, in addition, have permanent isolation hospitals. A statement showing the expenditure already incurred and estimated to be incurred on these airports is laid on the table.

#### STATEMENT

*Total estimated expenditure to be incurred on the development of the Santa Cruz, Dum Dum and Palam airports and that already incurred on these airports by the end of November 1948.*

|                                                                | Santa Cruz     | Dum Dum | Palam  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------|
|                                                                | Rupees in lakh |         |        |
| (i) Total estimated expenditure                                | 390.31         | 223.22  | 146.84 |
| (ii) Expenditure already incurred by the end of November 1948. | 26.11          | 9.22    | 1.97   |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the present aerodrome building at Santa Cruz is the property of the Government of India?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I would require notice of that.

#### MANUFACTURE OF AEROPLANES AND SPARE PARTS

**\*487. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India have in view any scheme for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of aeroplanes and spare parts of aeroplanes for the development of Civil Aviation?

(b) If so, has any such scheme been prepared, and by which time is it likely to be implemented?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Capacity for the manufacture of aeroplanes and spare parts for Civil Aviation exists at Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore. This factory is already assembling and manufacturing some aircraft under assistance arrangement with a British firm. It is also shortly undertaking the manufacture of three types of indigenously designed aircraft, at least two of which should be useful to Civil Aviation.

The question of a tie-up with a good foreign aircraft manufacturing firm either to set up a new factory in the Country for manufacture of aircraft and aero-engines, including spare parts, for the use of Civil Aviation and R.I.A.F., or to give assistance facilities to Hindustan Aircraft Limited, to expand its manufacturing capacity, is under consideration. Preliminary investigations are now being made in the matter and arrangements are likely to be finished in a few months' time.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that last year there was an aircraft factory at Harni in Baroda?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, there is no factory.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was there one last year?

**Mr. Speaker:** Perhaps the honourable member is talking of the glider factory of Mr. Rauf.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** No answer has been given to my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says 'no'.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I was asking whether last year there was one.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Are any spare parts being manufactured in any part of India now?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They are not manufactured in India except a few and most of them have to be bought from America for dakotas which are mostly used in India today.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government contemplating to establish any new factory for the manufacture of spare parts of dakotas because they are so freely being used in India—are they contemplating the establishment of any special factory for this purpose?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, because dakotas themselves will become obsolete in the course of the next three or four years.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Is there any repairing workshop for repairing aircrafts anywhere in India other than the Hindustan Aircraft company?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have one in Kanpur under Government control and permission has been sought for to have another workshop in West Bengal, which is now being considered by the Ministry of Communications.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** May I know whether the factory at Bangalore is state-owned or whether it is a private concern; and if it is a private concern have Government any shares in it?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is an entirely state-owned organisation.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government replacing the dakotas by any other type of planes as and when these dakotas go out of use and are they contemplating to establish any factory for the manufacture of the spare parts needed by that other type of aircraft at least?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That matter is now under examination.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many foreigners are employed in this factory and whether they are training Indians for this purpose?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have about 120 members of the superior staff of whom ten or eleven are foreigners.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is it a fact that the General Manager of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited was an officer of the Accounts Department and is a non-technician?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** He was the Deputy Auditor-General with the Government of India and he is acting now as General Manager.

#### RULES re NON-SCHEDULED FLIGHTS OF AEROPLANES

\*488. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Government of India have made any rules controlling the Aircrafts engaged in non-scheduled flights, Club flying or private flying?

(b) If so, are they strictly enforced, and if not, why not?

(c) What is the number of air accidents that took place in India in the year 1948 and how many of these accidents involved scheduled service planes and chartered planes respectively?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, apply to non-scheduled flying and club flying equally with scheduled flying. The operation of non-scheduled flying is also subject to a permit, granted by the Director General of Civil Aviation, which usually prescribes conditions which must be observed in addition to the general rules. These conditions are varied from time to time as required by operational and other considerations.

(b) The rules are strictly enforced.

(c) I lay on the table, a statement giving the information required.

#### STATEMENT

Number of Accidents in India during the year 1948.

| Category              | Total | Notifiable | Non-notifiable | Total |
|-----------------------|-------|------------|----------------|-------|
| Scheduled flights     | 3     | 3          | Nil            | Nil   |
| Non-scheduled flights | 12    | 10         | 2              | 2     |
| Club aircraft         | 25    | 18         | 7              | 1     |
| Private aircraft      | 23    | 14         | 9              | 1     |
|                       | 63    | 45         | 18             | 4     |

NOTE:—In addition to the above there was an accident to a foreign aircraft which was notifiable and involved one fatality.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With a view to minimising the risks and accidents referred to in part (c) of the question, is the Honourable Minister aware that the United States Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Air Registration Board in the United Kingdom have introduced many modifications to the Dakota to improve its resistance to fire hazards whereas in India only one minor modification has been introduced so far?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### JUTE PRODUCTION IN INDIA AFTER PARTITION

\*489. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of Jute in India from August, 1947 to August, 1948, and what percentage this quantity forms of the total production in India prior to partition;

(b) the Province or Provinces where Jute is grown in India at present;

(c) whether the Government of India have taken any steps to extend the Jute producing area in those Provinces where it is grown at present, and to explore the possibilities of growing Jute in any of the other Provinces; and

(d) if so, what are the results thereof?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The production of jute in the Indian Union from August, 1947, to August, 1948 and the percentage this quantity forms of the total production in India (pre-partition) are as follows:

|                                                                         |                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Indian Union                                                            | 1658,000, bales of 400 lbs. each. |
| India (pre-partition)                                                   | 8501,000, bales of 400 lbs. each. |
| Percentage of the production of Indian Union to that of undivided India | 19.5                              |

(b) The Provinces and States where jute is grown at present are Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and U.P. and the States of Cooch Behar and Tripura.

(c) Yes. So far the area under jute has been increased without diverting any area from food crops to jute in the following two ways: (i) extension of area by reclaiming culturable waste lands, and (ii) by double-cropping, i.e., by growing jute as an earlier additional crop in Aman-Paddy land. A ban has been placed on the export of jute seeds and the distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers. The following increase in the area under jute in the Provinces where it is already grown has been achieved:

|                                 | Acres  |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| West Bengal                     | 77,000 |
| Assam                           | 23,000 |
| Cooch Behar and Tripura States. | 11,000 |

It has also been decided to establish ten seeds-multiplication farms of 300 acres each in the four jute growing provinces with a view to producing improved seeds.

Two new areas, viz., Madras Province and Travancore State, have been found promising for growing jute.

(d) It is expected that the following additional areas may be brought under jute without taking any areas from the food-grains:

|              | Acres           |
|--------------|-----------------|
| West Bengal  | 1,00,000        |
| Bihar        | 50,000          |
| Orissa       | 50,000          |
| Assam        | 50,000          |
| Cooch Behar  | 5,000           |
| Tripura      | 5,000           |
| Madras       | 20,000          |
| Travancore   | 2,000           |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>2,82,000</b> |

Consequently additional production of 7.5 lakh bales of jute over and above the 1948 production is expected in 1949.

A plan for achieving self-sufficiency in jute is under preparation.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any effort being made to produce jute as a dry crop and not as a wet crop, that is on rain-fed land and not on irrigated land?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of it.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government surveying some forest areas where jute can be grown as a dry crop?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** If the area is irrigated Government will make enquiries and also make research.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What areas in the Madras Presidency have been found fit for the growing of jute?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** In view of the insufficiency of jute, is there any proposal to the Government of India to conserve the use of jute bags which they consume yearly in large quantities for the storing of their foodgrains?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is no such proposal at present but I suppose unless there are substitutes available, gunny bags have to be used.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** In view of the difficulty of obtaining seeds at the sowing time, experienced every year, have Government thought about the advisability of procuring sufficient seeds for the extensive cultivation that the Government proposes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government are trying to secure the maximum quantity of seeds, and also, as I said, have set up new farms for the purpose of producing more seeds.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is this increase in acreage under jute production in any way going to affect the acreage under food production?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No. As I said, all this acreage is acreage which is not taken away from food but is largely waste land and double-cropped land.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa intimated to the Government of India that they could increase jute cultivation in the Province and in the merged States by four times if the transport difficulties are attended to by the Government of India with special grants?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of the correspondence; there might have been such a communication.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are any efforts being made to raise jute along the railway lines in the delta areas where there is plenty of water?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think there are special difficulties with regard to growing anything along the railway lines. It will require somebody to take care of the growing crops and somebody to attend, and unless there is the co-operation of all the neighbouring villages and their organisations are available to help, it will become a difficult proposition to grow crops there.

#### PROTECTION TO INDIAN ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY

**\*490. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what sort of protection Government propose to offer to the indigenous artificial silk industry in view of the preferential duty enjoyed by British goods under the terms of the Indo-British Agreement?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Artificial silk yarn is not produced in India. It is therefore presumed that the honourable member refers to the Artificial Silk weaving Industry. Government are aware of the concern of the Industry on the question of competition from imported fabrics. The Industry applied for protection and the Indian Tariff Board held an enquiry in December, 1948. The report of the Tariff Board is now awaited.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is Government contemplating to start any factory for the manufacture of artificial silk yarn in this country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There are three such attempts which are now being made: one in Bombay, the National Rayon Corporation Limited; the other in Travancore, the Travancore Rayons Limited; and the third in Hyderabad (Dn.), the Sir Silk Limited. It will however take at least two years before any of these factories can be fully ready.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government received any representation from the Central Provinces Government that the Narmada Division of that Province can make this silk yarn if a factory is established there?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If the Central Provinces Government puts up any proposal, we shall be glad to consider it.

**Seth Govind Das:** I want to know whether the Government have received any proposal from the Central Provinces.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am not aware.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Have Government ever received representations from the producers of silk that importation of rayon, that is artificial silk, is in any way injurious to them?



**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In fact, there is a demand for more import of artificial silk.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know what the raw product is of which the artificial silk is manufactured, and if it is available only in these three particular areas?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I cannot say, Sir, but I am told there are certain difficulties.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know how long this preferential duty on British material is going to remain in this country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We will decide the matter after we get the report of the Tariff Board.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that Government have fixed the prices of artificial silk and that the prices fixed by Government are far higher than the prices at which they themselves import it into India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As a matter of fact, the Government of India imported about 2 million lbs. of artificial rayon. We purchased it at Rs. 2-15-0 per lb. and sold it at Rs. 3-12-0 per lb. whereas the market price in India was about Rs. 5 per lb. But we took sufficient protection to see that actually the consumers got this at the reduced rate.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** What prompted the Government to give preferential treatment to British goods as against the Indian silk industry at the time of the Indo-British agreement?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is going into some other question much beyond the scope of this question.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A RADIO EQUIPMENT FACTORY

**\*491. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to establish a Radio Equipment Factory in India?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have asked two companies in England to prepare a scheme for the proposed factory?

(c) What are the things proposed to be produced in the factory?

(d) What will be the total cost and what is the expected output of the factory?

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

(b) I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me to part

(d) of Starred Question No. 373 on 15th February, 1949.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) The estimated capital cost of the factory is Rs. 3 crores and the approximate value of the annual output is Rs. 2 crores.

#### STATEMENT

##### List of equipment to be manufactured in the proposed factory

- (i) High power transmitters required for broadcast purposes and overseas communications.
- (ii) Medium powered transmitters.
- (iii) Low powered transmitter (having a power of 10 watts and less) mainly needed by the Defence Services.
- (iv) Trans receivers.
- (v) Communication type receivers.
- (vi) Radio components.
- (vii) Radar equipment.
- (viii) Radio valves required for transmitters of all types of receivers and radar equipment.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will this factory be a completely nationalized concern, state-owned and state-controlled?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is what Government plans to do.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government decided the place where this factory is going to be located?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I think I said the other day that I cannot answer this question now until I consider the reports.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there any co-ordination in the efforts of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments? The Provincial Governments are also launching upon similar schemes of manufacturing radios.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no scheme put up by any Provincial Government regarding this particular item.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal to import foreign technicians and advisers in this connexion?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Obviously it will have to be done.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Germany made remarkable progress in radionics before World War II?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### REVISION OF PRICES OF FOODGRAINS IN MADRAS

**\*492. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have represented to the Government of India that the appropriate time for revision of prices of foodgrains in the Province of Madras is the commencement of Fashi year (July 1st) and not of Kharifi year (November 1st)?

(b) If so, have Government come to a decision on the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the Government of India have accepted the Madras Government's proposal.

#### SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES FOR "GROW MORE FOOD" SCHEMES

**\*493. Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the schemes for which the Government of India pay subsidies to provinces under the 'Grow More Food' scheme?

(b) Is preference given to small irrigation schemes rather than to big projects?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A list of the types of schemes which are eligible for and receive subsidies under the 'Grow More Food' Rules is placed on the table of the House. They relate to the main categories (a) minor irrigation (b) land improvement (c) manures and fertilizers (d) improved seeds (e) antipest measures (f) materials for implements (g) staff needed for the above mentioned schemes.

(b) Yes. Only such irrigation schemes as are likely to produce immediate results within the next five years are eligible for Grow More Food grants and loans. Big projects are not dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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



## STATEMENT

*List of schemes eligible for subsidy under the Grow More Food Campaign*

I. *Grow More Food Schemes (Works)*—

- (i) Surface percolation wells—Construction and improvement of. Improvement includes re-excavation, deepening, boring and installation of tubes and water lifting appliances.
- (ii) Irrigation tube wells and tube wells irrigation projects.
- (iii) Pumping installations.
- (iv) Tanks and channels. Construction and improvement of.
- (v) Land improvement works as under :—(a) Drainage works, (b) Contour bunding works, and (c) Clearance and reclamation.

II. *Grow More Food Schemes (Supply)*—

- (i) Composts.
- (ii) Oil cakes.
- (iii) Ammonia sulphate.
- (iv) Superphosphate, bone meal, or other fertilisers.
- (v) Supply of other manures such as fish manure, green manure and the like.
- (vi) Improved cereal seeds.

III. *Grow More Food Scheme (Miscellaneous)*—

- (i) Pest Control measures.
- (ii) Measures for preventing decrease of food production otherwise imminent, e.g., making available seeds other than improved seeds, iron and steel for manufacture of implements at places and times where shortage prevails.

IV. *Grow More Food Schemes (Services)*.—Schemes for employment of staff for the execution of Grow More Food Schemes.

## REMOVAL OF BAN ON EXPORT OF HANDLOOM CLOTH

†\*494. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have received representations on behalf of the handloom cloth industry that the ban on the export of handloom cloth to foreign countries should be removed?

(b) If so, what action has been taken by Government in this matter?

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

(b) The Government of India have decided that for a temporary period, which will not extend beyond the 30th June 1949, licences will be issued freely for the export of handloom to all countries upto a maximum of fifty million yards to Pakistan and upto smaller quantities for other countries.

## FIXATION OF PRICE OF SUGAR

†\*495. **Shri O. V. Alagesan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that large stocks of sugar have accumulated in the United Provinces and Bihar owing to the present high price of Sugar?

(b) Is it a fact that the price of Indian Sugar is higher than that of Brazilian, Java or Cuban Sugar?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the question of revising the present price and fixing it at a lower level in order to dispose of the stocks and to facilitate greater consumption of sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government of India had recently considered this question and, in consultation with the Provincial Governments of United Provinces and Bihar and the Indian Sugar Syndicate, which represents the factories in these two

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

provinces, the ex-factory price of sugar from Rs. 35-7-0 per maund of last year has been reduced to Rs. 28-8-0 for D-24 grade. This should make the retail price in the country as. 12 to as. 13 per seer against Re. 1 before. A further reduction in price was not considered practicable in view of the cane price fixed, the rate at which the Provincial Cane Cess is levied, the increased minimum wage to factory labour, the increased cost of manufacture of sugar and the high priced stocks of last year's sugar still left with the factories. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has raised the price by as. 4 a maund in order to be able to export sugar. Government of India have again taken up with the Sugar Syndicate the question of the above price being actually in operation.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY

\*496. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the annual expenditure and income for the last two years of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory situated at Bangalore?

(b) What are the kinds of work that is being done in the factory?

(c) Are aeroplanes being manufactured in the factory?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The annual expenditure and income for the year 1946-47 were Rs. 70,88,696 and Rs. 64,85,992, respectively. The corresponding figures for the year 1947-48 are approximately Rs. 1,11,11,590 and Rs. 1,39,02,582.

(b) The important types of work being done in the factory are:

(i) Repair and overhaul of aircraft, aero-engines, propellers and other accessories.

(ii) Assembly and manufacture of Prentice Trainer aircraft, under assistance arrangement with Messrs. Percival Aircraft Company, England.

(iii) Manufacture of Railcoaches.

(iv) Design and development of three indigenous types of Trainer Aircraft.

(c) Prentice Trainer Aircraft are being manufactured at H.A.L. A few indigenous types of aircraft to be manufactured are being designed and developed.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Are all the machine tools in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory put to full use at present?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, they are.

\*497. [WITHDRAWN.]

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF KUNZRU COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

\*498. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the report of the Kunzru Committee has been received?

(b) Have Government formulated their conclusions on the recommendations of the Committee?

(c) When will the Committee's report and Government's conclusions be published?

(d) What are the main recommendations of the Committee and what steps are being taken to improve the Railway Workshops?

(e) What is being done to improve the supply of third class coaches either by imports or by manufacture in India?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations are under examination and require time for arriving at conclusions.

(c) The report will be made available to the public when printed. Statements showing action taken on the recommendations of the Committee will be placed periodically in the Library of the House.

(d) A copy of the summary of recommendations as given in para. 240 of the report has been placed in the Library. The recommendations of the Committee dealing with improvements of workshops are under examination and suitable action will be taken to implement them, as far as practicable.

(e) In addition to utilising the full capacity of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore and the Wagon Manufacturing Panel, West Bengal, the Government proposes to establish a workshop for manufacturing improved type all-metal coaches in India. The question of ordering coaches from abroad is also under consideration.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it Government's intention to ignore the Central Advisory Council for Railways when considering whether these recommendations should either be rejected or accepted?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will be hypothetical at this stage.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Did he place before them or will the Council be ignored as usual? I just wanted to know.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are Government placing these recommendations before the Central Advisory Council for Railways?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Copies of the report will be circulated to members of the Central Advisory Council. If they are interested in bringing up any points in the report for discussion before that Council, arrangements will be made for such discussion.

**Shri B. Das:** With reference to part (e) of the question, in view of the shortage of steel all over the world, will Government drop the idea to manufacture all-steel coaches and replace them by timber coaches?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It is a suggestion for action.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Committee presented its report, which was cyclostyled, and if so, why these cyclostyled copies were not sent to the members much earlier for them to study?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The Committee sent a certain number of cyclostyled copies. They were very limited. They had to be circulated to people who had to take action on them. Obviously, for a large House like this, a more convenient arrangement is to circulate printed copies. Two copies of the cyclostyled report were, however, placed in the Library.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When were these two copies placed?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** On the 11th.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many copies were turned out from the cyclostyled machine?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not remember the number. It is somewhere between 40 and 50.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that a cyclostyling machine can turn out 1,500 copies?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

## CROP AND CATTLE INSURANCE SCHEMES

**\*499. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state how far the study of the possibilities of introducing Crop and Cattle Insurance has progressed?

(b) Is the Special Officer appointed for the purpose, studying the progress of Crop and Cattle Insurance in Canada and the U.S.A.?

(c) How soon do Government expect to complete their enquiry and initiate schemes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Special Officer appointed has submitted an interim report on the different aspects of Crop Insurance as applied to Indian conditions. A copy of the report is placed on the table of the House. The officer is now engaged in studying the various aspects of the problem of Cattle Insurance.

(b) Such literature on the subjects as could be secured in India through the concerned foreign embassies has been carefully studied.

(c) Schemes could be successfully formulated and initiated only after the views of the Provincial Governments are ascertained on certain basic aspects of the proposals. These views are being ascertained.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what time do Government intend to make at least a little beginning in this connection?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As soon as provincial governments' replies show that we can make the attempt.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Why was the officer sent to America? Was it to see the crops or the book-keeping or study Crop Insurance in general?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** He has not been sent to America.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it the proposal to send him to America?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No proposal at present.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Will the Indian States also be affected by this?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Certainly, the Indian States also.

## LOWERING OF PRICES OF IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

**\*500. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state how the average prices of foodgrains imported in 1948 compare with those of corresponding Indian foodgrains?

(b) Are there any prospects for the lowering of these prices of imports?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement showing the internal market prices of the various kinds of foodgrains in the different parts of the country is placed on the table of the House. The rates paid for imports from different countries are not the same. They vary from country to country and time to time and the weighted average rates C.I.F. Indian Ports for the various categories of foodgrains, during 1948, have also been shown in the last column of the statement for the purpose of comparison.

(b) It is expected that the world prices of foodgrains during 1949 will be lower than in 1948.

+ Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—  
Ed. of D.

## STATEMENT.

(In rupees per standard maund)

| Food grains | Province                   | Average price in the internal markets for the last week of |           |                |               | Average landed cost to the Government of India in respect of Imported food-grains from all countries. |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             |                            | March 1948                                                 | June 1948 | September 1948 | December 1948 |                                                                                                       |
| Rice        | Orissa                     | 12 3 6                                                     | 13 3 9    | 13 0 3         | 11 14 4       | 21 3 0                                                                                                |
|             | C P. and Berar             | 12 9 9                                                     | 14 10 1   | 14 2 1         | 13 11 6       |                                                                                                       |
|             | Assam                      | 16 0 0                                                     | 19 2 0    | 23 12 0        | 19 8 3        |                                                                                                       |
|             | U.P.                       | 19 4 9                                                     | 23 5 8    | 27 4 4         | 24 11 11      |                                                                                                       |
|             | West Bengal                | 15 10 0                                                    | 19 11 11  | 20 9 10        | 20 3 10       |                                                                                                       |
|             | East Punjab                | 18 0 9                                                     | 31 4 6    | 37 1 5         | 39 1 7**      |                                                                                                       |
|             | Madras Genral              | 16 9 5                                                     | 20 14 0   | 23 8 0         | 23 14 9*      |                                                                                                       |
|             | Madras (Deefict district)  | 17 7 7                                                     | 23 11 8   | 26 3 8         | 27 3 11*      |                                                                                                       |
|             | Bihar                      | 16 9 1                                                     | 21 10 3   | 21 7 0         | 17 8 9        |                                                                                                       |
| Wheat       | Bombay                     | 30 9 3                                                     | 38 10 0   | 37 4 3         | ..            | 15 0                                                                                                  |
|             | U. P.                      | 18 9 7                                                     | 19 12 4   | 23 8 0         | 22 14 2       |                                                                                                       |
|             | East Punjab                | 13 14 0                                                    | 15 11 0   | 21 4 2         | 24 1 10       |                                                                                                       |
|             | C. P. and Berar            | 22 11 0                                                    | 30 0 5    | 27 11 4        | 30 10 10      |                                                                                                       |
|             | Bihar                      | 24 13 8                                                    | 24 4 7    | 26 1 10        | 25 14 8       |                                                                                                       |
| Jowar       | Bombay                     | 28 3 7                                                     | 30 3 7    | 30 3 7         | 32 1 8†       | 13 6 0                                                                                                |
|             | C. P. and Berar            | 9 6 5                                                      | 12 1 11   | 10 11 10       | 11 15 6       |                                                                                                       |
|             | U. P.                      | 8 3 2                                                      | 12 1 10   | 13 10 8        | 13 6 1        |                                                                                                       |
|             | East Punjab                | 9 3 11                                                     | 15 11 1   | 12 14 5        | 9 6 0         |                                                                                                       |
|             | Madras (General)           | 9 11 0                                                     | 11 9 7    | 14 7 0         | 15 9 8*       |                                                                                                       |
| Bajra       | Madras (Deficit districts) | 12 6 7                                                     | 9 12 11   | 14 13 6        | 16 9 11*      | 13 6 0                                                                                                |
|             | Bombay                     | 11 15 1                                                    | 14 12 1   | 14 6 5         | 15 0 7†       |                                                                                                       |
|             | U. P.                      | 9 1 0                                                      | 12 8 10   | 14 9 10        | 15 5 5        |                                                                                                       |
|             | East Punjab                | 9 9 6                                                      | 11 13 9   | 12 11 5        | 10 14 3       |                                                                                                       |
|             | Bombay                     | 15 3 1                                                     | 17 4 4    | 15 12 7        | 16 0 2†       |                                                                                                       |
| Ragi        | Madras (Deficit districts) | 12 8 0                                                     | 13 9 11   | 16 4 2         | 15 15 11*     | 13 6 0                                                                                                |
|             | Madras (Deficit districts) | 11 12 0                                                    | 9 14 0    | 14 13 3        | 16 9 6**      |                                                                                                       |

\*Prices on 18th December, 1948.

\*\*Prices on 11th December, 1948.

†Prices on 4th December—1948.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the price at which a particular foodgrain or cereal is purchased in a foreign country different from the market price of that commodity in that country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In that country? No.

## PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND EXPORT OF OIL SEEDS AND VEGETABLE OILS

†\*501. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the area under cultivation, and the total production in various provinces and states in India of Sesamum, Groundnut, Rape, Mustard, Linseed and Castorseed, during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) What quantities out of the total production of each of these Oilseeds is estimated to be consumed in India for (i) food purposes, and (ii) non-food purposes and what quantity of each is exported?

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

(c) What quantity of various kinds of vegetable oil has been allowed to be exported?

(d) What is the estimated exportable surplus of each kind of vegetable oil in the current year?

(e) How much of this exportable surplus has already been exported to Australia in Government account?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). Four statements (I, II, III and IV) giving the required information in respect of the reporting areas of the Indian Union are placed on the table of the House.

(d) Complete figures of production for the current year cannot yet be made available. A statement (No. V) giving the probable surpluses estimated to be available for export from 1948-49 based on the present estimates of production is laid on the table of the House.

(e) Figures of exportable surplus are given in reply to part (d) of the question. The only oilseed/oil which Government of India agreed to supply to Australia is 10,000 tons in terms of linseed oil in fulfilment of a Wheat Agreement with that country. All the quantity agreed to has already been shipped.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [28TH MARCH 1949

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** In view of the fact that there are lakhs of people in Delhi without any accommodation, I would like to know what prompted the Government to have this additional construction?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The Government is only examining the suggestion.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyay:** Has the Government received any representation from some members to convert some rooms in the Constitution House into residential quarters?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I have not so far received any; if received, it will be considered on merits.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** I should like to know whether the Honourable Minister is aware of the fact that construction has already been done and is being done.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** These repairs have been sanctioned two years ago at the suggestion of the Accommodation Sub-Committee of the Central Legislative Assembly. This does not add an inch of space excepting erecting a wall in the verandah inside.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** I should like to know why this additional expenditure and why additional materials were used when many people.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already explained the position. This was in pursuance of the recommendations of the House Committee two years ago.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** That was two years ago when there was no question of refugees.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is arguing now. Next question.

#### REMITTANCES FROM INDO-CHINA

\*1436. **Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar** (on behalf of **Shri V. N. Pillai**): (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the family remittance of Rs. 200 per mensem with an overall limit of Rs. 50,000 per mensem which was permitted to be sent to India through the Indian Consul at Saigon has been recently stopped and if so, why?

(b) What action has been taken to restore this remittance facility?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Consequent on the Debt Settlement Agreement concluded between France and India last year, the French Indo-China authorities permitted, with effect from 15th June, 1948, remittance facilities to Indians at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem per family, with an overall limit of Rs. 50,000 per mensem. The remittances were to be sent not through the Indian Consul at Saigon but through normal banking channels. This concession was not limited to any period of time, but was sanctioned by the French Indo-China authorities on a more or less permanent basis. The facility continues in existence and is being fully availed of by the Indian community in Indo-China.

(b) Does not arise.

†Taken in the second round. Printed serially in the day's Debate.

1901

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Are the Government aware that there are very large funds belonging to the nationals of India in Indo-China? Will it not take a number of years for all that sum to be transferred to India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** After the war, the Indians in Indo-China found a lot of difficulty in getting funds over here. Some temporary arrangements were arrived at with the Indo-China Government. But the latest settlement we have made permits the Indians to get a certain amount of money out of Indo-China. It has not been possible to arrange for greater amounts being sent. It is possible that, in future, an arrangement might be arrived at which will permit our nationals to take more funds out of Indo-China.

#### OILSEEDS EXPORT TRADE ADVISORY COUNCIL

\*1437. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether there is some Advisory Council attached to the Ministry of Commerce in order to advise the Ministry in the matter of export of oilseeds?

(b) Are the Advisory Council Members selected and if so, by whom?

(c) Are the growers of oilseeds represented on the Advisory Council?

(d) Are established shippers authorised to export oilseeds to all countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes. There is an Export Advisory Council which advises the Ministry of Commerce in regard to the export trade in all commodities, including oilseeds.

(b) The constitution of the Council provides for twenty-eight non-official members in all. Out of these, sixteen members are nominated by certain chambers and associations, etc., representing various interests in the country's export trade and twelve members are nominated by Government as representatives of interests not otherwise adequately represented on the Council.

(c) No.

(d) During 1948 quotas of oilseeds were fixed destinationwise by the International Emergency Food Council. Licences were given to established shippers for destination to which they had shipped in the past in order to qualify as established shippers. During 1949 destinational quotas will not continue as the International Emergency Food Council has since de-allocated oils and oilseeds. Future licences to established shippers will, therefore, be valid for all permissible destinations.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to part (d), is the list of established shippers finally settled once for all or is it being reviewed from year to year?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The list is based upon performance in a particular basic period. But, new-comers are eligible for a proportion of the trade every year.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Arising out of the answer to part (c) that growers of oilseeds are represented on the Advisory Council.....

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I said they are not represented.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Why are not they represented?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This body is expected to represent the interests of export trade and not the growers as such.

## STATEMENT I

*Average under sesamum, groundnut, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed in the reporting Provinces and States of Indian Union during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 (000 acres.)*

| Province/State    | Sesamum |          | Groundnut |          | Rape and Mustard |          | Linseed |          | Castorseed |          |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|------------|----------|
|                   | 1946-47 | 1947-48* | 1946-47   | 1947-48* | 1946-47          | 1947-48* | 1946-47 | 1947-48* | 1946-47    | 1947-48* |
| Assam             | ..      | ..       | ..        | ..       | 293              | 328      | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..       |
| Bihar             | 106     | 84       | ..        | ..       | 479              | 476      | 551     | 555      | 33         | 33       |
| Bombay            | 143     | 152      | 1,518     | 1,622    | 16               | 16       | 59      | 58       | 41         | 46       |
| C. P. and Berar   | 385     | 393      | 559       | 561      | 59               | 58       | 913     | 967      | 32         | 31       |
| East Punjab       | 58      | 61       | 74        | 69       | 343              | 406      | 27      | 25       | ..         | ..       |
| Madras            | 673     | 671      | 4,121     | 4,135    | ..               | ..       | ..      | ..       | 229        | 230      |
| Orissa            | 73      | 74       | 22        | 30       | 25               | 26       | 9       | 6        | 23         | 22       |
| United Provinces  | 1,244   | 1,183    | 217       | 240      | 2,821(a)         | 2,831(a) | 859(a)  | 841(a)   | 11†        | 11†      |
| West Bengal       | 24      | 22       | ..        | ..       | 153              | 147      | 48      | 42       | ..         | ..       |
| Ajmer-Merwara     | 26      | 20       | ..        | ..       | ..               | 6        | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..       |
| Delhi             | ..      | ..       | ..        | ..       | 5                | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..       |
| Hyderabad         | 675     | 714      | 2,433     | 2,030    | 4                | 5        | 574     | 574      | 746        | 823      |
| Bhopal (C. I.)    | 42      | 40       | ..        | ..       | ..               | ..       | 51      | 68       | ..         | ..       |
| Mysore            | ..      | ..       | 195       | 214      | ..               | ..       | ..      | ..       | 94         | 91       |
| Baroda            | 26      | 30       | 107       | 116      | 21               | 20       | ..      | ..       | 45         | 52       |
| Kotah (Rajputana) | 32      | 22       | ..        | ..       | ..               | ..       | 71      | 112      | ..         | ..       |
| Alwar             | ..      | ..       | ..        | 957      | 99               | 64       | ..      | ..       | 91         | 123      |
| Bombay States     | 221     | 238      | 1,021     | ..       | 3                | 6        | 5       | 5        | ..         | ..       |
| E.A. States       | ..      | ..       | ..        | ..       | ..               | ..       | 92      | 85       | ..         | ..       |
| Total             | 3,727   | 3,704    | 10,267    | 9,974    | 4,321            | 4,389    | 3,259   | 3,338    | 1,345      | 1,462    |

\*Final forecast figures are shown under these columns,

†Unmixed crop.

(a) Including estimates of pure and mixed crop.

NOTE.—Blank spaces indicate that the Province or State was non-reporting for the particular crop.

## STATEMENT II

*Yield of Sesamum, Groundnut, Rape and Mustard, Linseed and Castorseed in the reporting areas of the Indian Union during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48*

(Thousand Tons)

| Province/State    | Sesamum |          | Groundnut (in shell) |          | Rape and Mustard |          | Linseed |          | Castorseed |          |
|-------------------|---------|----------|----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|------------|----------|
|                   | 1946-47 | 1947-48* | 1946-47              | 1947-48* | 1946-47          | 1947-48* | 1946-47 | 1947-48* | 1946-47    | 1947-48* |
| Assam             | ..      | ..       | ..                   | ..       | 50               | 59       | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..       |
| Bihar             | 10      | 11       | ..                   | ..       | 99               | 94       | 67      | 67       | 4          | 4        |
| Bombay            | 14      | 16       | 508                  | 596      | 2                | 3        | 5       | 6        | 5          | 6        |
| C. P. and Berar   | 30      | 30       | 133                  | 139      | 12               | 11       | 48      | 68       | 4          | 4        |
| East Punjab       | 6       | 6        | 18                   | 21       | 47               | 53       | 2       | 2        | ..         | ..       |
| Madras            | 79      | 79       | 1,690                | 1,608    | ..               | ..       | ..      | ..       | 19         | 22       |
| Orissa            | 8       | 9        | 9                    | 13       | 4                | 5        | 1       | 1        | 2          | 4        |
| United Provinces  | 92      | 95       | 92                   | 117      | 534(a)           | 520(a)   | 145(a)  | 145(a)   | 3†         | 3†       |
| West Bengal       | 5       | 4        | ..                   | ..       | 28               | 20       | 8       | 7        | ..         | ..       |
| Ajmer Merwara     | 1       | 1        | ..                   | ..       | ..               | ..       | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..       |
| Delhi             | ..      | ..       | ..                   | ..       | (b)              | (b)      | ..      | ..       | ..         | ..       |
| Hyderabad         | 45      | 52       | 735                  | 609      | (b)              | (b)      | 35      | 50       | 56         | 55       |
| Bhopal (C.I.)     | 2       | 2        | ..                   | ..       | ..               | ..       | 3       | 6        | ..         | ..       |
| Mysore            | ..      | ..       | 57                   | 39       | ..               | ..       | ..      | ..       | 6          | 5        |
| Baroda            | 2       | 2        | 24                   | 25       | 4                | 3        | ..      | 9        | 6          | 7        |
| Kotah (Rajputana) | ..      | ..       | ..                   | ..       | ..               | ..       | 10      | ..       | ..         | ..       |
| Alwar             | ..      | ..       | ..                   | 287      | 11               | 7        | ..      | ..       | 12         | 20       |
| Bombay States     | 27      | 24       | 322                  | ..       | 1                | 1        | (b)     | (b)      | 3          | ..       |
| E.A. States       | ..      | ..       | ..                   | ..       | ..               | ..       | 4       | ..       | ..         | ..       |
| Total             | 323     | 333      | 3,588                | 3,454    | 792              | 782      | 328     | 364      | 117        | 128      |

\*Final forecast figures are shown under these columns.

†Unmixed crop.

(a) Including estimates of pure and mixed crop.

(b) Below 500 tons.

NOTE.—Blank spaces indicate that the Province or State was non-reporting for the particular crop.

## STATEMENT III

*Estimated production, utilisation and actual exports of oilseeds and oils during 1946-47 and 1947-48.*

(1000 Tons)

|                                              | 1946-47 |         |                     |                  |             | 1947-48    |         |                     |                  |             |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|
|                                              | Sesamum | Linseed | Ground-nut (kernel) | Rape and Mustard | Castor-seed | Sesamum    | Linseed | Ground-nut (kernel) | Rape and Mustard | Castor-seed |
| 1. Estimated Production                      | 323.0   | 328.0   | 2,512.0             | 792.0            | 117.0       | 333.0      | 364.0   | 2,418.0             | 782.0            | 128.0       |
| 2. Estimated Utilisation (in terms of seed)— |         |         |                     |                  |             |            |         |                     |                  |             |
| (a) For food purposes                        | 272.5   | 140.0   | 1,650.0             | 900.0            | Nil         | 286.0      | 140.0   | 1,780.0             | 800.0            | Nil         |
| (b) For non-food purposes.                   | 40.0    | 100.0   | 100.0               | Nil              | 68.0        | 40.0       | 100.0   | 100.0               | Nil              | 68.0        |
| Total                                        | 312.5   | 240.0   | 1,750.0             | 900.0            | 68.0        | 326.0      | 240.0   | 1,880.0             | 800.0            | 68.0        |
| 3. Exports*—                                 |         |         |                     |                  |             |            |         |                     |                  |             |
| (a) Seeds                                    | 2.4     | 51.9    | Nil                 | Negligible       | 5.8         | 0.9        | 66.9    | 55.4                | Nil              | 5.0         |
| (b) Seed equivalent of oil                   | 0.5     | 3.1     | 44.4                | "                | 3.1         | Negligible | 34.3    | 74.6                | 0.3              | 65.4        |
| Total                                        | 2.9     | 55.0    | 44.4                | Negligible       | 8.9         | 0.9        | 101.2   | 130.0               | 0.3              | 70.4        |

\* Figures do not take into account exports made through Maritime States of India and the stations adjacent to India's land frontiers.

## STATEMENT IV

*Quantity of various kinds of Vegetable Oil allowed to be exported during 1946-47 and 1947-48*

(In tons)

| Serial No.          | 1946-47 | 1947-48      |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| 1. Groundnut oil.   | 17,000* | 56,648       |
| 2. Linseed oil      | 8,975   | 7,82,07,820  |
| 3. Sesamum seed oil | 890†    | Nil          |
| 4. Castor oil       | 902‡    | Decontrolled |

\* Allowed as advanced quota to Burma against 1947-48 allocation.

† In addition exports were also allowed upto the level of basic period exports, which amount to 480 tons approximately.

‡ Exported to Australia, Middle East, Ceylon and Russia. In addition exports of castor oil to other destinations were also allowed upto 50 per cent. of the basic period exports which amount to 577 tons approximately.

## STATEMENT V

*Estimated exportable surplus*

|                     |                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Sesamum          | Nil.                                                                                                                             |
|                     | Overall position is likely to be net deficit of approx. 50,000 tons in terms of seed.                                            |
| 2. Linseed          | Approx. about 25,000 tons to 30,000 tons in terms of oil.                                                                        |
| 3. Groundnuts       | A provisional export quota of 60,000 tons in terms of oil has been declared to the I.E.F.C. for export during January—June 1949. |
| 4. Rape and Mustard | Nil.                                                                                                                             |
| 5. Castorseed       | The estimated exportable surplus of castorseed oil is approx. 20,000 tons in the current year                                    |

## MANUFACTURE, IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE

\*502. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of Ammonium Sulphate manufactured in the country and the quantity imported?

(b) How is this distributed to the various Provinces and States and on what basis is the distribution made?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). About 61,500 tons. The imports of Ammonium Sulphate vary from year to year as these depend upon the allotments by the International Emergency Food Council from various sources. A quantity of 1,18,000 tons was imported against the last fertiliser year from July 1947 to June 1948. A quantity of 1,60,500 tons of Ammonium Sulphate is likely to be imported during the current fertiliser year 1948-49. A statement showing imports from different sources is placed on the table of the House. The quantities of Ammonium Sulphate imported from abroad and the indigenous supplies are pooled together and distributed to the various Provinces and States on the basis of their requirements and in keeping with the available supplies. While fixing quotas of Ammonium Sulphate for various Provinces and States regard is also given to greater chances of increased food production.

## STATEMENT

Quantities of sulphates of Ammonia Imported/likely to be imported against during 1947-48 and 1948-49 respectively

| Source        | Quantity L. tons | Source                     | Quantity L. tons |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1947-48       |                  | 1948-49                    |                  |
| (1) U. K.     | 56,800           | (1) U.K.                   | 37,312           |
| (2) Canada.   | 1,740            | (2) Canada                 | 4,018            |
| (3) Belgium   | 24,000           | (3) Belgium                | 21,000           |
| (4) U. S. A.  | 17,500           | (4) U.S.A.                 | 19,231           |
| (5) U. S.S.R. | 13,000           | (5) U.S.S.R.               | 64,500           |
|               |                  | (6) Italy                  | 14,500           |
| TOTAL         | 1,18,040 tons    | TOTAL                      | 1,60,461 tons    |
|               |                  | i. e. nearly 1,60,500 tons |                  |

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it permissible for India to import more of this ammonium sulphate than what is allotted by this International Organisation from any country if that country is willing to spare it to us?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is allowed, but again a percentage is fixed—round about 10 to 15 per cent. more than the allocation—beyond which we cannot import. We have to intimate to the I.E.F.C. that this extra quality has been imported.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are these imports to be brought in here by the State or private agencies or co-operative organisations?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are private agencies which make an offer, but we try nowadays to secure directly from Government to Government.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any preference is given to deficit areas in regard to allotment of ammonium sulphate?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Preference is given only if the area is in a position to increase food production and arrangements for the same are complete.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What steps have been taken to see that this manure placed at the disposal of provinces for food production is not diverted to non-food crops?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Ordinarily, we naturally expect that the provincial governments are taking full care and functioning efficiently. It may be that in view of all that has been said, the Centre may consider taking some steps in collaboration with the provinces to ensure that the fertilizers are used for the purpose for which they are allocated.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know what is the total demand for ammonium sulphate and to what extent it has been possible to meet the demand?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This year, for instance, I think we shall be able to secure only something like 35 per cent. of what we need.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Is it a fact that in most cases ammonium sulphate is used where it is not required and instead of doing any good it does harm?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is a matter on which there is some difference of opinion and we have appointed a Committee specially to go into the question of manures. So far the experience of many a European country is that there is no harm done unless there is a mistake in

application to soils for which it is not meant, then preventive steps are being taken to prevent injury.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Is it a fact that India is going to get in exchange for certain commodities 5,000 tons of ammonia sulphate from Russia?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Would the Government of India consider the advisability of importing ammonium phosphate instead of ammonium sulphate.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. It will be suggestion for action.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** I was not asking whether there was difference of opinion on whether it should be used at all or not. My question was whether it is not being used in a field where it is not required and that instead of doing good it does harm and whether any such cases have been brought to the notice of Government and if so, what steps have been taken to stop it?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The fertilizers are used in the individual cultivators' fields, I think, under some kind of guidance of the provincial officers and of course, if the provincial officers do not know their business and mistakes are being committed, if any such particular instance is brought to my notice, I shall go into the matter.

#### Ruling re Putting of Questions on Newspaper Reports

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Before we proceed with the day's business, on a point of clarification of the ruling given by you earlier in the day, may I know...

**Mr. Speaker:** As I have said, all these clarifications can be had outside the House and then I will explain to the House whatever I think is necessary. In fact, I may make this general observation that, whosoever wants to raise any point in respect of these matters, instead of directly raising the point in the House, if he just comes and have a talk with me, it will clarify many of the issues and we shall be saving the time of the House. There will be better understanding also.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** If that be your ruling, Sir, I have nothing more to say.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF IRON AND STEEL

\*503. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total quantity of steel and iron imported into India during 1947-48 and the total quantity manufactured in India?

(b) What quantity has been distributed to:

- the Central Government;
- Provincial Governments;
- States;
- Private industry; and
- Co-operative Societies?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The total quantity of steel imported into India and the quantity produced in India during the years 1947 and 1948 were as follows:

| Year | Imports<br>(TONS) | Production<br>(TONS) |
|------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1947 | 53,000            | 893,000              |
| 1948 | 193,000           | 851,000              |

(b) A statement showing the distribution of steel during the years 1947 and 1948 is placed on the table of the House.



## STATEMENT

## Allotment of Steel 1947-48

| Quota                                  | Allotment in 1947. | Allotment in 1948 |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Defence                             | ...                | 5,000             |
| 2. Railways.                           | 376,802            | 217,295           |
| 3. Industrial Maintenance and Packing. | 119,500            | 80,574            |
| 4. Steel Processing Industries.        | 211,750            | 204,514           |
| 5. Government Development Schemes.     | 93,186             | 83,411.5          |
| 6. Govt. Sponsored Housing Schemes.    | ...                | 10,511            |
| 7. Industrial Development Schemes.     | 57,150             | 59,981            |
| 8. Newspapers.                         | ...                | 1,884             |
| 9. Provincial Quota.                   | 1,61,000           | 92,940            |
| 10. States.                            | 37,375             | 21,873            |
| 11. Housing of Refugees.               | ...                | 8,350             |
| 12. Exports.                           | 8,700              | 23,500            |
| 13. Harijans                           | ...                | 20                |
| 14. Emergency Reserve.                 | ...                | 3,384.1           |
| Total ...                              | 1,065,463          | 813,237.6         |

NOTE—There is no separate quota for Co-operative Societies.

## INCREASE IN YIELD OF SUGAR CANE AND PROTECTION TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

\*504. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that experiments have shown that the present yield of sugar cane per acre can be increased twofold?

(b) Have any methods been found out for growing sugar-canes which may mature early and late?

(c) Is it a fact that the Indian Sugar Industry is getting protection from the State, and if so, why and of what nature?

(d) Does that protection benefit the cultivator of sugar cane or the mills and how long will this protection be continued?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes, the yield per acre can be doubled provided adequate quantities of manures are applied and proper facilities of irrigation are afforded.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. This is because of the fact that the cost of production of Indian sugar is much higher than that of foreign sugar. The total import duty on foreign sugar works out to Rs. 8-9-6 per maund.

(d) The protection is at present for the benefit of both the cane grower and the Mills as the free import of cheap foreign sugar would not only adversely affect the economy of the mills alone, but of the cane cultivators as well, who depend upon the mills for the utilization of their cane. The question of the continuance of protection to the sugar industry which is due to expire on the 31st March, 1949, is under examination by the Tariff Board.

## DESTRUCTION OF TOBACCO FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

\*505. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what quantity of tobacco was destroyed every year, during the period between the years 1942 and 1948, for non-payment of taxes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In accordance with the rules in the Excise Manual, duty is not levied on waste tobacco and tobacco unfit for consumption or manufacture. Tobacco which is destroyed is only such tobacco as is unfit for consumption or manufacture. During 1947-48 about 67,561 maunds were destroyed. The figures for earlier years for the Indian Dominion

are not available. Government proposes to advise the growers to improve the methods of cultivation and processing by which the proportion of unmarketable low grade tobacco would be reduced. Government also intends to advise the producers to use such tobacco as manure as it is unfit for consumption or manufacture.

## STATE-OWNED FACTORY FOR MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS

\*506. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 680 asked on the 1st September, 1948 and state whether a final settlement has been arrived at between the Government of India and the representatives of certain foreign companies regarding heavy electrical machinery for the establishment of a state-owned factory in India for manufacturing electrical goods?

(b) If so, what are the names of those companies and to what countries do they belong?

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

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). The Government have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Associated Electrical Industries (India) Ltd. of the U. K. and Messrs. International General Electric Company Inc., of the U.S.A. for drawing up project reports which will, *inter alia*, deal with possible sites for the location of the factory, the capital cost involved, categories of plant to be manufactured, raw materials required, and cost of production, etc. The project reports, are expected to be ready within the next six months.

(c) Copies of the Agreements are laid on the table of the House.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR KAMARBANDHA STATION, ASSAM

\*507. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of persons killed and the number injured in the accident in November 1948 near Kamarbandha Station on the Assam Railway?

(b) What steps are Government going to take to prevent the recurrence of such accidents?

(c) Who is responsible for the supervision of this part of the railway track?

(d) When did the officer concerned supervise it?

(e) Were the fish plates properly fixed?

(f) Did the officer report that there was something wrong with the line and if so, when?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) Fourteen persons were killed on the spot and three died subsequently. The number of injured was forty.

(b) The Government Inspector of Railways is conducting the Statutory Inquiry into the accident and the steps to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents will be decided on receipt of his report and his recommendations.

(c) The Permanent Way Inspector, the Assistant Engineer and the Executive Engineer.

(d) Prior to the accident, the portion of the line where the accident occurred was inspected by the Permanent Way Inspector on the 9th November, 1948, and by the Assistant Engineer on the 18th October.

† Not printed in the day's Debate. A copy has been placed in the Library of the House.—  
Ed. of D.

(e) and (f). The indication from the investigation so far made by the Government Inspector of Railways is that fish plates were properly fixed. There was no report that there was any thing wrong with the line.

#### OVER-BRIDGE AT MARIANI ON ASSAM RAILWAYS

**\*508. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that though the overhead bridge at Mariani on Assam Railways was constructed long ago the staircase has not been completed till now owing to want of wooden planks?

(b) Are Government aware that about two miles away from Mariani there is a Government Forest Reserve where planks are available in large quantities?

(c) What steps are Government going to take for completing the bridge?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes; an indent for the planks required for the overbridge has been placed on the Forest Department.

(c) Part supply of the planks has been received and has been utilised and the balance is expected shortly. The decking of the overbridge will be completed within three weeks from the receipt of timber at the site of work.

#### COUNTRY-BOAT BUILDING INDUSTRY AND INLAND WATERWAYS

**\*509. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee or agency has been set up for exploring and investigating the possibilities of our inland waterways;

(b) whether any encouragement is being offered to the country-boat building industry;

(c) the total number of boats that are being used for inland waterway traffic; and

(d) whether Government contemplate any increase in the inland waterway traffic?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) No. Inland waterways and traffic thereon are provincial subjects. But the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission undertakes investigations and surveys of rivers and canals in connection with the multi-purpose river valley development projects and advises Provincial Governments regarding their navigational problems when required.

(b) Yes.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) As navigation forms an essential and important feature of all multi-purpose river valley development projects, an increase in the inland waterway traffic is expected to result when such schemes are completed.

#### MOTOR BOATS FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON INLAND WATERWAYS

**\*510. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under the contemplation of Government to introduce motor-fitted boats for passenger traffic on inland waterways;

(b) whether any agency has been established or is proposed to be established to co-ordinate irrigation and transport in the navigable canals;

(c) whether Government propose to consider the advisability of diverting a portion of passenger traffic from railways to navigable rivers and canals; and

(d) whether Government propose to institute an Investigation Committee to find out the possibility of making navigation cheaper?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) No.

(b) An attempt at such co-ordination is being made in all new river valley projects under construction or investigation.

(c) No. Executive responsibility for "inland waterways and traffic thereon" rests with the Provincial Governments. Provision of steamer services for catering to passenger traffic on navigable rivers and canals is therefore primarily a matter for the Provinces to consider.

(d) There is no intention on the part of the Government of India to appoint an Investigation Committee at present.

#### MANUFACTURE OF VEGETABLE GHEE AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH

**\*511. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any definite policy has been fixed by Government to encourage or discourage the manufacture of vegetable ghee now sold under different names?

(b) Was any research made as to its qualities and its action and reaction upon human beings?

(c) If not, do Government propose to create a body to test its qualities?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The present policy of the Government of India as explained by the Honourable Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the Council of State on the 11th March, 1947 is not to encourage the expansion of the Vanaspati Industry beyond what Government is already committed to. Government have reserved their decision about the future of the Vanaspati Industry till they are in possession of conclusive evidence about the nutritive qualities or drawbacks of Vanaspati which is under investigation by Scientists.

(b) and (c). Yes, but the research carried out in the past has not been conclusive and further research is being done.

#### TRAFFIC BOTTLENECK AND RESTRICTIONS ON INTER-PROVINCIAL MOVEMENTS OF FOODGRAINS

**\*512. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effects of the traffic bottleneck and restrictions on inter-provincial movements of foodgrains have been studied and if so, what is their magnitude; and

(b) what steps are being taken to see that greater rations are made possible with the available food stocks?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) There have been a few bottlenecks on railways making transport difficult but it has been possible on those occasions to make special arrangements in consultation with the Ministries of Transport and Railways for transporting controlled foodgrains under the basic plan and no serious inconvenience has been so far caused to recipient provinces. The movement of decontrolled foodgrains not falling under the basic plan is regulated by a special procedure under which consignments are registered at the despatching railway stations and special arrangements, when necessary, are made by the railway to move them as quickly as possible. A special study of the effects of traffic restrictions on inter provincial movement of decontrolled foodgrains has not been made.

(b) The scale of ration in each area depends on the food stocks available with them. Instructions have been issued to provinces and states to introduce maximum rationing, with a view to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies, and the progress made in each area is being watched.

**"WAR QUALITY" RAILWAY ENGINES RECEIVED FROM CANADA**

\*513. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that half a dozen railway engines were recently received from Canada, but they were of a condemned "war quality" and could not be put on rails without extensive repairs?

(b) Is it also a fact that to put these recently received engines in proper order a number of old engines had to be dismantled and parts thereof used to supplement the missing parts of these new engines?

(c) How many more such new engines are still to come from Canada?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Upto 15th January 1949, 19 new CWD locomotives ordered in 1947 were received from Canada. The reply to the remaining part is in the negative.

(b) No.

(c) As on 15th January, 1949, 131 more of such locos. were yet to be received from Canada.

**TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS NOT ENTITLED TO GO BY AIR**

\*514. **Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many officers of the Ministry of Food and its subordinate offices who were not entitled to air-journey travelled by air during the year 1948, and that their travelling allowance bills had to be accorded *ex-post facto* sanction; and

(b) whether the practice of paying tonga-hire charges to class III servants for attending office on Sundays and other holidays or for sitting late due to pressure of work has been discontinued as a measure of anti-inflation drive?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) There was no such case in respect of officers stationed at headquarters. *Ex-post-facto* sanctions were, however, accorded in the case of certain officers in the subordinate offices but the distance covered was not short in any case and air journeys were undertaken at short notice to save public time or to avoid unsafe long rail journeys through Pakistan areas. A list of such cases is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Yes; this was done in pursuance of general instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance.

**STATEMENT**

*'Ex post Facto' sanction to the Air Journeys issued in 1948*

| Serial No. | Name of the officer  | Designation                       | Date of journey | Particulars of Journey |             |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| (1)        | (2)                  | (3)                               | (4)             | From                   | To          |
|            |                      |                                   |                 | (5)                    | (6)         |
| 1.         | Mr. U. Kumarayya     | Dy. Regional Food Commissioner.   | 2-7-48          | Madras                 | Vizagapatam |
| 2.         | Mr. S. M. Basur      | Addl. Regional Food Commissioner. | 4-7-48          | Vizagapatam            | Madras      |
| 3.         | Lt.-Col. P. L. Anand | Director (Grains)                 | 28-4-48         | Bombay                 | Delhi       |
|            |                      |                                   | 30-4-48         | Delhi                  | Bombay      |

| (1) | (2)                  | (3)                             | (4)      | (5)         | (6)        |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| 4.  | Lt. Col. P. L. Anand | Director (Grains)               | 12-6-48  | Bombay      | Delhi      |
|     |                      |                                 | 17-6-48  | Delhi       | Bombay     |
| 5.  | Mr. M. G. Ghooi      | Director (Grains)               | 16-5-48  | Calcutta    | Madras     |
|     |                      |                                 | 18-5-48  | Madras      | Coimbatore |
|     |                      |                                 |          | and back to | Madras     |
|     |                      |                                 | 20-5-48  | Madras      | Calcutta   |
| 6.  | Mr. B. Mukerji       | Dy. Regional Food Commissioner. | 15-5-48  | Calcutta    | Gauhati    |
| 7.  | Mr. B. Mukerji       | Dy. Regional Food Commissioner  | 17-7-48  | Gauhati     | Calcutta   |
|     |                      |                                 | 18-7-48  | Calcutta    | Delhi      |
|     |                      |                                 | 25-7-48  | Calcutta    | Gauhati    |
| 8.  | Capt. N. Sen Gupta   | 2nd Secretary                   | 10-2-48  | Karachi     | Delhi      |
|     |                      | Karachi.                        |          | and back.   |            |
| 9.  | Mr. B. D. Verma      | Movement Inspector              | 12-8-48  | Karachi     | Lahore     |
|     |                      |                                 | 15-9-48  | Lahore      | Karachi    |
| 10. | Mr. D. K. Jhangiani  | Movement Inspector              | 4-9-48   | Karachi     | Lahore     |
| 11. | Mr. D. K. Jhangiani  | Movement Inspector              | 21-10-48 | Karachi     | Lahore     |
|     |                      |                                 | 29-10-48 | Lahore      | Karachi    |
| 12. | Mr. A. P. Dube       | Dy. Regional Food Commissioner  | 24-11-48 | Jodhpur     | Delhi      |
|     |                      |                                 | 25-11-48 | Delhi       | Calcutta   |
|     |                      |                                 | 28-11-48 | Calcutta    | Delhi      |
|     |                      |                                 | 1-12-48  | Delhi       | Jodhpur    |
| 13. | Mr. P. D. Tayal      | Dy. Regional Food Commissioner  | 25-11-48 | Delhi       | Calcutta   |
|     |                      |                                 | 29-11-48 | Calcutta    | Benares    |
|     |                      |                                 | 1-12-48  | Benares     | Delhi      |

**RESUMPTION OF TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN RATLAM AND AJMER**

\*515. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Railway administration proposes to resume the 31 Up and 32 Down trains between Ratlam and Ajmer?

(b) If not, will the administration consider extending these trains from Ratlam to Neemuch only?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). When power is available, the reintroduction of 31 Up and 32 Down trains between Ratlam and Ajmer, or between Ratlam and Neemuch, will be considered along with other trains, which were similarly cancelled during the war.

**WATER SUPPLY IN SUMMER AT STATIONS BETWEEN AJMER AND KHANDWA**

\*516. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in summer most of the water taps in the railway-stations on the meter-gauge railway between Ajmer and Khandwa are blocked?

(b) If so, what alternative arrangements for water supply are under consideration of Government?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The information available with Government is that these water taps are kept open at train times.

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

**OVER-BRIDGES AT GWALIOR AND INDORE LEVEL CROSSINGS**

\*517. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are being taken to construct overbridges at Gwalior and Indore level-crossings?

(b) If no steps have been or are being taken, do Government propose to consider this question?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Negotiations for the construction of an overbridge at Gwalior are being finalized. The cost of the proposed overbridge is to be shared by the G. I. P. Railway and the Madhya Bharat Government, whose approval to the incidence of cost is awaited. In regard to the

overbridge at Indore, plans and estimate are under preparation by the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### NATIONALISATION OF SHIP-BUILDING YARD AT VIZAGAPATAM

\*518. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to nationalise the Ship Building Yard at Vizagapatam at an estimated cost of four crores of Rupees?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Government have approved the principle that the Vizagapatam shipyard should be acquired by the State, subject to satisfactory terms and conditions being agreed upon. The matter is now under examination and no final decision has yet been taken.

#### GAZETTED AND UPPER SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN M. AND S. M. RAILWAY

\*519. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Gazetted and Upper Subordinate Officers in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The numbers of Gazetted Officers and Upper Subordinates on the M. and S. M. Railway are 165 and 626 respectively.

#### IMPROVEMENTS OF STATIONS ON M. AND S. M. RAILWAY

\*520. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any improvements have been made to any station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway during the last 15 years and has any station been remodelled?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** During the last fifteen years, eight stations have been remodelled and various improvements effected to 73 other stations.

#### HARDSHIPS TO PASSENGERS ON M. AND S. M. RAILWAY

\*521. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Public Relations Officers have been advised to go on the line and examine the hardships caused to the passengers for want of proper facilities and if so, has any report been submitted by them?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** It is not his duty to go on the line and examine the alleged hardships caused to the passengers. His duty is to maintain liaison with public bodies newspapers and the likes. It is the duty of the Traffic Officers to enquire into such matters.

#### COMMODITIES UNDER CONTROL IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

\*522. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the names or kinds of commodities consumed in the Centrally Administered Areas, the production, procurement or distribution of which is at present under control; and

(b) the nature of control exercised in respect of each such commodity?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). I place two statements on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT I

*List of commodities consumed in the Centrally Administered areas the production, procurement or distribution of which is under control*

1. All food grains, viz., paddy, rice, bajra, jowar, maize, gram, barley and ragi.\*
2. Cotton, cloth and yarn.

3. Paper.
4. Newsprint.
5. Coal and Coke.
6. Iron and Steel (including scrap, defectives and cuttings).
7. Cement.
8. Kerosene oil and High Speed Diesel.
9. Petrol.
10. Salt.

\* These items are generally controlled in the centrally administered areas except in the case of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands where rice and wheat which are supplied by the Food Ministry are controlled.

#### STATEMENT II

*Nature of control exercised in respect of the commodities consumed in the Centrally Administered Areas*

1. *Food Grains.*—(i) *Delhi.*—The export and import of all foodgrains into and out of Delhi are prohibited except under permits issued by the local authorities. Their purchase, sale and storage for sale in quantities exceeding 10 mds. are prohibited except under a permit. Wheat, rice, maize, barley and gram are rationed.

(ii) *Coorg.*—Coorg is surplus in paddy and exports are made on Government account under Central Basic Plan. The purchase of rice, paddy and ragi, sale and storage for sale in excess of ten maunds are prohibited. Export of these foodgrains as well as wheat and gram which are distributed from imports on Government account are prohibited.

(iii) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—The export of all foodgrains is prohibited and their purchase, sale or storage exceeding twenty maunds are subject to licensing by the Government. Rice, wheat, barley, gram and maize are rationed.

(iv) *Kutch.*—Detailed information is not available. Rice, wheat, bajra, milo and gram are under ration.

(v) *Himachal Pradesh.*—The purchase, sale and storage in quantities exceeding 10 mds. of wheat, rice, paddy, maize, gram and barley and their exports outside except under a license are prohibited.

(vi) *Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*—Rice and wheat are under ration.

2. *Cotton, Cloth and Yarn.*—(i) *Cotton.*—There is control over the prices of cotton wherein the floors and ceilings have been fixed. All the Centrally administered areas have been asked to fix up the floor and ceiling prices accordingly for the year 1948-49.

(ii) *Cloth and Yarn.*—There is control over prices, production and distribution of cotton textiles.

3. *Paper.*—Central control is exercised in regard to production, distribution, consumption and price.

4. *Newsprint.*—Under the Newsprint Control (No. 2) Order, 1947, which extends to all the provinces of the Dominion of India including the Centrally Administered Areas, the use of newsprint is restricted to the printing of newspapers. The said Order fixes the maximum number of pages and the minimum, maximum prices of daily newspapers and the maximum percentage of space for advertisement matter. Unrestricted use of newsprint is now allowed for purposes other than the printing of newspapers. Maximum retail prices at which newsprint can be sold in the country are also fixed. Import of newsprint from dollar area is subject to licensing. Imports from sterling and soft currency areas are covered by Open General Licence.

5. *Coal and Coke.*—The control over production and distribution is exercised under the Colliery Control Order, 1945 which was originally issued in 1944 under the Defence of India Rules but which now continues to be in force by virtue of the powers assumed by the Central Government under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1945.

The present control broadly covers:

- (1) Regulation of production, despatches and distribution of coal/coke from collieries.
- (2) Fixation and revision of pit-head prices of coal/coke and the middlemen's commission.
- (3) Collection of statistics from colliery owners regarding raisings/despatches/stocks, etc.
- (4) Regulation and control over the fragmentation and opening and re-opening of mines.

The centrally administered areas have been delegated powers to make orders under section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 in the following matters in respect of coal/coke allocated to them each month by the Central Government :—

- (i) to fix the prices of coal/coke on the basis of the statutory prices fixed by the Central Government, for retail sale-domestic purposes, etc., in the local market;
- (ii) to regulate distribution and allocation of coal/coke supplies against the quota allotted by the Central Government;
- (iii) to requisition and acquire stocks of coal/coke lying with a consumer/stockist who received his quota out of local administration's allotments and supply the same to important consumers to avoid closure of essential services; and
- (iv) to requisition and acquire coal/coke stocks of consumers receiving supplies from Central Government quota with the permission of the Central Government.

6. **Iron and Steel.**—Control over production and distribution of steel and scrap is exercised under (i) the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941 and (ii) Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943. The main provisions of these control orders are the following :—

No steel or scrap can be acquired by consumers from producer or stockholders, and no steel or scrap can be disposed of by producers and stockholders, except under the authority of an order issued by competent authority.

The Iron and Steel Controller or an officer empowered in this behalf can direct the sale of any iron and steel or scrap, acquire without his permit, prohibit removal of any stock of steel and demand any information from any person holding stocks of steel or scrap for the purpose of enforcement of control.

Prices are different for different types of steel and scrap and are fixed by notification in the official Gazette: No person can sell or buy any iron or steel or scrap at prices exceeding those fixed by the Controller.

The iron and steel or scrap in respect of which the relevant control order is contravened can be confiscated.

The Controller regulates the production of steel in accordance with the country's demand. He also regulates the creation of new productive capacity.

7. **Cement.**—There is no Central Statutory control over cement. All Provincial Governments (except Assam) and Delhi Administration however, have enforced statutory control within their respective areas. This control relates to distribution and prices. Central Government also exercise informal control through an agreement with the producers whereby delivery of cement is made by them only against permits issued by officers appointed by Government for that purpose.

8. **Kerosene Oil and High Speed Diesel Oil.**—Distribution and price controls on kerosene are exercised by the Chief Commissioners in their respective areas under powers delegated to them by the Government of India under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946.

Distribution control in respect of High Speed Diesel Oil is exercised through Messrs. Esso-Burmah-Shell Oil Co. Limited, Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Caltex (India) Limited, Indo Burma Petroleum Co. and Burma Oil Co. (India Trading) Limited who have been directed to distribute the commodity in accordance with the priority list attached.

9. **Petrol.**—Only distribution is controlled i.e., civil consumption is restricted to the limit of sanctioned allocation.

10. **Salt.**—The production of salt in units of over 10 acres requires a license in centrally administered areas as in the case of Provinces. Price and distribution of salt is controlled in Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg.

#### ANNEXURE

##### REVISED HIGH SPEED DIESEL OIL CONTROL PRIORITY LIST

Priority I.—Defence Services, C. P. W. D. (Aviation Wing), Port Trusts (for dredging operations), Aircraft Manufacture (Hindustan Aircraft Limited), Oil Companies' own use, Bankers to ships and Port Craft, Aeronautical Communication Services, Posts and Telegraphs Services.

Priority II.—Production of food by irrigation or ploughing and procurement of fish by Government or private parties, refrigeration for conservation of food sponsored by Government, Hydel projects, Railways, Water Works and Electric Supply Undertakings, Fertilizer Factories and Gold Mines.

Priority III.—Mining and quarrying, Sugar Mills, Public Transport Companies, Road Construction Works, Construction of new towns, Construction Works—factories, housing, etc., Steel Rolling Mills, Textile Mills & Oil Mills, Engineering Workshops, Glass Industries and Chemical Industries.

Priority IV.—Such users, as River Transport, Dairies, Ice Factories, Rice and Flour Mills, Distilleries, Universities and Institutions, Cinemas, Private Lighting Sets and other parties not covered by Priorities I, II and III.

Note.—Any *ad hoc* supply required for a special purpose not covered by the above list will be referred to Petroleum Officer for consideration and sanction, if necessary.

#### ALLOCATIONS

##### INITIAL ALLOTMENT :

Priority I.—All parties to be allotted their full estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority II.—All parties to be allotted upto 75 per cent. of their estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority III.—All parties to be allotted upto 50 per cent. of their estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority IV.—No allotment.

SECOND ALLOTMENT : (Provided any quantity is left over after the initial allotment has been made).

Priority II.—All parties to be allotted their full estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority III.—All parties to be allotted upto 75 per cent. of their estimated requirements during 1948.

Priority IV.—All parties to be allotted upto 50 per cent. of their estimated requirements during 1948.

THIRD ALLOTMENT : (Provided any quantity is left over after the initial and second allotments have been made).

Priorities III and IV.—All parties to be allotted their full estimated requirements during 1948 in order of priority.

#### GENERAL EXPLANATIONS AND RULES FOR GUIDANCE

1. Percentage allocations as given above are fixed on the assumption that supplies during 1948 will be available at a rate greater than the quantity consumed during 1947. Percentages may be revised, if necessary, on the basis of the total quantity available for distribution.

2. Estimated requirements during 1948 will be based normally on the Oil Companies' assessment of consumption except in respect of Defence Services. Any disagreement in this connection may be referred to Government (Petroleum Division) which will endeavour to settle the issue after consulting trade associations if any, or Government Departments concerned, such as the Textile Commissioner, Electrical Commissioner, Railway Board, Ministry of Agriculture, etc., etc.

3. Quarterly quotas will be allocated to individual consumers which should be uplifted in equal monthly instalments unless the oil companies find it convenient to make one single delivery to suit stock and transport availability. Any quota or part of a quota not drawn by any consumer at the end of the quarter for any reason whatsoever, will lapse and will be made available for other consumers in the agreed order of priority.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### FOODGRAINS IMPORTED INTO INDIA

28. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the quantities of different kinds of foodgrains that were annually imported into India for the last eight years?

(b) What are the countries from which the said foodgrains were imported?

(c) What are the amounts of money expended for the purchase of the said foodgrains and their transshipment, and on other charges, stating the amounts separately under each head?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). A statement showing the requisite information is placed on the table of the House. The details regarding sources of supply prior to September 1943 when imports began on Government account are not available.

## Statement showing the quantities of food grains imported into India from 1941-42 to 1948-49 and their values

Quantities in '000 tons,  
Values in lakhs of rupees

| Commodity   | 1941-42                       |          |           |           | 1942-43                       |          |           |         |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|
|             | Countries from which imported | Quantity | Cost      | Freight   | Countries from which imported | Quantity | Cost      | Freight |
| Wheat       | Not known                     | (-)-173* | Not known | Not known | Not known                     | (-)-11*  | Not known |         |
| Wheat Flour | Do.                           | (-)-87*  | Do.       | Do.       | Do.                           | (-)-14*  | Do.       |         |
| Semolina    | ..                            | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..                            | ..       | ..        |         |
| Rice        | Not known                     | 711*     | Not known | Not known | Not known                     | (-)-212* | Not known |         |
| Millets     | Do.                           | (-)-5*   | Do.       | Do.       | Do.                           | (-)-16*  | Do.       |         |
| Barley      | Do.                           | (-)-11*  | Do.       | Do.       | ..                            | ..       | ..        |         |
| Maize       | ..                            | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..                            | ..       | ..        |         |
| Milo        | ..                            | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..                            | ..       | ..        |         |
| Oats        | ..                            | ..       | ..        | ..        | ..                            | ..       | ..        |         |
| Total       | ..                            | 445*     | Not known | Not known | ..                            | (-)-243* | Not known |         |

\*These figures represent private imports and have been taken from the Sea-borne Trade Statistics. Their value is not known.  
Minus figures represent not exports.

| Commodity   | 1943-44                          |                      |                  |                  | 1944-45                                |                 |       |         |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|---------|
|             | Countries from which imported    | Quantity             | Cost             | Freight          | Countries from which imported          | Quantity        | Cost  | Freight |
| Wheat       | Not known<br>Australia<br>Canada | (-)-208*<br>171<br>5 | Not known<br>199 | Not known<br>135 | Australia<br>U. S. A./Canada<br>Persia | 515<br>148<br>1 | 943   | 493     |
|             |                                  | 176                  |                  |                  |                                        | 664             |       |         |
| Wheat Flour | Not known<br>Australia           | 7*<br>18             | Not known<br>22  | Not known<br>14  | Australia                              | 62              | 89    | 51      |
|             |                                  | 18                   |                  |                  |                                        | 62              |       |         |
| Semolina    | ..                               | ..                   | ..               | ..               | ..                                     | ..              | ..    | ..      |
| Rice        | Not known                        | (-)-24*              | Not known        | Not known        | ..                                     | ..              | ..    | ..      |
| Millets     | Do.                              | (-)-9*               | Do.              | Do.              | ..                                     | ..              | ..    | ..      |
| Barley      | Do.<br>Iraq                      | 128*<br>128          | Do.<br>412       | Do.<br>52        | ..                                     | ..              | ..    | ..      |
|             |                                  | 128                  |                  |                  |                                        |                 |       |         |
| Maize       | South Africa                     | 4                    | 8                | 2                | ..                                     | ..              | ..    | ..      |
|             |                                  | 4                    |                  |                  |                                        |                 |       |         |
| Milo        | ..                               | ..                   | ..               | ..               | ..                                     | ..              | ..    | ..      |
| Oats        | ..                               | ..                   | ..               | ..               | ..                                     | ..              | ..    | ..      |
| Total       | ..                               | (-)-106*<br>326      | Not known<br>641 | Not known<br>203 | ..                                     | 726             | 1,032 | 544     |

\*These figures represent private imports and have been taken from the Sea-borne Trade Statistics. Their value is not known.  
Minus figures represent not exports.

|             |                                  | 1945-46          |       | 1946-47 |                                                           |                             |            |         |
|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|
| Commodity   | Countries from which imported    | Quantity         | Cost  | Freight | Countries from which imported                             | Quantity                    | Cost       | Freight |
| Wheat       | Australia<br>U. S. A.<br>Canada. | 36<br>394<br>426 | 1,818 | 572     | Australia<br>U. S. A.<br>Canada<br>Turkey.                | 375<br>506<br>166<br>38     | 2,907      | 710     |
|             |                                  | 856              |       |         |                                                           | 1,085                       |            |         |
| Wheat Flour | ..                               | ..               | ..    | ..      | Australia<br>U. S. A.<br>U. K.                            | 134<br>37<br>4              | 538        | 89      |
|             |                                  |                  |       |         |                                                           | 175                         |            |         |
| Senolina    | ..                               | ..               | ..    | ..      | ..                                                        | ..                          | ..         | ..      |
| Rice.       | Burma                            | 75               | 184   | 26      | Burma<br>Siam<br>French Indo China<br>Brazil<br>Indonesia | 270<br>26<br>11<br>73<br>36 | 1,362      | 216     |
|             |                                  | 75               |       |         |                                                           |                             |            |         |
| Millets     | ..                               | ..               | ..    | ..      | Argentina<br>Egypt<br>Abyssinia<br>Australia<br>Iraq      | 20<br>40<br>2<br>1<br>8     | 216        | 40      |
|             |                                  |                  |       |         |                                                           | 71                          |            |         |
| Barley      | ..                               | ..               | ..    | ..      | Australia<br>Turkey<br>Argentina<br>Egypt<br>Iraq         | 18<br>99<br>18<br>7<br>123  | 821        | 146     |
|             |                                  |                  |       |         |                                                           | 265                         |            |         |
| Maize       | ..                               | ..               | ..    | ..      | U. S. A.<br>Burma<br>Argentina                            | 116<br>5<br>258             | 994        | 279     |
|             |                                  |                  |       |         |                                                           | 379                         |            |         |
| Milo        | ..                               | ..               | ..    | ..      | U. S. A.                                                  | 155                         | 352        | 121     |
|             |                                  |                  |       |         |                                                           | 155                         |            |         |
| Oats.       | ..                               | ..               | ..    | ..      | Canada.                                                   | 32                          | 100 C.T.F. |         |
|             |                                  |                  |       |         |                                                           | 32                          |            |         |
| Total       | ..                               | 931              | 2,002 | 598     |                                                           | 2,578                       | 7,290      | 1,601   |



**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the reason why quota of established shippers have been considerably reduced compared to previous years?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know what the honourable member means. The quota has been ten per cent. for some time for newcomers.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are the conditions according to which newcomers are taken as shippers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** You mean the selection of the newcomers?

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What are the qualifications of new comers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** They should be those who have a connection with the commodity concerned, but may not have effected any export during the basic period, but they should have some connection with the commodity concerned.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the Advisory Committee decided to allot ninety per cent. of oil-seeds export to established shippers and ten per cent. to newcomers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is not a question of the Advisory Council deciding anything. The Advisory Council merely advised the Government that ninety per cent. should go to the established shippers.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** How is it that a statutory Body like the Indian Oil-seeds Committee is not represented on the Advisory Council?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This Advisory Committee has been in existence for some time and no new additions have been made to its membership except in the case of one or two. One member was added definitely to represent the oil and oilseeds interests of Southern India.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** My question is : How is it that a statutory body like the Indian Oil-seeds Committee is not represented on the Advisory Council?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I could not say. It may be because the Advisory Committee was intended to represent the interests of those who were directly concerned with carrying on foreign trade and not merely the interests of the agriculturists.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know, Sir, what is the basic period on the basis of which established shippers are given licenses?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The basic period in this case is January 1947 to June 1948.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the Indian Oil-seeds Committee is concerned with both import and export of oil-seeds also?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should like to examine the position.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to the established shippers, have Government got a policy of reviewing them, whether genuine shippers are included in the basic period of 1947-48?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Actually those who effect shipments are taken to be qualified, and of course, we try to find out if everybody who applies, did actually effect any shipment in that period.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Is it a fact that the quota referred to are classified as 'fixed quota', 'surplus quota' and 'advance quota' and if so, what do they signify?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That would depend upon the circumstances that may arise in any particular licensing period. If my honourable friend wants to know more details about it, I could give him the detailed scheme later on.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that 250,000 tons of oilseeds of the total export has been decided by the Government?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have not got the figures just now in front of me.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that despite the decision of the Government that ninety per cent. of the export quota shall be given to established shippers and the rest ten per cent. to newcomers, the Department has in fact distributed only 50,000 tons on this basis, and the rest of 200,000 maunds they are distributing indiscriminately without taking into consideration the proportion fixed by the Honourable Minister?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I should not think so.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it the opinion of the Government that the growers of oil-seeds have no interest in the exports?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** How long this monopoly to the established shippers is going to be continued so as to deny the newcomers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is not a question of monopoly. It is a question of stabilizing the foreign trade of the country in the hands of those who are accustomed to carry on such trade.

#### HAND DECORTICATOR INVENTED BY PRODUCERS ORGANISATION

**\*1438. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in certain parts of the country a hand Decorticator invented by the Producers Organisation is profitably working as remover of groundnut husk from seeds?

(b) If so, what is the encouragement which Government are affording for popularising it?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for the 30th March 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Agriculture will answer it.

#### ORISSA GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL OVER COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE AND HOUSING FUNDS

**\*1439. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the authority which is in charge of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund as also the Coal Mines Housing Fund in the case of (i) Talcher coal mines and (ii) the Ebb river and the Rampura coal mines of the Sambalpur District in Orissa;

(b) the amount of money collected in each of those mines in each of the past three years as also the money spent each year for specified purposes in each case; and

(c) the nature of the control the Government of Orissa have on these funds;

1947-48 1948-49 upto Dec. 1948.

| Commodity   | Countries from which imported                                                         | Quantity                                    | Cost  | Freight | Countries from which imported                                         | Quantity                           | Cost  | Freight |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Wheat       | Australia<br>U. S. A.<br>Turkey<br>Abyssinia<br>East Africa<br>Argentina              | 287<br>325<br>60<br>3<br>15<br>49           | 2767  | 419     | U. S. A.<br>Australia<br>Argentina<br>East Africa<br>Russia<br>Canada | 282<br>487<br>80<br>5<br>48<br>7   | 3,157 | 511     |
|             |                                                                                       | 739                                         |       |         |                                                                       | 909                                |       |         |
| Wheat flour | Australia<br>U. S. A.<br>Canada<br>Ceylon                                             | 5<br>94<br>104<br>16                        | 1,072 | 147     | U. S. A.<br>Australia<br>Canada                                       | 55<br>59<br>5                      | 540   | 79      |
|             |                                                                                       | 219                                         |       |         |                                                                       | 119                                |       |         |
| Senolina    | ..                                                                                    | ..                                          | ..    | ..      | Australia                                                             | 8                                  | 48    | 6       |
|             |                                                                                       |                                             |       |         |                                                                       | 8                                  |       |         |
| Rice        | Burma<br>Siam<br>French Indo China<br>Brazil<br>Egypt<br>Minco<br>Equador<br>Pakistan | 432<br>45<br>2<br>9<br>40<br>10<br>17<br>38 | 2,774 | 258     | Burma<br>Siam<br>Brazil<br>Pakistan<br>Egypt<br>French Indo China     | 351<br>137<br>52<br>32<br>59<br>10 | 3,496 | 255     |
|             |                                                                                       | 593                                         |       |         |                                                                       | 641                                |       |         |
| Millets     | Australia<br>Abyssinia<br>Iraq and East Africa<br>Ceylon                              | 1<br>8<br>12<br>1                           | 59    |         | East Africa<br>Argentina<br>Iraq<br>Abyssinia<br>Australia            | 4<br>4<br>2<br>1<br>1              | 33    | 6       |
|             |                                                                                       | 22                                          |       |         |                                                                       | 12                                 |       |         |
| Barley      | Australia<br>Argentina<br>Iraq                                                        | 2<br>174<br>19                              | 566   | 130     | Argentina<br>Australia                                                | 30<br>8                            | 123   | 25      |
|             |                                                                                       | 195                                         |       |         |                                                                       | 38                                 |       |         |
| Maize       | Burma<br>Argentina<br>Abyssinia<br>E. Africa<br>Turkey, Iraq and Eden                 | 11<br>374<br>1<br>23<br>5                   | 976   | 278     | Argentina                                                             | 34                                 | 115   | 24      |
|             |                                                                                       | 414                                         |       |         |                                                                       | 34                                 |       |         |
| Milo        | U. S. A.<br>Ceylon                                                                    | 465<br>9                                    | 1,115 | 310     | U. S. A.                                                              | 135                                | 234   | 89      |
|             |                                                                                       | 474                                         |       |         |                                                                       | 135                                |       |         |
| Total       |                                                                                       | 2,656                                       | 9,320 | 1,546   |                                                                       | 1,396                              | 7,746 | 995     |

## PRODUCTION OF SILK YARN AND SILK FABRICS

**29. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of silk yarn and silk fabrics produced in India during the years 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39 and also 1942-43, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) What were the prevailing prices of silk yarn and fabrics during the years referred to above?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Statements (I and II) are placed on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT I

*Production of Raw Silk and Sil Fabrics in India.*

| Financial Year.   | Production of raw silk. | Production of sil ;<br>Fabrics (in million<br>yards) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|                   | (in l s.)               |                                                      |
| 1936-37 . . . . . | 1,226,000               | 30.6*                                                |
| 1937-38 . . . . . | 1,500,000               | 34.1*                                                |
| 1938-39 . . . . . | 1,000,000               | 23.2*                                                |
| 1942-43 . . . . . | 1,724,000               | 10.5                                                 |
| 1944-45 . . . . . | 1,993,000               | 12.0                                                 |
| 1945-46 . . . . . | 2,030,000               | 12.4                                                 |
| 1946-47 . . . . . | 2,100,000               | 17.0                                                 |
| 1947-48 . . . . . | 2,155,000               | 17.5                                                 |

\*The production of silk fabrics during the pre-war years was more on account of larger imports of raw silk.

## STATEMENT II

(i) *Prevailing Prices of Raw Silk per lb.*

|                   |                                            |                                                                                 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1936-37 . . . . . | Rs. 3 15 to Rs. 5 12                       | } Prices for Charka raw silk. Those for<br>Filature raw silk are not available. |
| 1937-38 . . . . . | Rs. 4 2 to Rs. 5 11                        |                                                                                 |
| 1938-39 . . . . . | Rs. 3 9 to Rs. 4 8                         |                                                                                 |
| 1942-43 . . . . . | Rs. 15 to Rs. 16                           | } Prices for Filature raw silk. Those for<br>Charka raw silk are not available. |
| 1944-45 . . . . . | Rs. 25 to Rs. 30                           |                                                                                 |
| 1945-46 . . . . . | Rs. 25 to Rs. 30                           |                                                                                 |
| 1946-47 . . . . . | Rs. 37 8 to Rs. 42 8<br>Rs. 32 8 to Rs. 34 | Filature raw silk.<br>Charka raw silk.                                          |
| 1947-48 . . . . . | Rs. 25 6 to Rs. 32 3<br>Rs. 15 to Rs. 21   | Filature raw silk.<br>Charka raw silk.                                          |

(ii) *Prevailing prices of Silk Fabrics (per yard.)*

|                   | Shirtings.         | Suiting.            |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1936-37 . . . . . | Rs. 1 2 to Rs. 2 8 | Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 12   |
| 1937-38 . . . . . | Rs. 1 2 to Rs. 2 8 | Do.                 |
| 1938-39 . . . . . | Do.                | Do.                 |
| 1942-43 . . . . . | Rs. 2 1 to Rs. 4 8 | Rs. 5 1 to Rs. 8 10 |
| 1944-45 . . . . . | Rs. 5 8 to Rs. 12  | Rs. 13 8 to Rs. 23  |
| 1945-46 . . . . . | Rs. 7 to Rs. 14    | Rs. 16 to Rs. 30    |
| 1946-47 . . . . . | Rs. 7 to Rs. 18    | Rs. 14 to Rs. 25    |
| 1947-48 . . . . . | Rs. 6 to Rs. 18    | Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.   |

## PERMITS FOR IMPORT OF FOOD FROM EAST PUNJAB INTO MADRAS

**30. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the amounts of permits for importing food from East Punjab to Madras granted in 1948 to each of the firms and individuals of the following categories together with their names:

(i) firms or the individuals dealing with import business before the partition of India;

(ii) firms or individuals dealing with import business of food after the partition of India;

(iii) firms or individuals who have started their business with these permits; and

(iv) firms or individuals who are refugees?

(b) On what basis have applications for permits been accepted or rejected?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). Export of cereals from one Province to another has been on Government account and no question of permits arises. The honourable member is presumably referring to permits for the export of gram which was moved on trade account. It was for the East Punjab Government and not the Central Government to issue these permits and I do not possess the information asked for.

## PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORT AND IMPORT OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN CLOTH

**31. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total yardage of cloth—cotton and woollen of all varieties—produced in India during the year 1947-48;

(b) the total yardage exported to Pakistan and other foreign countries;

(c) the total yardage imported into India from foreign countries; and

(d) the total yardage of annual consumption of cotton and woollen cloth in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

|            | Quantity of cloth exported.                                                             |                           | Quantity of cloth imported in India from foreign countries. | Quantity of annual consumption of cloth in India. |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
|            | Total quantity of cloth of all varieties produced in India during 1947-48<br>(In yards) | To Pakistan<br>(In yards) | To other Foreign countries.<br>(In yards)                   | (In yards)                                        |
| 1. Cotton  | 5,077,827,000                                                                           | †383,660,000              | 246,407,000                                                 | †4,443,412,000                                    |
| 2. Woollen | 5,000,000                                                                               | 11,719                    | 779,844                                                     | 3,363,000<br>(Approximately)                      |

\* This includes a quantity of 1,200,000,000 yards of Handloom cloth.

† In compliance with the standstill agreement with Pakistan the usual allocation of cloth quota to Provinces which comprise Pakistan was being continued, after partition till 31st December 1947. As a result of this continuance of making allocations after partition this quantity of cloth was allotted to Pakistan.

‡ (Cloth produced + cloth imported) minus (cloth exported + defence offtake.)

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Monday, 21st February, 1949.

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (A) ORAL ANSWERS

#### INTEGRATION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA WITH UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

\*523. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Indian proposals at the U.N.O. requesting the South African Government not to proceed with measures amounting to the integration of South West Africa into the Union of South Africa and also to send a commission of enquiry to study the conditions in the mandated territory were lost?

(b) *In favour.*—(i) Ecuador, Haiti, India, Iran, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, (ii) voted against, (iii) remained neutral and (iv) abstained from attending the meeting?

(c) Is the rejection of the Indian proposals in contravention of the fundamental provisions of the U.N.O. Charter and if so, what steps do Government intend to take in the matter?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes, an amendment that effect moved by India to a resolution sponsored by some other countries at a meeting of the Fourth Committee of the U. N. General Assembly was defeated.

(b) *In favour.*—(i) Ecuador, Haiti, India, Iran, Liberia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(ii) *Against.*—Dominion Republic, El Salvador, France, Greece, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark.

(iii) *Neutral.*—Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Syria, Afghanistan, Bolivia.

(iv) *Absent from the meeting.*—Argentina, Guatemala, Yemen, Honduras.

(c) The first part of this question calls for an expression of opinion and a legal interpretation of the Charter. Government consider it inadvisable to do so at present in answer to a question. Government's view point will be stated at the right time. There is nothing that the Government of India can do at present in regard to this matter. They will consider in due course what instructions should be given to the Indian Delegation when the matter next comes before the General Assembly.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Britain voted for or against?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Against.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the leader of the Indian Delegation Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit expressed great horror at this and at the same time stated that she was seriously considering what the next step that should be taken in the matter is, and whether the Government are considering the next step that should be taken?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The Government are considering what steps should be taken next and will in due time, at the next Session of the Assembly express it publicly. At present it is not possible to state what form it will take.

**Seth Govind Das:** Did the Government consult Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit in this matter during her latest visit to this country and what is the latest position in South West Africa and whether the Government have heard anything about it?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that all the other countries of the so-called Commonwealth voted against India's proposal?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have given the names of all the countries that voted for and against India's resolution. My Honourable friend is at liberty to draw his own conclusions from that information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** But it appears that all the other countries of the Commonwealth voted against India's proposal. I heard the answer given. With reference to that answer is there any proposal before the Government that India should not sever her connection with the Commonwealth?

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** May I know whether the Government have any intention of placing the report of the last Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly on the table of the House, during this session?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** If it is the desire of honourable members that it should be placed on the table of the House, it will be done.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** Arising out of the answer to part (b), may I know the reasons given by those countries who voted against India's resolution?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the United Kingdom ever voted with us in the United Nations Assembly?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that the Union of South Africa has brought forward a Bill to annex South-West Africa, and if so, what action do the Government propose to take?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The honourable member must be aware that we cannot take any action directly with regard to South Africa legislating in Parliament, before the thing comes up in the United Nations General Assembly.

**Shri B. Das:** Will Government ascertain the views of this House before they send out their next Delegation to the United Nations Assembly on this subject?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not think there is any need for it.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What are the reasons for the failure of the Government to gain the support of the sister countries of the Commonwealth?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** My honourable friend has asked a question which I do not think can be answered offhand.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am proceeding to the next question.

# PROTECTION TO INDUSTRIES

**\*524. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the names of industries which receive protection from Government as far as protected duties are concerned?

(b) Is the Government's policy of anti-inflation borne in mind while granting protection to industries and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) A list of industries which are at present receiving 'protection' by means of protective duties is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

## STATEMENT

*Names of industries receiving protection by means of protected duties*

- (1) Preserved fruits.
- (2) Starch.
- (3) Sugar.
- (4) Cocoa and chocolate other than confectionery.
- (5) Glucose.
- (6) Magnesium Chloride.
- (7) Calcium chloride.
- (8) Phosphoric acid.
- (9) Bichromates.
- (10) Sodium phosphates.
- (11) Sodium sulphite, Sodium bisulphite and sodium thiosulphate.
- (12) Potassium permanganate.
- (13) Oleic and Stearic acids.
- (14) Abrasive papers, rolls, etc. } coated abrasives.  
Emery cloth and abrasive rolls; etc.
- (15) Matches.
- (16) Plywood including plywood panel for tea chests.
- (17) Battens for tea chests.
- (18) Silk and artificial silk.
- (19) Gold and silver thread.
- (20) Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting
- (21) Alloy, tool or special steel.
- (22) Iron or steel wood screws.
- (23) Steel baling hoops.
- (24) Ferro-silicon.
- (25) Non-ferrous metals including anti-mony.
- (26) Hurricane lanterns.
- (27) Grinding wheels.
- (28) Sewing machines.
- (29) Steel belt lacings.
- (30) Electric motors.
- (31) Dry batteries.
- (32) Motor vehicle batteries.
- (33) Cycles, cycle-frames, handle bars, parts and accessories.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether in the list placed before the House in answer to this question, protection to silk rearing industry is included?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, that is one of the items.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Board has sent a report recently regarding this industry, and if so what the present position is?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes. The report is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether there is a ban on the importation of raw silk into India and if so, what are the reasons for that ban?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I cannot add anything to the answer on this point pending the consideration of the Tariff Board Report.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether there is any ban on the importation of raw silk into India?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think that was dealt with in the House two or three days back.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** In addition to giving protection, may I ask whether the Government are going to give any State aid to industries that have not been well developed?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Well, not so far as the items in the list are concerned.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Is not the protection given to the sugar industry that is responsible for the artificial scarcity of sugar?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** How many of these industries received protection last year?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I would not be able to give the figure straightaway. But I may say that quite a number of them received protection. I have not got the industries tabulated year by year.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know whether the protection given to any industry has since been withdrawn or reduced?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As far as I can see, no protection has yet been withdrawn from any industry. But in two cases out of the 33 listed in the statement placed on the table, the protection has been recommended for termination.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** In the case of the protected industries, may I know the profit has been fixed and controlled?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Which are those two industries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** One is magnesium chloride and the other is gold and silver thread.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** In view of the answer that these industries have not been given State aid, will he consider the question of granting State aid?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is a suggestion for action.

#### INFRINGEMENT OF PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT AND HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT REGULATION ACT

\*525. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many cases of infringement of the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and the Hours of Employment Regulation Act were brought to the notice of the Authorities during the years 1947 and 1948, and in how many cases was prosecution instituted and with what result?

(b) Are Government aware that women are employed in Dhanbad collieries throughout the night on loading work? -

(c) Are Government aware that though the attention of the employers has been drawn to this fact, their reply is "the practice of such employment for the whole night is allowed"?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) The Payment of Wages Act is administered by the Provincial Governments except in regard to Federal Railways, Mines and Oilfields, for which the administering authority is the Central Government. In regard to the latter subject the Act has been operative so far only in the case of the Federal Railways and the figures of infringements of the provisions of the Act are 4224 and 4322 for the years ending the 31st March 1947 and the 31st March 1948 respectively. The irregularities noticed in all these cases were rectified by administrative action and the question of instituting prosecutions did not arise.

There is no Hours of Employment Regulation Act. Presumably the reference is to the Hours of Employment Regulations prescribed under the Indian Railways Act, 1870. There were 3439 and 2965 cases of infringements during the years ending the 31st March 1947 and 1948 respectively and all these were also rectified without recourse to prosecution.

(b) Women are not employed in the Dhanbad collieries throughout the night on loading work, but some women are put on night shift on employment such as wagon loading, picking belts etc. The number of such women is small and they volunteer for night work when they can work with their husbands and piece-rates, earning double the amount as compared to the day wages.

(c) We have no information. At present there is no ban on the employment of women on the surface at night.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of answer to (b), may I know, whether it is a fact that in the Tata collieries in Jamadoba, women are allowed to work the whole night?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have already answered that question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister has already said that they voluntarily put in their work with their husbands.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do Government accept the policy of allowing women to work at night despite with their husbands, I want to know, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is an argument.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the League of Nations has announced that women should not be employed during the night on collieries?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I think my honourable friend is confusing the issue with the Factories Act on other employment. In the Factories Act, we have made provision that no women should be allowed to work after 10 P.M. The number of women employed in coal fields on surface work during night time is very negligible and we are already examining whether we can entirely ban that. So far, we have felt that we may cause some trouble and hardship to the women concerned, who work along with their husbands during the night-time.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, whether the subject of employment of women in collieries came up before the League of Nations Conference and whether it was seriously condemned. If that is so, what steps Government intend to take in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** They are not allowed to work underground. We have banned the working of females underground during night-time or day-time.

## TRIAL OF C. P. W. D. OFFICERS ON CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

\*526. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that several officers of the Central Public Works Department have been suspended and are being tried on charges of corruption?

(b) If so, what offences were committed by them?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Yes.

(b) The allegations against these Officers cover bribery, mis-appropriation of Government stores, criminal breach of trust cheating Government in collusion with contractors, theft, etc.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many of such officers have been prosecuted for this corruption?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many trials have been concluded, if at all?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know when they were prosecuted or whether the cases are under examination?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** If the honourable member wants it, I will place a statement on the table.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What steps have been taken by Government so far to wean and deter such officers from corrupt and immoral practices.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** They are being prosecuted, suspended and departmental actions are being taken against them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What steps are being taken in regard to officers 'in general'.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** May I know by whom are these officers tried. Is there any judicial body or is there a judge trying them?

**Mr. Speaker:** The word 'prosecution' implies a Court of Law.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** May I know whether these judges continue to be Government servants or are they retired judges?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** In the ordinary course.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether these cases were investigated directly by the Police or at the instance of the Ministry?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I want notice for this also.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Anti-corruption branch of the Home Ministry still functioning?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes. It is functioning.

## DELEGATIONS AND GOODWILL MISSIONS ABROAD

\*527. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the various delegations to international conferences and Goodwill Missions for commercial objects sent by the Government of India during the year 1948-49 and the expenses incurred on such delegations and Goodwill Missions?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I lay a statement on the table of the House, giving the information required, as far as available.

## STATEMENT

*Delegations sent to International Conferences and Goodwill Missions sent for commercial objects during the year 1948-49 and expenses incurred on such Delegations and Goodwill Missions.*

| Name of the Ministry by whom Delegations or Goodwill Mission has been sent. | Name of the International Conference in which the Delegations or Goodwill Mission participated.                                                                                                                                                            | Composition of the Delegation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total cost incurred.        | Remarks.                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                                           | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 4                           | 5                                                                                                       |
| Ministry of Commerce.                                                       | (a) Second Session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organisation held in Geneva from the 16th August 1948 to 15th September 1948. | (1) Mr. N. R. Pillai, I.C.S., the then Charge D' Affairs, Paris. <i>Leader.</i><br>(2) <i>Members</i> —Mr. C. C. Desai, I.C.S., Secretary Commerce Ministry.<br>(3) Mr. B. N. Adarkar, Deputy Economic Adviser to the Government of India.<br>(4) Major H. H. the Maharaja of Alirajpur. <i>Hony. Secretary.</i> | See column 4                | The cost of sending delegates from Delhi was approximately Rs. 64,000/-.                                |
|                                                                             | (b) Sub-committee of the joint Maritime Commission of the I.L.O. held at Geneva from the 29th November 1948 to 3rd December 1948.                                                                                                                          | (1) Dr. P. P. Pillai, Charge d' Affairs Indian Embassy, Paris.<br>(2) Mr. C. P. Srivastava, officer on Special Duty, Commerce Ministry.                                                                                                                                                                          | Do.                         | The cost of sending the Delegate from Delhi was approx. Rs. 3200/-.                                     |
|                                                                             | (c) The Second Session of the preparatory Committee of the International Maritime Consultative Organisation held at Lake Success on the 30th November and 1st December 1948.                                                                               | (1) <i>Leader</i> —Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India in London.<br>(2) <i>Alternate Leader</i> —Mr. N. R. Pillai, I.C.S., the then Charge D' Affairs, Paris.<br>(3) <i>Deputy Leader</i> —Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Coy., Bombay.                           | Rs. 30,000/- approximately. | As both Messrs. Saksena and Trivedi were available in New York, the expenditure incurred is negligible. |
|                                                                             | (d) International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea held in London from the 23rd April 1948 to 10th June 1948.                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                             |                                                                                                         |



**Members—**

(4) Captain S. A. T. Bullock, Naval Adviser to the Government of India, Bombay.

(5) Lieut. Commander T. B. Bose, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, M. M. Department, Calcutta.

(6) Mr. R. S. Mani, I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for India in London.

**Advisers—**

(7) Mr. T. Hunter, Naval Architect to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, London.

(8) Mr. R. E. Kumana, Chairman, Steam Navigation Company, London.

(9) Mr. R. A. L. Gonet, Office of the High Commissioner for India.

(1) Mr. S. K. Kripalani, I.C.S., Officer on Special Duty, Commerce Ministry.

(2) Mr. K. N. Kaul, Finance Ministry. Rs. 3,100/- approximately.

Mr. C. C. Desai, I. C. S., Secretary Ministry of Commerce was the Leader of Delegation which composed of officials of the various Ministries of the Government of India.

(1) Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Leader.

(2) Mr. B. N. Banerji, Deputy Secretary, Commerce Ministry.

(3) and (4) Mr. S. K. Chatterji and Mr. B. Das Gupta representing West Bengal Government.

(e) Trade Delegation to Japan to discuss the possibilities of concluding overall sterling area trade arrangement with SCAP. September 1948.

**(f) Delegations to Pakistan.—**

(i) In May 1948 a Delegation visited Karachi and arrived at an Agreement with Pakistan for the mutual exchange of certain essential commodities.

(ii) On 31st July and 1st August 1948 a Delegation visited Karachi to discuss with Pakistan the question of implementing the Karachi (May 1948) Agreement in respect of raw jute to be supplied to India by Pakistan.

(iii) In October 1948 a Delegation visited Karachi to enter into an Agreement with Pakistan for proper fulfilment of Karachi (May 1948) Agreement.

(iv) In December 1948 Mr. B. N. Banerji, Deputy Secretary Commerce Ministry, visited Karachi for discussing the question of supply of raw cotton and raw jute to India.

(g) Delegation to Egypt, to negotiate to purchase of long staple cotton for India in exchange of Indian Commodities such as jute, tea, hides and skins, cotton piecegoods and tobacco June 1948.

(h) Delegation to Kampala (East Africa), to finalise the arrangements for the bulk purchase of India's requirements of East African Cotton 1948-49 crop, jointly with the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission, December 1948.

(i) Indian Trade Delegation to Germany, Czechoslovakia and France was sent to report on the measures necessary for the restoration and development of trade between India and these countries, June, 1948

(j) Delegation to Philippines to explore the possibility of development of commercial relations with that country November 1948.

(1) Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Leader.

(2) Mr. J. P. Patel.

(3) Mr. Debbs C. Ghose.

(4) Mr. N. L. Kanoria.

(5) Mr. T. P. Barat, Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Rs. 12,500/- approximately.

(1) Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Leader

(2) Mr. K. K. Chettur, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

(3) Mr. A. K. Roy, Finance Ministry (I & C Division),

(4) Mr. T. P. Barat, Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Rs. 20,000/- approximately.

**Leader**

(1) Mr. L. K. Jha, I.C.S., Chief Controller of Exports, Ministry of Commerce.

**Secretary.**

(2) Dr. D. P. Antia, Ministry of Industry and Supply

(3) Mr. K. S. Hiraleker.

(4) Sardar Ajaib Singh.

(5) Mr. S. H. Bhagwati.

(6) Mr. V. Pandurangiah

(7) Mr. B. N. Das Gupta.

Mr. M. J. Srinagash, I.C.S., Officers on Special Duty, Ministry of Commerce.

Rs. 18,000/- approximately.

Rs. 5,000/- approximately.

| 1                               | 2                                                                                                                                                  | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4                                                                                                                                                   | 5 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (2) Ministry of E.A. & C.R.     | Trade Delegation to Afghanistan and Iran to explore the possibility of trade with those countries                                                  | (1) Mr. K.K. Chettur Joint Secretary, Commerce Ministry.<br>(2) Mr. B.K. Kapoor, EA & CR Ministry.<br>(3) Mr. A. N. Puri, Finance Ministry (Revenue Division)<br>(4) Mr. T.P. Natesan.<br>(5) Mr. C.P. Rao.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | See column 4. While in Kabul an expenditure of approximately Rs. 15,500/- was incurred. Details of the expenditure at Tehran are not yet available. |   |
| (3) Ministry of Food            | Delegation to the International Wheat Council in connection with the International Wheat Agreement.                                                | (1) Mr. R. L. Gupta, Ministry of Food.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Rs. 15,400/- approximately.                                                                                                                         |   |
| (4) Ministry of Communications. | Delegation to the Third Meeting to the Commonwealth Communications Council.                                                                        | Mr. V. R. K. Menon Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of communications.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | R. 7,400/- approximately.                                                                                                                           |   |
| (5) Ministry of Labour          | (a) Delegation to the 31st Session of the International Labour Conference held in June-July 1948 at San-Francisco.                                 | (1) Hon'ble Shri Sampurna Nand, Ministry for Labour Government of U.P., Lucknow.<br>(2) Hon'ble Mr. S. Lal, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour.<br><i>Substitute Delegate—</i><br>(1) Hon'ble Shri Nityanand Kanunge, Ministry for Labour, Orissa, Cuttack.<br>(2) Prof. N.G. Ranga, Member, Constituent Assembly of India, Nidubrelu.<br><i>Advisers—</i><br>(1) Hon'ble Shri K.T. Bhasin, Minister for Law and Labour Government of Mysore, Bangalore.<br>(2) Dr. N. Das, Director General Recruitment and Employment, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.<br>(3) Mr. K. G. Menon, Secy. to the Government of Madras, Department of Labour, Madras.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | R. 1,47,000/- approximately.                                                                                                                        |   |
|                                 |                                                                                                                                                    | (4) Mr. S. P. Saksena, Director, Labour Conferences, Ministry of Labour.<br><i>Employers Delegates—</i><br>Mr. Bhagwandas C. Molita, Bombay Millowners Association, Bombay.<br><i>Advisers—</i><br>(1) Mr. D.M. Kethari, Madras.<br>(2) Mr. A. C. Ramalingam, Secretary Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay.<br>(3) Mr. Ravindra K. Rohatgi, Indian Manufacturers Associations Calcutta.<br>(4) Mr. B.P. Agarwal, Colliery, Owners, Jharia.<br><i>Workers Delegates—</i><br>Mr. Hariharanath Shastri, President, INTUC, Gwaltoli, Kanpur.<br><i>Advisers—</i><br>(1) Mr. Abidali Jaffarbhui, President, Bombay Branch of the INTUC, Bombay.<br>(2) Mr. Deven Sen, Secretary Bengal Provincial, INTUC, Calcutta.<br>(3) Mr. G. Mapara, Member, Central Executive, INTUC.<br>(4) Mr. Ramnanda Das, President, Calcutta, Leather Workers, Union Calcutta<br>(5) Mr. S.P. Saksena also acted as Secretary of the Delegation.<br><i>Government Delegate—</i><br>Mr. N. S. Mankler, Chief Adviser Factories, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.<br><i>Employers Delegates—</i><br>Mr. Mohanlal L. Shah Mohini Mills, Ltd, Calcutta.<br><i>Workers Delegate—</i><br>Mr. N. H. Shaikh, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. | Rs. 14,000/- approximately.                                                                                                                         |   |
|                                 | (b) Technical Tripartite Conference of the ILO. to examine Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Factories held in Sept. Oct. 1948 as Geneva. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                     |   |

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [21st FEB. 1949]

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** On how many such delegations or missions were members of this House associated?

**Mr. Speaker:** He can study from the statement, I believe.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Does the list include the results achieved by these delegations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No, Sir. The honourable member did not ask for that information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the importance of the matter, may I request you to see that copies of the statement are supplied to the members of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** I will take that into consideration.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know what is the total expenditure incurred by Government?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is very difficult to give the exact total of the expenditure. I should like to explain the position. For instance, when a delegation is sent to a particular country, where there is an embassy of ours already functioning, some of the expenditure might be undertaken on account of the embassy. Some of the members of the delegation may belong to the embassy itself, and some officers may be sent from here. All the information indicating the expenditure directly incurred by the Government of India on account of officers, and others, who went straight from India, has been supplied as far as available. It is very difficult to get a picture of the total expenditure.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** In the matter of selection of members, is the Standing Committee for Commerce taken into confidence?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not think so, and I should like to tell the House that these delegations are in most cases in the nature of official delegations and the question of selection of officers to form the delegation in consultation with the Advisory Committee is somewhat inappropriate.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Does the Government intend to publish a report of the achievements of these delegations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** If the honourable member were to put questions specifically with regard to the delegations in which he is interested, I shall endeavour to do so.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** My question is: Does the Government contemplate to publish the achievements obtained by these various delegations from time to time?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact, I have today to answer some questions as regards the results achieved by some of the delegations. It is open to the honourable member to put questions like that.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask if at least the subject matter of those delegations discussed in the Commerce Ministry Standing Committee and briefs are supplied after taking the opinion of the members of the Standing Committees?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I suppose the Government will be given some liberty of action in this matter, and I am afraid, I cannot give an assurance that in every such case the brief to be supplied to a delegation will have to be placed before the Advisory Committee and approved by it.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know, Sir, whether it is still necessary to send goodwill missions and delegations of this kind to countries where our embassies are already functioning, and whether it would be possible to carry on the

negotiations through our embassies and thus effect some kind of economy in the expenditure.

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is making clearly a suggestion.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to sending delegations to international conferences, is it the policy of the Government to send as far as possible the officials of their own Department?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That depends on the nature of the questions that come up for discussion, and Government certainly would like to have a discretion in this matter.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** As far as the commercial delegations are concerned, may I know if they are initiated by the Ministry themselves or in pursuance of some request from the commercial community or initiated by the officers who go.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I think in all these various ways.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Are there any prescribed rules or criteria by which the selection to these good will missions is made?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Ability and suitability.

\*523. [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH FEBRUARY 1949.]

#### INDIA'S REQUIREMENTS OF COPRA

\*529. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the total requirement of Copra for India?

(b) Is it a fact that Ceylon refused to accept the rates which it has given to the United Kingdom and Pakistan for its Copra?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of India are contemplating to reopen negotiations on this matter with the Government of Ceylon?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) The total requirement of Copra for India is about 370,000 tons per year out of which approximately 200,000 tons are met from indigenous production and the rest from imports.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is any effort being made so that we may have all our requirements met from our country and not relying on imports?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I understand that there is a special committee dealing with the coconut industry. I take it that that Committee is engaged in examining this question.

**Shri A. Karunakara Menon:** May I know what steps are being taken to increase the indigenous production of copra?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid that is a question which will have to be put to my honourable friend the Minister for Agriculture.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** May I know what are the countries from which copra is imported?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Mostly from Ceylon, also from Seychelles and Malaya and to some extent from Fiji.

#### REPORT OF TRADE DELEGATION TO MIDDLE EAST

\*530. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether any report has been submitted by the Indian Trade Delegation that went to the Middle Eastern Countries recently?

(b) What are the chances of improving India's trade with the Middle East?

(c) What are the Indian goods that are most in demand in the Middle East and what are the goods which India can get from those countries without difficulty?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) The honourable member is presumably referring to the Trade Delegation which recently visited Afghanistan and Iran. If so, interim reports have already been submitted. More detailed reports are under preparation.

(b) India's trade with the Middle East has been largely affected by the shortage of exportable surpluses in India and, recently, in the case of Iran and Afghanistan, by difficulties with regard to transport following on Partition. Efforts are however being made to study these markets and to increase the quotas of such goods as textiles, tea, and jute goods which are largely consumed in these countries. It is hoped that in course of time transport difficulties via the land route between India and Iran and Afghanistan will also be removed, leading to the resumption and development of commercial relations with these countries.

(c) I lay on the table a statement giving the requisite information.

#### STATEMENT

*Indian goods which are most in demand in Afghanistan and Iran and the goods which India can import from these countries.*

#### INDIAN GOODS MOST IN DEMAND—

*Afghanistan.*—Cotton textiles, tea and sugar.

*Iran.*—Cotton textiles and tea.

#### GOODS WHICH INDIA CAN OBTAIN FROM AFGHANISTAN AND IRAN WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY—

*Afghanistan.*—Fruits (and some quantity of long-staple cotton in future).

*Iran.*—Dry fruits like almonds, pistachos and dates; gums of various kinds, medicinal herb, hides and skins; raw wool. Minerals like iron, copper, lead, manganese and red oxide. Manufactured goods like felt carpets, shawls and silks.

**Seth Govind Das:** The Honourable Minister said that an interim report has been received. By what time is the final report expected to be received and will it be laid on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I shall consider this question when the report is received.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what time will they be received?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I hope they will be received in the near future.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal before the Government to form a South Asian customs union with a view to stimulating trade and commerce in this region?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid not.

#### TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND EIRE

**\*531. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the result of Mr. Krishna Menon's visit to Eire to consider the ways and means of developing Indo-Eire trade?

(b) Has Mr. Krishna Menon submitted any report of his observations on his tour to Eire?

(c) What are the prospects of developing trade with Eire?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) The talks were exploratory in nature and Mr. Krishna Menon is still continuing negotiations with Eire.

(b) and (c). Government are awaiting his report on the subject.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When did Mr. Krishna Menon go to Eire?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** He went some time in December, 17th or so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the commodities that could be exchanged between India and Eire to their mutual benefit?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The exports from India to Eire are tea, gunny bags and gunny cloth, and so on. So far as imports are concerned, some articles of food like milk stuff.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister propose to send a trade delegation there or invite a trade delegation from Eire?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That will depend on the report of our High Commissioner.

**Shri B. Das:** Will my honourable friend lay on the table of the House Mr. Krishna Menon's report when it is received?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Until I have seen the report, I am afraid, I am not in a position to give that promise.

**Shri B. Das:** What is the objection to laying it on the table of the House?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is hypothetical at this stage.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Was Eire one of the countries that participated in the Geneva talks and whether any international, multilateral trade agreements were entered into with Eire?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** How does that arise?

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** I want to know what is the need to enter into separate talks now if it is already a party?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid my honourable friend is under a misapprehension as regards the scope of the Geneva talks. The Geneva talks related to matters of tariff. In the present instance we are concerned with the question of exchange of commodities. It has nothing to do with tariffs at all.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Was it a party to any tariff agreement with India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No, as far as I remember.

#### MR. SYDNEY COTTON'S FLIGHT OVER INDIAN TERRITORY

**\*532. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 22 asked on the 9th August, 1948 regarding Mr. Sydney Cotton's flight over Indian territory and state what further action the Government of India propose to take in this matter?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Mr. Sydney Cotton is no longer in the Indian sub-continent. The question whether any further action against him is feasible is under consideration.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is the Government aware that a case is pending against Mr. Sydney Cotton in England at the instance of the British Government? May I know at what stage that case is pending?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) (i) Prior to its integration with the Orissa Province, Talcher State had its own enactment for the collection of coalmines labour welfare cess. The Ruler of the State was responsible for the administration of the State Welfare Fund. By the issue of a notification dated the 4th November 1948, the Central Government extended the operation of the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1917 to this State. Arrangements are in train for taking over the administration of the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund in the State.

(ii) The Central Government is responsible for the administration of the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund so far as the Ebb (1b) River and Rampur collieries in Orissa Province are concerned.

(b) Separate figures relating to cess collections for individual collieries are not being maintained. However, the estimated cess collections based on coal despatches from the Ebb (1b) River and Rampur collieries during 1945-46 to 1947-48 are given below:

|         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| 1945-46 | ... Rs. 23,268 |
| 1946-47 | ... Rs. 18,548 |
| 1947-48 | ... Rs. 19,865 |

Details of cess collections in respect of the collieries in Talcher are not yet available.

(c) The Government of Orissa have no control over the Coalmines Labour Welfare Fund constituted under a Central Government enactment. Till such time as the Central Government take over administration of the Fund in Talcher, the Government of Orissa will exercise control over the State Fund.

#### COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON

\*1440. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a P.T.I.-Reuter report, dated 9th March, 1949 from London to the effect that a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is likely to be held in London next month;

(b) if so, whether India has been invited to participate in the Conference; and

(c) what the objects of the proposed conference are?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister proposes to make a statement on this matter tomorrow afternoon.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I ask, Sir, on the strength of the precedent established already in connection with a question about the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank, whether after the statement is made tomorrow, questions will be allowed on the Statement.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The question at present is hypothetical; but in cases of statements, no questions are allowed.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Then I will put the questions now.

**Mr. Speaker:** No. The Deputy Minister says that the Prime Minister is going to make a statement; that is the answer to his question. Let him await the statement, and then, of course, he may give fresh notice of fresh questions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** There is no time.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May not this question be postponed for some other date?

**Mr. Speaker:** Even if the question is postponed, there is no guarantee that it will come for oral answer.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I have seen the list of questions for the 31st March, there are only 19 questions or so that day, and if you will allow me, I would request you to have it postponed to the 31st.

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, the difficulty is that the honourable member has already put the question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I was not aware that the reply would be that a statement is going to be made.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not allowed any questions to be put on statements made.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** There was the question of the International Bank some weeks ago.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will consider the position. At present, let the matter stand over.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it postponed to the 31st?

**Mr. Speaker:** No. The honourable member has put the question and the answer has been given. I will consider the whole matter in due course.

#### PROPERTY IN THE NAME OF SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE OR PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA WHEN THE AZAD HIND FAUJ SURRENDERED

\*1441. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what property, together with its value, stood in the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose or the Provisional Government of Free India in the Azad Hind Bank or elsewhere in East Asia when the Azad Hind Fauj surrendered; and

(b) how it has been disposed of since?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) and (b). It has not been possible to ascertain the details of the property standing in the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at the time when the Azad Hind Fauj surrendered. Funds in banks and elsewhere were chiefly in Japanese currency which subsequently became valueless. There appears to have been a large quantity of gold, jewellery and other valuables. Much of this disappeared during the disturbed conditions which prevailed at the time. Some of it was recovered from officials and others connected with the I.N.A. and the India Independence League. Bank records have often been lost or destroyed. Movable property disappeared in the general scramble at the end of the war. A part of it was confiscated by the British Military authorities.

Three years ago, the present Prime Minister visited Malaya and enquired into this matter. He constituted a fund made up of purses received by him during his visit and of some gold which had previously been confiscated by the British Military authorities. At his suggestion the Supreme Commander in Malaya at that time, Lord Mountbatten, agreed to hand over this gold to the Trust created for giving relief to Indians in Malaya. This Trust still functions.

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** We are not aware to what stage the case has reached. There is a case; that much we know.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Has the Government of India received any reply to their representation in this matter from the U. K. Government?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** Yes.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is it not possible for the Government to institute any proceedings against a man who commits some offence in India and gets out of the country?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not allow that. It is a matter of law and he can refer to the law.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** How could Mr. Sydney Cotton enter India when there was enough guard to guard the Indian territory?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Has the U.K. Government taken a serious view of the matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** He can ask what the reply is.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Thank you, Sir. May I know what is the purport of the reply?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar:** I am unable to say anything further except that the matter is under active consideration.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that because India was inadequately equipped in squadrons and radar equipment Cotton could not be intercepted?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS RE WORKING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

†\*533. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what are the main recommendations of the Superintendent of Insurance upon the working of Insurance Companies, especially for protecting the policy holders minimising working expenses and profits and ensuring the safety of investments?

(b) What recommendations were made by the Insurance Advisory Committee?

(c) Which of them have been accepted by Government?

(d) Do Government propose to establish Control Boards as recommended by the Committee?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) No recommendations have been made by the Superintendent of Insurance on these points.

(b) The Insurance Advisory Committee has recommended that the Insurance Act should be amended generally on the lines contemplated in the Insurance (Amendment) Bill that was withdrawn in January 1948, and has suggested further tightening up of the details in some of those provisions. These provisions, as the honourable member is probably aware, prescribed restrictions on investments of the funds of the life insurance companies, prohibited interlocking of insurance companies and banks and aimed at preventing "cornering" of control over insurance companies and also laid down "maximum" limits for expenses. The cumulative effect of all these proposals would be to safeguard the policyholders' interest. In one important matter *viz.*, limitation of the

expenses of insurers, this Committee has recommended that, instead of the provision in the Bill in this respect, there should be two statutory associations—one for life and the other for general insurance business, each with a Control Board on which there would be Government nominees also for the purpose, *inter alia* of determining, after the end of each year, what should be appropriate limits for the expenses of individual insurers having regard to all the circumstances in that year and recommending action to the Department of Insurance to be taken against insurers not complying with such determination. A provision for inspection by Government of an insurer's books at any time has also been recommended.

(c) The Government are accepting all these main recommendations.

(d) Government will be introducing in the course of this session the necessary legislation to implement the recommendations accepted by them. The question of these Boards being established does not arise until after the House has considered the measure.

#### EXPORT OF LINSEED, LINSEED OIL, CASTOR SEED AND CASTOR OIL

\*534. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state as to what quantities of Linseed oil, Linseed, Castor oil and Castor seed have been exported out of India during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(b) For what quantities of Linseed oil, Linseed, Castor oil and Castor seed, preliminary export quotas have already been granted during the year 1948-49 and for what quantities more final quotas are expected to be given?

(c) What is the total consumption in India of Linseed oil and what is the surplus available for export?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) I lay on the table a statement giving the requisite information. The Statistics furnished relate to exports from undivided India, but as exports took place mostly from the Indian Ports, they represent exports from Indian Dominion.

(b) 3,669 metric tons of Linseed Oil and 8,387 metric tons of Linseed have been licensed for export against the advance quotas for 1948-49. Castor oil is decontrolled and no licence is required for its export. The total quota of Castor Seed fixed for export during 1948 was 16,000 tons. In addition 975 tons of castor seed have been fixed for Germany and a further quota of 1,000 tons for Japan. The supplementary allocations for 1948-49 are 3,652 metric tons of Linseed Oil and 10,944 tons of Linseed respectively. Licences for these are being issued at present.

(c) The total annual consumption in India of Linseed Oil both for edible and industrial purposes is estimated at approximately 80,000 tons. The surplus available for export is about 30,000 tons in terms of oil per annum, provided the crop is normal.

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

## STATEMENT

*Export of Linseed Oil, Linseed Castor Oil and Castor Seed during 1946-47 and 1947-48*

| Commodities | Quantity in tons |         |
|-------------|------------------|---------|
|             | 1946-47          | 1947-48 |
| Linseed Oil | 1,213            | 13,270  |
| Linseed     | 51,922           | 66,861  |
| Castor Oil  | 1,068            | 22,563  |
| Castor Seed | 5,791            | 4,961   |

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** What is the exportable surplus of castor oil and castor seed?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I would not be able to give that figure off hand. But, I could give the figure of exports in 1947-48. It was 22,563 tons of castor oil and 4,961 tons of castor seed.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** In spite of the decontrol of castor oil and castor seed, how far has the export duty upon oils in general adversely affected the export of castor oil and castor seed?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** So far as castor oil is concerned, the export duty did affect our export trade and that is the reason why that duty was taken off.

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** Is the Government doing anything to consume this oil in India in the paint industry and other industries connected with this oil?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact one of the factors that have led to a reduction in the availability of these oils for export is that the internal consumption has increased. I would not be able to answer offhand the specific point raised by my honourable friend.

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** May I know if Government are doing anything to develop these industries which are connected with oil?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not suppose that Government is sponsoring any industry for this particular purpose, but I take it that there are industries already engaged in the line to which my honourable friend refers.

## DISABILITIES OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES OF ANGLO IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

†\*535. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any representations have been received from Indians employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Bahrein regarding their disabilities and if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): Complaints have been received from one or two individuals and some ex-employees of the Bahrein Petroleum Company. The question of taking adequate measures to safeguard the interests of Indians employed in the Oil Companies at Bahrein, has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. Recently two of the members of the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris, on their way back to India, were deputed to visit Bahrein and Kuwait and acquaint themselves with the conditions of the Indian employees there and their report is awaited. It is further proposed to appoint representatives of the Government of India to look after Indian interests in the Persian Gulf.

## FUTURE OF GOA

†\*536. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any representations have been made to or any discussions have taken place with Portugal regarding the future of Goa?

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

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): The honourable member's attention is drawn to my answer given to question No. 312 addressed to me by Seth Govind Das on the 11th February 1949.

## HOUSING FACILITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

†\*537. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what progress has been made in the matter of providing housing facilities for industrial workers in Textiles, Coal-mining, Jute and Cement?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Very little, I regret to say, but the difficulties in regard to building materials have been overwhelming and we have been compelled, in this matter, to concede a higher priority to refugees.

## IMPLEMENTATIONS OF PROVISIONS OF MINIMUM WAGES ACT IN DELHI

## AND AJMER MERWARA

\*538. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Government of India or the Provincial Government of Ajmer-Merwara have received any proposals from the general public or the Labour Officer for the inclusion of Textile Industry in the Province within the purview of the Minimum Wages Act?

(b) If so, have Government taken any decision thereon?

(c) What steps have been taken in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi for setting up a machinery for the fixation of Minimum Wages in respect of those industries which are already included in the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, and by which time is it likely to come into existence in these areas?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Yes. Such representations have been received by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) In Ajmer-Merwara a survey has just been completed and action is being taken to set up the required machinery, which is expected to come into existence by the end of April 1949.

In Delhi the preliminary work has been completed and the steps required to be taken to set up the required machinery are under examination. It is expected that the machinery will be established before December 1949.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is likely to be the composition of this Board?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I am sorry I cannot tell you at the moment.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** When did these survey operations commence in Ajmer and Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I cannot give you the dates but the survey has been completed.

## STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOUR AND CAPITAL IN AJMER-MERWARA

\*539. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the relations between labour and capital in the textile industry in Ajmer-Merwara are very strained, and that there have been a number of conflicts between them leading to strikes and notices of strike in Beawar, Bijainagar, etc.?

(b) What steps have so far been taken by the Local Government and the Government of India to improve their relations in these areas?

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



(c) What are the average basic wages and dearness allowance of a labourer in textile industry in Ajmer-Merwara?

(d) Have the Government of India any information as to what are the labour conditions existing in the textile industry in Ajmer-Merwara and have they set up any machinery to keep watch over and submit periodical reports on the same to the Local Government and the Government of India?

(e) Have the Local Government taken any steps or exerted any influence upon the mill-owners to improve the existing labour conditions?

(f) Do Government of India or the Local Government intend to set up any machinery to see that the various labour relief and reforms measures necessary under various enactments are given effect to in this Province?

(g) Is there any machinery existing in Ajmer-Merwara for compilation and publication of the Cost of Living Index in Ajmer-Merwara and if not, do Government contemplate setting up one at an early date and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Until recently the relations between labour and capital in Ajmer-Merwara were far from satisfactory. The position has, however, improved in the last quarter during which there has been no strike or lockout in the textile industry. As against 77 strikes in 1947, there were 31 strikes in 1948 which were all of very short duration.

(b) Besides the Government conciliation machinery consisting of the Labour Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, Works Committees have been constituted in the textile mills with a view to bringing about amity and eradicating causes of friction in the day to day working of the mills. An Industrial Tribunal and a Provincial Labour Advisory Board have also been set up by the Local Government.

(c) Average wages and dearness allowance in the textile industry are as below:

|                                  | Average wages | Dearness allowance |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Weaving and Spinning Department. | Rs. 18        | Rs. 34             |
| Blowroom and Mixing Department.  | Rs. 11        | Rs. 20             |

(d) The Labour Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, keeps a watch on the labour situation and submits weekly, fortnightly, monthly and quarterly reports, copies of which are forwarded by the Local Government to the Government of India.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative.

(f) To ensure better administration and stricter enforcement, the feasibility of having a separate Factory Inspectorate for Ajmer-Merwara is under consideration.

(g) Under the Cost of Living Index Scheme of the Government of India, a Family Budget Enquiry was conducted at Ajmer in 1943-44. Thereafter Weekly Retail Prices are collected and forwarded by the Local Government to the Director, Labour Bureau, for the compilation of cost of living index numbers which are published monthly in the Indian Labour Gazette.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is the scale of dearness allowance and wages the lowest in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I cannot give a reply offhand. I have not compared the figures.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** In view of the strike mentality of the labourers, is there any scheme under the contemplation of the Government in order to see that the worker becomes ultimately the owner of the factory in course of time by making the share capital as and when they earn.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is it a fact that one of the mills in Ajmer Province that is at Bijainagar, has declared a lockout from the 1st of February?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have no information. I will ascertain that.

#### EXPENDITURE ON RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

**\*540. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what total expenditure has been incurred on the officers staff, etc., of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, its attached offices and allied organisations established for the purpose of re-settlement and rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan during the financial years 1947-48 and 1948-49 (up-to-date)?

(b) What expenditure has been incurred during the period mentioned in part (a) above on the relief, welfare and resettlement of refugees under each of the following items:

- building houses and shops for refugees;
- granting loans for resettlement; and
- giving financial aid in any other form?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, etc., under various heads*

(a) Expenditure incurred on the Officers Staff of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

Expenditure so far reported is:

|                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1947-48                 | 18 Lakh 33 thousands.  |
| 1948-49 (Upto 31-12-48) | 38 Lakhs 88 thousands. |
| Total.                  | 57 Lakhs 21 thousands. |

(b) Un-to-date figures of expenditure has not been received from all Provinces and States. Expenditure so far reported is given below:

(i) *Expenditure incurred on Building Houses and Shops for Refugees:*

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1947-48         | Nil              |
| 1948-49         | 1 Crore 52 lakhs |
| Upto (31-12-48) | 44 thousands.    |

(ii) *Expenditure incurred on granting loans for Resettlement:*

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1947-48                 | 35 Lakhs 40 thousand. |
| 1948-49 (Upto 31-12-48) | 2 Cro. 69 lakhs       |
|                         | 71 thousands.         |

Total. 3 Crores 5 lakhs 11 thousands.

In addition education loans to the extent of £12,022 per annum in U.K. and \$57,440 per annum in U.S.A. have been sanctioned.

(iii) *Expenditure incurred on giving Financial Aid:*

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1947-48                 | 27 thousands.        |
| 1948-49 (Upto 31-12-48) | 1 Lakh 55 thousands. |
| Total.                  | 1 Lakh 82 thousands. |

A total grant of Rs. 6 lakhs 14 thousands has been sanctioned for educational institutions in which refugees students are studying and Rs. 1 lakhs 63 thousands have been sanctioned as a grant to refugee students in IX and X classes.

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

## REPATRIATION OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

\*541. { **Shri Amiya Kumar Ghosh:**  
**Shri Jadubans Sahay:**

(a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the South African Government as a measure of repatriation of the Indians in South Africa have resorted to the policy of deporting Indians convicted of certain offences?

(b) What steps, do Government propose to adopt in order to counteract the repatriation policy of South Africa?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Government are not aware that Indians in any number have been deported to India by the Union Government of South Africa as a matter of policy. During the last few months two Indians were deported to India. They were convicted of offences for which they were liable, under the existing law of the Union, to be deported to India.

(b) It is not in the public interest to say what Government may do if a certain contingency arises. It should be remembered that Indians in South Africa, except possibly for a small number, are South African nationals.

## INDIANS EMPLOYED ON STAFF OF U. N. O.

\*542. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Indians employed on the staff of the United Nations Organization;

(ii) the number of Indians who should be employed in the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization according to quota; and

(iii) the amount of money that is being annually paid to the United Nations Organization by the Government of India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (i) The number of Indians employed in the United Nations Secretariat on the 15th of January 1949 was nineteen.

(ii) The number of Indians who should be employed in the United Nations Secretariat on the basis of the proportion of India's contribution is thirty-two.

(iii) Amounts payable by the member Nations to the United Nations are fixed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the basis of a percentage contribution for each Member Nation. For the year 1948, the contribution of India amounted to Rs. 37,31,000. This excludes about Rs. 8,04,000 paid on behalf of Pakistan, the recovery of which is now being effected.

In addition, an advance is also made to the Working Capital Fund of the United Nations. A sum of Rs. 26,15,000 was paid on this account in 1946 and this amount is being carried forward annually as India's advance to the Working Capital Fund.

India's share of contribution to the United Nations for the year 1949 is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 44,81,000.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** May I know why the full quota of employment of Indians has not been completed?

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

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The number of Indians to be employed has been the subject of negotiation between the U. N. Secretariat and the Government of India and we have pressed regularly our case that more and more Indians should be employed according to our quota.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao:** Is it not a fact that countries whose contribution to the United Nations is much smaller than that of India have far better representation on the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, it is true.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Who makes these appointments to the staff of the U. N. O. Secretariat?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is a kind of Commission, which chooses or selects persons for appointment to the U. N. Secretariat.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any Indian already on that Selection Board for the selection of these Indians?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which are those countries that have been assigned or have got a larger representation as regards employment than the quota allotted to them on the basis of their contribution to the United Nations Organisation?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have not got the figures of the persons employed according to different nationalities but if my honourable friend wants the information it can be procured.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Are the appointments made in consultation with the Government of India or at their instance; do we suggest the names for the staff? How exactly are the appointments made?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The appointments are made directly by the United Nations Organisation but the names recommended by the Government of India are taken into consideration by them.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Government of India take steps to have their representative on the Selection Commission?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I require notice of that.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know if this appointment board is appointed by rotation every year or is it a permanent board?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is a board appointed by the U. N. Assembly.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** Is it appointed newly every year or is it a permanent board?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is a permanent body.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Have Government received any complaints from qualified Indians who sought employment in the United Nations but could not get it?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes. I might in this connection inform honourable members with regard to some future appointments to the United Nations. The Selection Board has asked the Government of India through its Federal Public Service Commission to select a number of Indians for appointment in the United Nations Secretariat.

\*543. [WITHDRAWN.]

## RETURN OF MUSLIMS FROM PAKISTAN TO INDIA

**\*544. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) The average number of Muslims who are re-migrating from West Pakistan to India daily;

(b) the total number of such migrants who have refused to be repatriated even when they were arrested;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such re-migration; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to send these people back to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Government have no definite information as to the number of Muslims who returned to India before 19th July, 1948, the date on which the Permit System was introduced. It is, however, estimated that during the three months ending June, 1948, nearly 52,000 Muslims returned to India by the Jodhpur Railway route alone. The number of Muslims who are coming from West Pakistan to India for permanent resettlement is estimated at eight per day. This figure represents the daily average of Permits issued between 19th July, 1948 and 31st January, 1949.

(b) The information is being called for.

(c) Permits for resettlement are granted only after the Provinces/States concerned agree to the permanent return of the Muslims concerned. Muslims who come on temporary permits are not allowed to settle down in India.

(d) The honourable member is referred to the 'Influx from Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, 1948 (No. XXXIV of 1948)' and the Rules framed thereunder, which provide for the removal of such persons from India.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What restrictions are placed by Government on those Muslims who re-migrate from Pakistan to India, not for permanent settlement, but merely as birds of passage?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Muslims come here on the basis of temporary permits and they are required to report to the police officers of the districts to which they go. If they want to go to another district, they have to get another permit and after the requisite period they are required to go back to Pakistan.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if this is the procedure also in the case of Hindus migrating to Pakistan from India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am not in a position to say but I know that many of the Indians are going on temporary permits.

**Sardar Hukum Singh:** Is it a fact that a large number of Muslims who migrated to Pakistan have come back and have resettled in Gurgaon and Ambala districts to the prejudice of those refugees who had been given lands and houses there?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I believe it is not so.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Since a large number of Hindus are migrating to Pakistan, may I know the approximate number?

**Shri S. Nagappa:** What are the conditions imposed by the Pakistan Government to the Hindu migrants who migrate to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No conditions are imposed when they apply for permits. Only temporary permits are granted.

**Sardar Hukum Singh:** Do these Hindus also include Sikhs?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I think so.

## RECOVERY OF MOVABLE PROPERTY FROM PAKISTAN

**\*545. Sardar Hukum Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many permits to enter Pakistan were issued to non-Muslims to enable them to collect their movables in Pakistan?

(b) What percentage of their movable property could they recover?

(c) How many of them returned without being able to recover their movable property?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Thirty-three permits were issued to non-Muslims by the Custodian of Evacuee Property, West Punjab, during the period 1st December, 1948 to 10th February 1949. No permits have been issued by the Custodians of Evacuee Property, North West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan, and the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur which have acceded to Pakistan. There is no Custodian of Evacuee Property in Eastern Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Thirty-three permits were operated during the same period, twenty-nine for lockers and four for movables. In the case of lockers recovery was cent per cent. In the case of household effects recovery varied, depending on whether household effects were lying with friends and were intact or had been taken over by the rehabilitation authorities.

**Sardar Hukum Singh:** How many were taken by Sikhs and what happened to them there?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have no information on the subject. I would require notice of the question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that many Muslims have removed themselves from India to Pakistan along with their movable property, but yet continue to enjoy the income from their immovable property in India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes, there are cases where Muslims have gone to Pakistan but so far they have had some members of their families here; or some of them are managers and some of them are remitting money derived from this property.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it Government's policy to allow such Muslims to make the best of both worlds?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The honourable member must be aware that any foreigner can own property in India but steps are being taken to see that this thing is not allowed.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** But not in Pakistan!

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Are similar facilities afforded by the Government of India to Hindus and Sikhs who have left Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In the case of Eastern Pakistan, there is no such restriction and there are Hindus who are in India and they are getting revenue or income from their property in East Pakistan.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether similar facilities are given by the Provincial Governments of West Punjab, Sind and the Frontier?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** There may be some cases where money might have been remitted but generally, I think this is not being allowed.

## DESECRATION OF A HINDU TEMPLE IN KARACHI

**\*546. Sardar Hukum Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a famous Hindu temple in Karachi was desecrated and the idols broken soon after the signing of the Indo-Pakistan agreements there?

(b) If so, have Government lodged any protest with the Government of Pakistan and if so, what is the reply received?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar** (Minister for Railways and Transport): (a) Presumably the honourable member is referring to the desecration of the Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple at Karachi on the 13th January, 1949. If so, the reply is in the affirmative.

(b) We sent a telegram of protest to the Pakistan Government and requested that steps be taken to punish the offenders, to restore the sanctity of the original temple, and to protect it from similar desecration in future. The Government of Pakistan have expressed their regret for the action of the culprits who were arrested immediately after the incident. After investigation four of these persons are now standing trial in the court of the City Magistrate, Karachi.

**Sardar Hukam Singh**: Is it alleged that any provocation was offered by this Temple?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: So far as our information goes, no provocation was offered by the temple.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad**: Is it a fact that the Hindu witnesses in whose presence the idols were broken are now being threatened by the Government of Pakistan and they are being asked to leave the country?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: We have had such an allegation made by one of the chaprassis in the High Commissioner's office, who was one of those who resided in the premises of the temple.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Was this outrage perpetrated when the Honourable Minister for Transport happened to be in Karachi?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: Within a few hours after he took off from Karachi!

**Seth Govind Das**: May I know what happened to the temple where this image was broken, and is the Pakistan Government willing to restore the image and repair that temple?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: On that part of our protest we have not yet had a reply from the Pakistan Government. We certainly would press the matter with them.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai**: May I know what is the time that had elapsed before they had given any kind of information on this point?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: I think we sent our protest about the 17th January and as we did not get a reply till the 25th, we reminded them, and I think we got their reply very soon after.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta**: Is it a fact that the propaganda carried on by the Pakistan papers against idol worship as such is responsible for such outrages?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: I am not quite so sure because our information is that this attack was not made by the general Muslim community but by persons who are connected with the Defence Guards, or what they call the Pakistan National Guards.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: At the recent Inter-Dominion Conference did the question of religious and cultural rights of minorities come up for discussion?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: It did come up and there is a clause in the agreement which obliges the Governments to respect cultural and educational and other rights of minorities in each Dominion.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Not religious rights?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: Religious rights too.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi**: Will Government lay on the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the Pakistan Government on this subject?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar**: I have practically given all the correspondence that has taken place. They were in the shape of telegrams and I have given you the whole of it.

OCCUPATION OF M. C. A. QUARTERS IN NEW DELHI BY NON-M. C. AS.

**\*547. Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether M.C.A. Quarters in New Delhi are occupied by non-M.C.As?

(b) If so, how many and since when?

(c) To whom were they originally allotted?

(d) What steps have been taken or are being taken by Government to eject the unauthorised occupants?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: (a) Yes; a few of them.

(b) 16. It is not possible to give exact dates of occupation by non-M. C. A's.

(c) A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(d) Eviction notices have been issued against all the non-entitled occupants.

## STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Member.                          | Particulars of Bungalows originally allotted. | Whether entitled to attend the budget session. | Whether the Member is occupying the bungalow himself. | Remarks.                                                                                             |
|---------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Acharya J.B. Kripalani.                      | 1-Ferozshah Road.                             | Yes.                                           | No.                                                   | The allotment of the bungalow has been cancelled as the Member was not staying in the house himself. |
| 2       | Shri Ram Chander Gupta and Thakur Chedi Lal. | 12-C, Ferozshah Road.                         | No.                                            | No.                                                   | The Bungalow is reported to be in occupation of refugee families.                                    |
| 3       | Shri Bonafice Lakra.                         | 16-Queensway.                                 | No.                                            | No.                                                   | The bungalow is in occupation of refugee Govt. Officer.                                              |
| 4       | Shri Kamleshwari Pershad.                    | 22-Queensway.                                 | No.                                            | No.                                                   | The bungalow is in occupation of some private person.                                                |
| 5       | Shri Bhagwan Din & Shri Pragi Lal.           | 23-Queensway.                                 | No.                                            | No.                                                   | The bungalow is occupied by some Anglo Indian Officer of U. K.                                       |
| 6       | Shri Gopal Narain.                           | 8-Windsor Place.                              | No.                                            | No.                                                   | Occupied by refugee family                                                                           |
| 7       | H.E. Shri M. S. Aney.                        | 27-Queensway.                                 | No.                                            | No.                                                   | Occupied by refugee family                                                                           |
| 8       | Shri Phool Singh.                            | 12-Windsor Place.                             | No.                                            | No.                                                   | Occupied by refugee family                                                                           |
| 9       | Shri Kamalapati Tiwari.                      | 4-Windsor Place.                              | [No.]                                          | No.                                                   | Occupied by refugee family                                                                           |
| 10      | Shri Feroz Gandhi.                           | 20-Queensway.                                 | Yes.                                           | No.                                                   | The allotment had been cancelled as he himself was not staying in the house.                         |
| 11      | Mr. Jaffar Imam.                             | 32-Queensway.                                 | Yes.                                           | No.                                                   | The allotment was cancelled as the Member was not staying himself.                                   |

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| 1  | 2                                       | 3                     | 4    | 5    | 6                                                                              |
|----|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12 | Shri H.V. Kamath                        | 5-Ferozshah Road.     | Yes. | No.  | The bungalow is in occupation of a refugee Government Officer.                 |
| 13 | Kanwar Shamsheer Jung.                  | 16-E, Ferozshah Road. |      | No.  | In occupation of some refugee family.                                          |
| 14 | Shri P.S. Deshmukh & Shri L.S. Bhatkar. | 11-Electric Lane.     | Yes. | No.  | Some refugee and private families.                                             |
| 15 | Shri Jagat Narain Lal.                  | 9- Windsor Place      | No.  | Yes. | The allotment has been cancelled as the Member happens to be Provincial M.L.A. |
| 16 | Mrs. Dakshayani Velayudhan.             | 1-Windsor Place.      | Yes. | Yes. | Part of the residence is occupied by a private person.                         |

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Is it a fact that houses are still standing in the name of certain members though they have ceased to be members of the Assembly as for instance His Excellency Mr. M. S. Aney?

**Mr. Speaker:** He need not mention names.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** This information is contained in the statement laid on the table.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that some of these bungalows perhaps two—are occupied by the officials of the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That information is also contained in the statement.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** What is the position of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province as regards the disputes about M. L. A's. quarters.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It does not arise out of this.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did the Honourable Minister some time late in 1947 or early in 1948 permit M. C. A's. to share accommodation with refugees?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is true.

**Mr. Mohd. Tahir:** Is it a fact that although a member of the House has surrendered the bungalow to the office, still Government is not taking possession of the bungalow?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Only one such case has occurred and steps are being taken to recover possession of the same. At the same time the House knows that it is the general desire of the Government that nobody should be thrown on the streets without alternative accommodation being given.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister give the number of members who are not occupying their bungalows at the moment but still the bungalows continue to be in their names?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Sixteen. I have already given the number.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In view of the reply given by the Honourable Minister that the Government had permitted M. L. A's. to share their bungalows with the refugees, may I know if they had also permitted the M. L. A's. to realise rents from the refugees and if so whether it is the full rent that is, what Government realize from them?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I do not think the House expects me to give a detailed reply to this question. (An Honourable Member: "Why not?") What the Government did was, in view of the acute accommodation situation then and the suffering of the refugees, Government allowed not only the members of the Constituent Assembly but also Government servants to share accommodation, and to the extent to which accommodation was shared it was expected that rent would be charged. But there are cases in which this concession has been abused.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** May I know the number of bungalows which are still continuing in the name of persons who were once M. L. A's. but who are no longer M. L. A's. or who have left Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is there in the statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said it more than once.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** To protect the honour and self-respect of the M. C. A's. will the Honourable Minister please give the names of such M. C. A's. who have let out their bungalows, so that the aspersion may not be cast on all?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I am quite prepared to satisfy the curiosity of the honourable member outside the House.

**Honourable Members:** No, the House wants it.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice of that question.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Is it a fact that allotments to certain members have been cancelled but they are still occupying those houses?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I do not know the exact position but the allotment is made by the House Committee appointed by the Honourable the Speaker. The precise role of my Ministry is to put 108 bungalows at the disposal of this Committee. Whenever we get information that the allotment has been cancelled we go and take possession of the bungalow.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Do Government execute the recommendations of the House Committee?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The House Committee does the allotment and Government has nothing to do with it. We put 108 houses at the disposal of the Committee.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it at the sole disposal of the House Committee to allot the houses?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member knows about it.

#### ISSUING OF EXPORT TRADE LICENCES

**\*548. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to issue export-trade licences to persons who have not been income-tax payers for the last five years?

(b) Which authority issues export and import permits to the applicants, and on what conditions?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) No Sir.

Attention of the honourable member is invited to the Public Notice No. 1(2) PTC/49, dated the 8th January 1949, issued by the Chief Controller of Imports, a copy of which is laid on the table.

(b) (i) I lay on the table a statement giving the requisite information.

(ii) In regard to the policy for grant of licences, attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply to Starred Question No. 305 by Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava given by me on the 11th February, 1949, on the floor of the House.

## STATEMENT

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1949

No. 1(2)ITC/49

## PUBLIC NOTICE

The Government of India have decided that with effect from the licensing period January-June, 1949 applications for import and export licences whether from quota holders, manufacturers, established importers or exporters or newcomers will not be considered unless the applicant has lodged certificates of Income-tax Verification in the prescribed form with such of the following licensing offices to which they make their applications for import or export licences:

- (1) Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi,
- (2) Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi,
- (3) Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay,
- (4) Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta,
- (5) Import Trade Controller, Madras,
- (6) Export Trade Controller, Madras, and
- (7) Export Trade Controller, Amritsar.

(i) The certificates shall be in the form appended to this Notice. The applicant or his authorised agent should fill in the particulars as required in the form, on as many copies as are required, with one additional copy to be maintained by the Income-tax Office and present them to the Income-tax authority specified in (ii) below. The Income-tax authority will then verify the particulars from their record, subscribe the necessary verification certificates on all copies and return them to the applicant, leaving one copy for their record.

(ii) Except in the case of applicants assessed or assessable to tax in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, the form after being filled in should be sent by the applicant or by his authorised agent for verification to the Income-tax Officer of the Circle, Ward or District where the applicant is assessed or assessable to income-tax. In the case of applicants from Bombay or Calcutta the form should be sent to the Headquarters Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in those cities and in the case of those from Madras and Delhi to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

(iii) It will be noticed that the certificate calls for particulars of assessable incomes and taxes paid for a period of last five years including the income-tax year 1948-49. This certificate once produced, will be regarded as valid for all applications for import and export licences made by the applicant throughout the calendar year 1949.

(iv) For proprietary and partnership firms which have commenced business after 1st April, 1948, it will be necessary to lodge certificates of income-tax verification with the Import and Export licensing authorities for the proprietor or proprietors and for each of the partners, as the case may be.

(v) The certificate when obtained should be sent by the applicant or his authorised agent to the licensing authority concerned in a cover clearly superscribed "INCOME-TAX VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE". Each certificate after receipt in the Office of the Licensing Authority concerned will be registered and a registration number will be allotted in respect of it and communicated to the applicant who will quote the registration number prominently on all applications for import and export licences made thereafter.

2. The following classes of applicants will be specifically exempt from the necessity of producing the income-tax verification certificates:

- (a) Such Government and semi-Government institutions as are not liable to income-tax.
- (b) Firms, individuals or companies in Indian States where no income-tax is levied and who have no place of business in the Indian Provinces.
- (c) Companies, public or private, which are incorporated under the Indian Companies Act after the 1st April, 1948. Such companies should produce a certificate from the Registrar of Companies concerned showing the date of their incorporation.
- (d) Other types of persons who are not otherwise liable to income-tax, under section 4(3) of the Indian Income-tax Act.
- (e) Firms and individuals claiming to be exempt from income-tax should give particulars of their income and state fully the circumstances in which they claim to be exempted from the tax.

(f) Applicants claiming exemption from the production of income-tax verification certificate will also be allotted registration numbers in the same way as those who are required to produce the Income-tax Verification Certificate; but the allotment of registration numbers to them will be done at the Headquarters Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, instead of by the respective licensing authorities, and requests for registration by such applicants should be addressed to that office at New Delhi in a cover superscribed "Exemption from Income-tax Verification Certificate". After the registration number has been allotted and communicated to the applicant he should similarly quote that number on his applications for an import or export licence submitted to the proper licensing authority.

3. The Income-tax authorities concerned have made arrangements for the issue of these verification certificates from the 25th January, 1949. Arrangements have been made for the prompt issue of the verification certificates by the Income-tax authorities and for the registration of these certificates by the licensing authorities and for the communications of these registration numbers to all the licensing officers.

4. Nothing stated in this Public Notice applies to applicants for import and export licences for small values not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in c.i.f. and f.o.b. values, respectively.

5. Similarly in the case of persons, firms or companies who had their past import or export business or had been residing in what is now Pakistan and are therefore unable to comply with the requirement of this notice, application for import or export licences will be considered without the production of the income-tax verification certificate. They should, however, produce sufficient evidence to show that they had their place of business or had been residing in what is now Pakistan and are therefore unable to produce the verification certificate.

6. Should Government decide from time to time to exempt any other clauses of individuals or firms from having to produce the certificate of income-tax verification, such decision will be duly announced.

G. R. KAMAT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT TO BE PRODUCED BY AN APPLICANT FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES.

To be filled in by the applicant for import and/or export licences.

1. Name and business address of the applicant.
2. Year in which the business was established.
3. Name and address in which the applicant is assessed to income-tax.
4. Whether the applicant is assessed to income-tax as:
  - (a) Individual,
  - (b) Hindu Undivided Family,
  - (c) Company,
  - (d) Firm, or
  - (e) Association of persons.
5. The income Tax Circle/Ward/District in which the applicant is assessed to income-tax.
6. (a) Reference No. (or G.I.R. No.) of the assessment.  
(b) Particulars of income-tax paid:

| Year of assessment for purpose of Income-tax | Income as assessed by the Income-tax Authority concerned. | Income-tax demanded by the Income-Tax Authority concerned | Income-tax paid. |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1944-45                                      | .                                                         | .                                                         | .                |
| 1945-46                                      | .                                                         | .                                                         | .                |
| 1946-47                                      | .                                                         | .                                                         | .                |
| 1947-48                                      | .                                                         | .                                                         | .                |
| 1948-49                                      | .                                                         | .                                                         | .                |

(NOTE.—Amounts of income-tax shown in Columns 3 and 4 above should include all forms of tax, viz., Income-Tax, Super Tax, (Capital Gains Tax), Surchage, Excess Profit Tax, and Business Profit Tax).

- (c) If any income-tax as demanded remains unpaid, reasons for it should be clearly stated.
- (d) Whether the Company or Firm or Hindu Undivided Family on which the assessment was made has been or is being liquidated, wound up, dissolved, partitioned or being declared insolvent as the case may be.
7. In case there has been no income tax assessment, whether returns submitted under Section 22(1) or (2) and 18A(3) of the Indian Income Tax Act and if so, the amount of income returned or tax paid for each of the five years mentioned in 6(b) above.
8. The name and address of Branch(es) of the applicant.

I declare that the above information is correct and complete to the best of my information and belief.

Date.....

Signature of the Applicant  
or his authorised agent

#### TO BE FILLED IN BY INCOME TAX OFFICER.

In my opinion, the applicant mentioned above has been doing everything possible to pay the tax demands promptly and regularly and to facilitate the completion of the pending or outstanding proceedings.

Signature of the Income tax Officer

Circle/Ward/District .....

Date.....

Seal

#### STATEMENT

*Showing the authorities issuing export and import licences*

##### EXPORT

- (1) Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi.
- (2) Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta.
- (3) Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay.
- (4) Export Trade Controller, Madras.
- (5) Export Trade Controller, Amritsar.
- (6) Export Trade Controllers at various State Ports.
- (7) Director General of Industry and Supply, New Delhi.
- (8) Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food, New Delhi.

##### IMPORTS

- (1) Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.
- (2) Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta.
- (3) Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay.
- (4) Import Trade Controller, Madras.
- (5) Import Trade Controllers at various State Ports.
- (6) The Steel Import Trade Controller, Calcutta.
- (7) The Development Officer (Tools), Directorate General of Industry and Supply, New Delhi.

#### RESTORATION OF AUTOMOBILES LEFT BY NON-MUSLIMS IN WEST PUNJAB

\*549. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of motor cars and motor lorries left by Non-Muslims in the West Punjab or forcibly taken possession of by the Government of West Punjab?

(b) What is the total value of such vehicles?

(c) How many of these have been returned to the owners?

(d) Is it a fact that their return to the rightful owners has been refused in spite of the Inter Dominion Agreements?

(e) What steps do Government propose to take to bring these vehicles to the Indian Dominion and to return them to the rightful owners?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) The Government have no information.

(e) Under the Karachi agreement the two Deputy High Commissioners (Jullundur and Lahore) have to plan the movement of movable property from one Dominion to the other. A procedure is being evolved and is expected to come into operation soon.

#### IMPORT OF COPRA AND COCOANUT OIL FROM CEYLON

\*550. **Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any agreement with the Government of Ceylon for the import of Copra or Coconut Oil during the year 1949; and

(b) if so, the quantity of Copra and Coconut Oil to be imported and the cost thereof?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** May I know whether there were any negotiations going on in this connection.

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes.

**Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** May I know the result of the negotiations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** We could not come to any settlement.

**Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** May I know the rate proposed by the Government and the rate demanded by the Ceylon Government?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is rather a complicated matter. It is not merely the rates but the periods of the agreement that are involved. If my honourable friend would give notice I would give a complete answer.

#### USE OF GOPALPUR PORT IN ORISSA

\*551. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state to what use is the port of Gopalpur in Orissa put now by Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Gopalpur is a minor Port under the administrative control of the Government of Orissa. It is presumably used as a minor Port.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know what tonnage of ships can use the Port?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice.



## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN FOR UNDER-GROUND WORK IN KOREA COAL MINES

**\*552. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the labourers in the coal-mines in Korea State (Central Provinces) are casual labourers who are used to work along with their families, and that due to the prohibition of the employment of women for under-ground work with effect from 1st January, 1949, there has been considerable dissatisfaction among them?

(b) Is it a fact that a representation has been made by the Chhattisgarh Colliery Workers' Federation of Manendragarh, Korea State (Central Provinces), to Government to provide alternate employment to the women labourers of Korea Coal Fields?

(c) If so, what steps have so far been taken by Government in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) This matter was brought to Government's notice last month by the honourable member himself.

(b) Yes. The honourable member during the course of the discussion suggested that some houses for miners might be constructed out of the Korea Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund so that employment may be found for the female labour.

(c) The suggestion will be considered only after the Government have taken over the administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund in Korea State.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** How long will Government take to take over the administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund of Korea State?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The matter is already being examined and as soon as all our Central Acts are enforced in the states which have merged with provinces we will take over the administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund of Korea State.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

## (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

## COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

**\*553. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total amount collected towards the "Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund" up to December, 1948 and the expenditure under various heads viz., (i) housing; (ii) health, sanitation and anti-malaria measures; (iii) hospitalisation; (iv) education; (v) improvement of standard of living including recreational facilities and (vi) facility for work?

(b) What steps have so far been taken by Government to educate the coal-mine labourers and their children?

(c) What is the cost incurred towards the administration of the Labour Welfare Fund?

(d) What is the number of labour quarters constructed so far and what is the amount spent for the purpose?

(e) What is the scheme of Government for construction of labour quarters and will it be completed within the specified period?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) The following are the amounts collected during the years from 1944-45 to 1947-48:

Rs.

The estimated income during 1948-49 is Rs. 75,00,000. Information regarding the actual amount collected during that year upto December, 1948 and the expenditure incurred under the various heads so far is being collected and it will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) As part of a scheme for the welfare of women and children in the coalfields, Demonstration Centres are being opened at different places in the coalfield areas as opportunity occurs and finances permit where craft education is being imparted to women and the alphabets are being taught to miners' children. Visual education is provided by the mobile cinema unit maintained by the Fund. The Fund's mobile shop vans and mobile canteens which visit the collieries periodically are provided with loud speakers and the Fund's officers give talks for the benefit of mining population. A scheme for providing adult education to miners is under examination and it is proposed to construct schools for miners' children in townships which are being built as part of a general scheme for housing the coal miners.

(c) The following is the expenditure incurred towards administration of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the years 1944-45 to 1946-47:

|         | Rs.    |
|---------|--------|
| 1944-45 | 22,555 |
| 1945-46 | 67,215 |
| 1946-47 | 88,255 |

(d) So far construction of 98 quarters for miners has been completed. 750 quarters are nearing completion. Information regarding actual expenditure incurred is not readily available. I may however mention that the estimated cost per house is Rs. 4,000.

(e) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the reply given by me on 2nd April, 1948 to question No. 1177 on the subject asked by Shri V. C. Kesava Rao in which I had explained the scheme of the Government for construction of miners' quarters in coalfields. The execution of the scheme was to be completed in about 5 years. The period is likely to be prolonged in view of the anti-inflation measures now undertaken by Government.

## LABOUR WELFARE FUND OF KOREA STATE IN C. P.

**\*554. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to take over the Labour Welfare Fund of Korea State in the Central Provinces?

(b) What is the total amount of the fund collected, what was the expenditure incurred and what was the balance received by Government?

(c) Is it a fact that most of the fund is spent on anti-malaria measures and if so, what amount has been spent on this head?

(d) Is it a fact that anti-malaria activities in Korea were carried on by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration and if so, what was the total expenditure and what percentage has been contributed from the fund?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) The Government have asked the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner to visit Korea and to submit in consultation with the local authority concerned detailed proposals for collection and administration by the Central Government of the Welfare Fund.

- (i) printing machine and newsprint;
- (ii) fountain pens;
- (iii) diesel oil tractors;
- (iv) cloth;
- (v) sugar; and
- (vi) oil engines?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I lay on the table of the House a statement giving the required information as far as available.

## STATEMENT

## Imports into India

| Article.                                | Quantity |         |                                    | Value 000 Rs. |         |                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------------------|
|                                         | 1946-47  | 1947-48 | 1948-49<br>April<br>to<br>December | 1946-47       | 1947-48 | 1948-49<br>April<br>to<br>December |
| (i) Printing and lithographing presses. | ..       | ..      | ..                                 | 45,17         | 1,56,17 | 1,69,96                            |
| New printing paper : '000 Cwts.         | 596      | 879     | 801                                | 1,54,60       | 3,11,56 | 3,05,49                            |
| (ii) Fountain pens                      | N. A.    | N. A.   | N. A.                              | N. A.         | N. A.   | N. A.                              |
| (iii) Agricultural Tractors and parts.  | ..       | ..      | ..                                 | 34,09         | 1,11,56 | 1,29,98                            |
| (iv) Cotton piecegoods : '000 Yds.      | 16,185   | 26,537  | 26,211                             | 2,39,31       | 4,24,05 | 5,31,42                            |
| (v) Oil Engines :—                      |          |         |                                    |               |         |                                    |
| For Locomotives Nos.                    | 43       | 149     | 33                                 | 7,61          | 23,62   | 4,13                               |
| For other than Locos                    | 3,267    | 12,036  | 9,889                              | 1,41,85       | 3,62,25 | 3,24,65                            |
| (vi) Sugar : Tons                       | ..       | 19      | 10,575                             | ..            | 31      | 65,89                              |

N. A.—Not available.

The statistics exclude the direct foreign trade of the Pakistan provinces of Sind and East Bengal with effect from the 1st and the 15th August 1947 respectively. The sea-borne trade of India with Pakistan is included from 1st March 1948. From 1st April 1948 imports on Government account have also been included. The foreign sea-borne trade of Kutch has been included from 1st June 1948.

# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

## DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 29th March, 1949

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## ORAL ANSWERS

## REORGANISATION OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

**\*1443. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any decisions regarding the reorganisation of the Military Accounts Department have been arrived at and if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

(b) Has the question of the formation of new sub-offices and their location and the location of existing offices, which was under the consideration of Government, been settled? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The answer is in the negative. The permanent set up of the Military Accounts Department is dependent upon the post-war permanent strength and disposition of the Armed Forces which have not yet been settled.

(b) For the same reasons, the answer to this part of the question is also in the negative. In this connection, the attention of the honourable member is invited to my reply to Starred Question No. 343.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether his predecessor on the 10th August made a reply that this matter was receiving active consideration of Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As I said in my reply, this question is bound up with the determination of the final strength and disposition of the Armed Forces. Since now we are still in a rather indeterminate kind of position regarding the future strength of the Army, the question continues to remain under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But is it under consideration? His predecessor on the 10th August stated that the matter was under consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think it is no use putting that question. The honourable member knows the progress of events in India.

## WORKING OF DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION

**\*1444. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the progress made in the working of the Defence Science Organisation?

(b) Is there any liaison between this organisation and the eminent scientists in the country?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). I would refer the honourable member to Section V of the printed statement of the Activities of

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

So far as information is available the total annual income of the Korea Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is about Rs. 4 lakhs.

(d) Anti-malaria measures in Korea are carried out by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration. I have given the figures of total expenditure incurred in the reply to part (c). The entire expenditure is met out of the Korea Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

LABOUR WELFARE FUND ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF KOREA STATE IN C. P.

\*555. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government propose to take any steps to include a representative of labour from Korea Coalfields in the Advisory Committee of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund to safeguard the interests of labour in this field and if so, when?

(b) Have Government any scheme for the welfare of labour in Korea coal-field, and if so, what?

(c) Is it a fact that the Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee of Korea represented to the Government of India through the Government of the Central Provinces for the sanction of Rs. 1,000 per month for the education of labour in Korea Coalfield and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) This point will be considered after the Government have taken over the administration of the Korea Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

(b) Government have arranged for the execution through the agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration of anti-malaria measures expenditure on which is being met from the Korea State Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Further Welfare Schemes will be considered after the administration has been taken over.

(c) No such representation has so far been received. Honourable member, however, mentioned this during discussion.

\*556. [POSTPONED TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH FEBRUARY, 1949.]

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

### (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.)

*Tuesday, 22nd February, 1949.*

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF DEFENCE SCIENCE ORGANISATION

\*557. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a plan to establish a Defence Science organisation to conduct research in connection with the Army, Navy and Air Force?

(b) Is it contemplated under this scheme to manufacture all kinds of weapons in India instead of importing them?

(c) Has the service of any foreign scientist been requisitioned and if so, what are the details?

(d) How far has this plan progressed?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) No, this is not one of the functions of the Defence Science Organisation.

(c) Professor P. M. S. Blackett of the Manchester University was invited by the Government of India for a short stay in this country and discussions were held with him on the general principles relating to the scientific problem of defence in relation to the needs of the Indian Armed Forces.

(d) The Defence Science Organisation has just been started. A start has been made by appointing a Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. Provision has also been made for the recruitment of about 40 senior scientists and 100 junior scientists. Funds have also been provided for the establishment of a laboratory for defence research.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In answer to (b) the Honourable Minister said that this is not one of the objects. May I know what is the object?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The object of this scientific organisation is not to manufacture arms and equipment. Its object is absolutely different.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the object to carry out improvements in arms and ammunition?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, to carry on research.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Dr. Kothari, the Special Scientist in the Defence Ministry, has made any report in this matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Dr. Kothari has been appointed the Scientific Adviser and is the principal man in this organisation. His reports are submitted occasionally to the Department.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** In answer to (d) the Honourable Minister said that they have just begun the organisation. May I know when Government expect to have a complete scientific defence organisation?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are any foreign scientists proposed to be employed directly or as advisers?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I have already stated, we have not directly employed any foreign scientists. But the question is open; if it is found necessary, then we will employ them, otherwise not.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know if Prof. Blackett was consulted over this matter when he came over here?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, all these appointments and the scientific organisation that we have now established, has been done in consultation with Prof. Blackett.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** Sir, what I wanted to know was whether there was a plan—a five years' or ten years' scheme—in order to see that they complete the work in this respect as early as possible?

**Mr. Speaker:** Scientific progress can never be complete. Next question.

#### PRIVILEGE TICKET ORDER CONCESSION

\*558. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a concession, similar to the Privilege Ticket Order obtaining in the case of Railway employees, with retrospective effect from 1st January, 1948 to all civil Government employees?

(b) If so, is this concession extended to all low paid staff such as peons, havildars, sweepers, etc.?

(c) If not, do Government contemplate giving similar concessions to this class of employees?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Yes.

(b) The concession is admissible to all non-railway Central Government servants provided they have been in continuous service for one year and are full-time Government servants, and are not in receipt of any other concession of a similar nature. The concession is not at present admissible to sweepers who are paid from contingencies.

(c) This is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, am I to understand that the peons, havildars and sweepers are not entitled to this concession of passes?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think he excepted the sweepers.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Those who are paid out of contingencies are not included. Others are.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the question of peons and havildars is being considered?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I said the other question was also under the consideration of the Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But what is the object in excluding those classes of people? When Government have sanctioned it for all the employees, may I know why these peons and havildars are excluded?

**Mr. Speaker:** The matter is under consideration, and Government have not come to any conclusion yet.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** May I ask whether Government would consider the desirability of including those people that are paid from contingencies also?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he said. It is under the consideration of Government. The honourable member does not listen to the answer carefully and is in a hurry to put a question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** While giving this concession, Government have allowed it to everybody excepting these peons. Why did they exclude them at that time?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter which has been continuing from long past. But it is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I understand it, but when they sanctioned the scheme why did they omit this class?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I do not know. I cannot answer that question.

#### USE OF CROWN EMBLEM BY HIGH COURTS

\*559. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the High Courts in India still show the Crown Emblem on their publications and Gazettes?

(b) If so, do Government propose to issue instructions to substitute it by the Emblem of the Dominion of India?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Yes.

(b) Steps are being taken for the replacement of the Crown Emblem by the new State Emblem. In some cases legislation is necessary for the purpose.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to tell us whether he has any information of any High Court or High Courts in India who have already effected this change?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** They have been informed about it and all the High Courts are going to effect the change. Bombay and West Bengal may have to bring in some legislation because according to the Letters Patent Act that emblem is used in those Provinces; therefore, unless the Letters Patent Act is amended it cannot be done.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if all the High Courts are not governed by one Letters Patent Act and why Bombay and West Bengal alone have to introduce legislation?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think this matter should be pursued because it is a matter of legislation.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, why have our Temples of Justice lagged behind the times?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that besides the High Courts, in lower Courts and in many other places this emblem is still being used? Is Government giving instructions to remove this emblem from everywhere?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I think all possible steps are being taken in this direction. The High Courts have also been informed. I hope in the near future all these emblems will be replaced by the State Emblem.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, with your permission I want to point out that there is some typographical mistake in Question No. 560. Instead of 'Delhi Cantonment station', it should be 'Delhi Cantonment Road'.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know how the mistake came in.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I myself cannot say just now whether it is my mistake or the mistake of the office, but the mistake is there.

**Mr. Speaker:** The original mentions 'station'.

## THEFT OF TELEGRAPH WIRE FROM DELHI CANTONMENT

\*560. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there has been continuous theft of Telegraph wires from Delhi Cantonment station?

(b) How many such cases have been recorded and how many cases were detected after investigation?

(c) What is the total loss of this article?

(d) Are these wires kept in the open or in godowns and what are the safety measures taken by Government to stop such thefts?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether on the Delhi Cantonment Road there have been many thefts of these wires and whether some arrests have been made?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** So far as the godowns in Delhi are concerned, no theft of copper wire has been reported because the stocks are generally kept in an enclosed space guarded by chowkidars.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has Government's attention been drawn to thefts on the road side?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like notice of that.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR DELHI

\*561. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Government of India have any proposal for raising the Municipal Committee of Delhi to the status of a Corporation to have jurisdiction over the municipal areas of Delhi, New Delhi, Civil Lines and the suburban towns?

(b) Do Government intend to introduce legislation for this purpose and if so, when?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). As a result of the recommendations of the Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee, the question of amalgamating all municipal bodies in the Delhi urban area and constituting a single Municipal administration is under the consideration of Government. In this connection I would invite the honourable member's attention to the reply I gave to starred question No. 445 on the 17th February, 1949.

## EXTENSION OF LIFE OF DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

\*562. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the population of Delhi has greatly increased owing to the influx of refugees from West Punjab, N. W. F. P. and Sind and that there is discontent and dissatisfaction for prolonging the life of the Municipal Committee inasmuch as a large section of the population remains unrepresented?

(b) For what reasons was extension granted to Delhi Municipality in July, 1948?

(c) What is the basis of Municipal franchise at present?

(d) Do Government propose to hold Municipal elections on the basis of adult franchise, and if so, what steps have been taken or are being taken to implement the same?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Government are aware of the large influx of refugees into Delhi. They have no information, however, that

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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there is any discontent or dissatisfaction because the life of the Delhi Municipal Committee has been extended. Of the eight members recently nominated by the Chief Commissioner to fill vacant seats four are refugees.

(b) General elections for the Delhi Municipal Committee were due to be held between March and July 1948. But the life of the Committee was extended for a period of one year from August 1948 because (i) owing to communal disturbances the preparation of electoral rolls could not be undertaken and (ii) the future of Municipal administration in the Delhi urban area was, at the time, under the consideration of Government as a result of the recommendations of the Delhi Municipal Organisation Enquiry Committee.

(c) The honourable member's attention is invited to Part II of the Delhi Municipal Committee Election Rules, 1944, a copy of which is laid on the table of the House.

(d) Government will naturally consider the question of the introduction of adult franchise in Municipal elections.

## STATEMENT

## DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE ELECTION RULES, 1944

## PART II

## Qualification of voters

2.1. No person shall be entitled to vote in an election unless he is enrolled and registered as a voter of the ward in which the election is to be held.

2.2. No person shall be enrolled in the electoral roll as a voter unless he has during the six months immediately preceding the first day of November next before the election been a resident of the municipality of Delhi and is an adult and—

(1) In the case of males—

(i) is on the first day of November preceding the election the owner of premises situated within the ward whereon house tax has been assessed to the extent of at least two rupees four annas a year; or

(ii) is on that date and has been during the whole of the then last preceding six months an adult, inhabiting as an occupier premises within municipal limits of which the monthly rent as taken for the purpose of the assessment of house tax is not less than three rupees; or

(iii) has passed the school leaving certificate or the matriculation or any higher examination of any British or Indian university recognised by their respective Governments, or is a Munshi, a Maulvi, Ratan, Parbhakar, Bhushan, Shastri, or Pragma or has passed any higher examination in Oriental languages of any recognised Indian university; or

(iv) has paid income-tax during the year preceding the election; or

(v) is in receipt of a regular pension from Government.

(2) In the case of females—

(i) is on the first day of November preceding the election the owner of premises situated within the ward whereon house tax has been assessed to the extent of at least two rupees four annas a year; or

(ii) is on that date and has been during the whole of the then last preceding six months an adult, inhabiting as an occupier premises within municipal limits of which the monthly rent as taken for the purposes of the assessment of house tax is not less than three rupees; or

(iii) has passed the middle school or any higher examination; or

(iv) has paid income-tax during the year preceding the election.

*Explanation I.*—For the purposes of this section, premises means a set of quarters for which a single rent is paid.

*Explanation II.*—In the case of joint ownership every amount of two rupees four annas per annum of house tax assessed shall entitle one adult joint owner to be a voter.

*Explanation III.*—Every three rupees per mensem of rent shall entitle one adult inhabitant of any premises being a member of the family of the principal occupier thereof to be a voter.

*Explanation IV.*—In case of firms, the names of the firm shall not be entered but the names of as many partners shall be registered as are qualified in respect of the premises occupied by the firm.

*Explanation V.*—A joint stock company shall be regarded as a person and entitled to vote provided the name of its representative duly authorised in this behalf by such joint stock company has been communicated to the Secretary by a registered notice before the fourteenth day of September :

Provided that in no case shall any person be entitled to exercise more than one vote in any constituency.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will any legislation be necessary for holding elections on adult franchise?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Executive power vests under the present conditions. There is no question of legislation.

#### ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

\*563. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of India to counteract the menace of Tuberculosis in the Centrally Administered areas of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi?

(b) When do Government expect to have the production of vaccine stepped up and have sufficient number of trained workers to undertake mass vaccination?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. Attention is also invited to the reply given to part (b) of starred question No. 776 asked by Shri H. V. Kamath on the 16th March, 1948.

(b) The quantity of B.C.G. vaccine manufactured by the B.C.G. Laboratory, Guindy, Madras, is considered sufficient for the requirements of the country. Sufficient number of trained workers to undertake mass vaccination will be available after the six teams promised by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have worked in India for one year. They are expected shortly and they will train Indian workers.

#### STATEMENT

*Steps taken or proposed to be taken to counteract the menace of Tuberculosis in Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi*

##### Ajmer-Merwara—

(1) Patients suffering from tuberculosis are examined twice a week i.e. on Mondays and Thursdays in the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic started in 1944 in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. Sputum, X-rays and Blood Sedimentations rates of suspected cases are carried out free of cost. X-ray diagrams of very doubtful cases are taken free of charge. The two Tuberculosis Wards—one for males and another for females comprising 10 beds each, attached to the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, afford some relief to the inhabitants of Ajmer-Merwara. The Hospital gives them shelter, food and medicine to alleviate their most urgent symptoms. Besides this a private sanatorium run by the Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church known as "Madar Union Sanatorium", is situated at Madar, five miles from Ajmer. It has got 125 beds (including 19 cottages) and affords full facilities for giving the most modern and up-to-date scientific treatment for the relief and cure of the tuberculosis patients.

(2) In the Ajmer-Merwara Medical and Public Health Post War Five Years Plan which is under consideration, there is a scheme for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. This Clinic will work in close co-operation with the Madar Union Sanatorium. The Sanatorium authorities have agreed to allot 40 beds at their Sanatorium for the treatment of poor patients who will be sent there from the Victoria Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic or from other Health Centre in the District. All these patients will get free treatment including diet and the Government will pay a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 per annum to the Sanatorium for the purpose. In addition the Sanatorium authorities have also agreed to reserve 10 special beds for paying patients in addition to 40 beds. The scheme is under consideration.

(3) It is proposed to extend the scheme of B.C.G. Vaccination Programme to Ajmer-Merwara during the year 1949.

##### Delhi—

(1) The Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital had accommodation for 96 patients. Forty beds have been added recently to meet heavy demands from the general public of Delhi, and the refugees. In addition there are three Tuberculosis Clinics for out-door treatment. To these Clinics "Care and After Care Committees" have been attached, which provide for the treatment of patients in their respective wards of the city. The Provincial Tuberculosis Association, Delhi, spends a sum of Rs. 38,000 on these "Care and After Care Committees" on account of the pay and allowances of staff and also for the free supply of milk to the indigent patients. A Scheme for the expansion and reorganisation of Tuberculosis Hospital in Delhi is under consideration. A Scheme is also under preparation to have three additional Tuberculosis Clinics for Diagnosis and care and after-care treatment of patients.

(2) In consideration of the valuable work which the Ramakrishna Mission Tuberculosis Clinic is doing to the public, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 40,000 was paid to the Mission in 1945-47 towards the construction of the Clinic. Another non-recurring grant of Rs. 54,000 has been sanctioned to the Mission towards the cost of electrical and sanitary fittings, medical appliances and furniture.

(3) B.C.G. Vaccination was started in Delhi in October, 1948, with the co-operation of the World Health Organisation team and the Indian team is already trained and the work is proceeding satisfactorily. School children are being tested and vaccinated. Nearly over 8,000 tests and 2,000 vaccinations have been done so far. The vaccination is becoming increasingly popular and it is found that one team for vaccination is not enough for Delhi. Arrangements have been made to have a second team trained for extending the vaccination programme in the Province.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the recommendations of the Chopra Committee which have just been published, do Government propose to take steps in the direction of developing the Ayurvedic treatment of this disease?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That question will arise when the policy of Government in regard to the Chopra Committee recommendations has been announced.

**Seth Govind Das:** When is Government going to take the report into consideration and when are they going to come to a conclusion as far as the Chopra Committee is concerned?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The report, as honourable members are aware, has just come out. I think copies have been circulated.

**Seth Govind Das:** No, no.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** We have just seen the report published in the newspapers.

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Well, then, it will be circulated. We have only just got it and the matter is under our consideration.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that this question has been under contemplation for a very long time and the Chopra Committee gave its report after a very long time? Under these circumstances, are Government going to announce any policy with respect to Ayurved before the termination of this session of the Assembly?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Chopra Committee report was actually given in last August, but the appendices did not come in till October, so that printing could not be taken in hand till October and printing has only just been finished. Honourable members are aware as to why the delays took place in the actual submission of this report and honourable members are also aware that when reports come in they have to be circulated to the Provincial Governments for their opinion. All this takes time, but I can assure the House that I shall try to take a decision in this matter as early as possible.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** As part of the treatment of tuberculosis—preventive, no less than curative—what steps do Government propose to take to provide nutritious diet to the people of this country?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF BHORE COMMITTEE IN DELHI  
AND AJMER-MERWARA**

**\*564. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what measures have so far been taken by the Government of India to implement the recommendations of the Bhole Committee in the Centrally Administered areas of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi?

(b) Have any definite schemes been prepared and given effect to in these areas?

(c) If so, what are they and what expenditure, recurring and non-recurring has been provided for such schemes?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (c). A number of Schemes have been drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of the Bhole Committee for the Centrally Administered Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi. A statement showing the Schemes and details of the Budget provision for them is laid on the table of the House. Some Schemes have already been given effect to or will be given effect to very shortly and all the other Schemes are expected to be implemented early in the next financial year.

**STATEMENT**

|                                                                         |                                      | Budget Provision during 1949-50               |                   |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                                                         |                                      | Revised Budget<br>provision during<br>1948-49 | Non-<br>Recurring | Recurring Capital |
| <i>Ajmer-Merwara Schemes.</i>                                           |                                      |                                               |                   |                   |
| 1. Establishment of a T. B. Clinic at Ajmer.                            | } A lump provision of Rs. 2,85,000   | 40,000                                        | 20,000            | 60,000            |
| 2. Establishment of a Secondary Health Centre at Beawar.                |                                      | ..                                            | 26,000            | 1,10,000          |
| 3. Establishment of Primary Health Units in Ajmer-Merwara.              |                                      | 12,000                                        | 6,000             | 86,000            |
| 4. Improvement of existing dispensaries in Ajmer-Merwara.               |                                      | 10,000                                        | 16,000            | 70,000            |
| 5. Ambulance Units . . . . .                                            |                                      | 20,000                                        | 6,000             | 4,000             |
| 6. Mobile Dispensaries . . . . .                                        |                                      | 34,000                                        | ..                | ..                |
| 7. Headquarters Health Organisation                                     |                                      | ..                                            | 30,000            | ..                |
| <i>Delhi Schemes.</i>                                                   |                                      |                                               |                   |                   |
| 1. Establishment of two primary health centres at Nerela and Najafgarh. | } Lump provision of Rs. 24.50 lakhs. | ..                                            | 1,23,000          | 5,26,000          |
| 2. Irwin Hospital—Extension of Ward Block V-48 Beds.                    |                                      | 8,000                                         | 34,000            | 1,74,000          |
| 3. Improvement of drinking wells .                                      |                                      | ..                                            | 66,000            | ..                |
| 4. Infectious Diseases Hospital Delhi                                   |                                      | ..                                            | ..                | 4,00,000          |
| 5. Nurses Home, Irwin Hospital .                                        |                                      | ..                                            | ..                | 3,00,000          |

**POPULARISING NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

**†\*565. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what means and methods are being adopted to popularise National Savings Certificates?

(b) Are any voluntary organisations of peasants, workers and urban middle-classes being invited to co-operate in this work?

(c) Is any commission being given to those who tour among the people and canvass for subscription?

(d) If so, what is the rate of commission?

(e) How do the subscriptions of the year 1948 compare with those for 1947 and 1946?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The savings movement is developed through organisation of savings groups and by publicity through the Press, posters, Broadcast appeals and other forms of propaganda.

(b) Yes. Small Savings Committees with non-official members function in urban and rural areas in many parts of the Country.

(c) No. But the question of reviving the authorised agency system is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It will be misleading to compare the sales in 1948 with the sales in 1946 and 1947 owing to the partition of the Country. If allowance is made for this, the gross sales in 1948 compare favourably with those of previous years.

**EDUCATION OF THE BLIND**

**†\*566. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have been taken to educate the visually handicapped?

(b) How many institutions are being run by the Government of India for this purpose?

(c) What are the trades which are being taught to them and how many are usefully employed at present?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) To further the cause of the education of the blind in India, a common Braille Code for major Indian Languages, known as Uniform Indian Braille has been drawn up, and its use has been recommended to all the Institutions for the Blind in India. To publish suitable literature and text-books for the blind, a Central Braille Printing Press is being set up. Expert advice is being given, whenever necessary, to all the existing institutions for the blind. Attempts are being made for giving grants-in-aid to all the institutions for the blind for transcribing books in Braille, pending the establishment of the Press.

*Deepavali*, a periodical, devoted to the education and welfare of the blind, is being published in Braille as well as in ink-print and is being distributed to all the institutions free of charge.

Tangible apparatus and appliances imported by the public institutions for the blind, for the use of their trainees, have been exempted from the payment of Customs Duty.

(b) At present there is no institution for the blind run by the Government of India. The Government of India, are, however, considering the question of provincializing the existing Institution for the Blind in Ajmer-Merwara as early



as possible. Besides, the establishment of a National Centre for the Blind in Dehra Dun, is making good progress.

(c) Trades, such as cane-weaving, basket-making, coir-matting, carpet-making, loom-weaving, elementary carpentry, elementary book-binding, broom-making, etc., are taught in almost every institution. From available information, approximately 1,000 blind men who have received training in the existing institutions are usefully employed.

#### TRAINING OF R. I. N. OFFICERS AND RATINGS

†\*567. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether there is any arrangement with the United Kingdom to train R.I.N. Officers and ratings?

(b) What is the number of such personnel being trained and for how long have these facilities been offered?

(c) When is it expected that India would be able to train its own navy personnel?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) The total number is 313, comprising 93 officers and 220 ratings. Under existing arrangements, facilities will be available for the initial training of cadets up to 1951. Arrangements for the specialist training of officers and ratings are made as and when necessary.

(c) By 1954. Training of all ratings, except 1st class rates has already commenced in India and it is hoped that within the next three years training of all ratings will be possible in India.

#### NEW MINT AT ALIPORE

†\*568. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state when the construction of the new Mint at Alipur will be completed?

(b) Is it proposed to amalgamate it with the existing mint at Calcutta?

(c) What are the special features of the Alipur Mint?

(d) What research is being done for the electro-refining of silver?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Completion in all respects particularly of the new silver refinery which has not yet begun may take another two to three years but the new Mint is expected to commence operation in certain departments in a few months.

(b) Yes; it will replace the existing Calcutta Mint which is no longer suitable for modern requirements.

(c) The special features of the new Alipore Mint are:

(i) The installation of special equipment for the processing of pure nickel and the production of pure nickel coins;

(ii) The installation of modern plant and equipment, enabling minting and the production of medals to be effected in the most economical manner;

(iii) The installation of a ventilation scheme which will appreciably improve the comfort conditions of the workmen;

(iv) The installation of Producer Gas Plant, which will enable the Mint to produce its own gas from coke for certain processes;

(v) The minting capacity of the new Mint will be larger than that of the existing Mint.

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

(vi) The installation of a Silver Refinery to recover pure silver from Quaternary Alloy coins.

(d) A large amount of research work on the electrolytic refining of Quaternary Alloy Silver has been undertaken during recent years by the Assay Department of the India Government Mints. This has resulted in the evolution of a practical process for such work, parts of which have since been patented and it is proposed to use them in the Silver Refinery of the new Alipore Mint.

#### EXPANSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN AJMER-MERWARA

\*569. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received any schemes for the expansion of primary education within the Municipal limits of Ajmer and Beawar from these Municipalities and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

(b) Do Government intend to make any provision for recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the expansion of primary education in these areas in the next year's budget?

(c) Have Government taken any decision in the matter of taking over primary and secondary education into their own hands from the Municipalities and Local Boards in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara? If so, in what stages will it be done and by which time is the scheme likely to be completed, and if not, why not?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) سے (c) کی میونسپل حد بندی کے اندر پرائمری ایجوکیشن کو پھیلانے کی ایک اسکیم گورنمنٹ کو ملی ہے جو لوکل میونسپل کمیٹی نے بھیجی تھی۔ اس پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ اپنے دوست وار دیپوٹمینٹ پلان کو کام میں لاتے ہوئے یونیورسل کمپلری بیسک ایجوکیشن اجمیر-مروارا کے پورے پرائمری میں شروع کر دے۔ کام کا نقشہ بنایا جا رہا ہے اور اُمید کی جاتی ہے کہ نئے فائینشیل برس سے اس پر عمل شروع ہو جائیگا۔

یہ سوال کہ پرائمری اور سیکنڈری ایجوکیشن کو میونسپل کمیٹی اور لوکل بورڈ کے ہاتھوں سے لے لیا جائے گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آچکا ہے اور نئی اسکیم کے سلسلے میں اسے جانچا جا رہا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) to (c). A scheme for the expansion of primary education within the Municipal limits of Beawar was received from the local Municipal Committee and is under consideration. The Government of India propose to introduce universal compulsory basic education by stages throughout Ajmer-Merwara as part of their post-war educational development plan. Details are being worked out and it is expected that the scheme will come into operation from the beginning of the next financial year. The question of taking over primary and secondary education from the hands of the Municipalities and Local Boards is being examined in this connection and is still under consideration.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली, अजमेर मेरवाड़ा और कुर्ग में निकट भविष्य में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को लाजिमी बनाने की योजना सरकार के सामने है ?

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**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister please state whether Government have under consideration any scheme for the introduction in the near future of compulsory primary education in the Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں - کوشش کی جارہی ہے - دہلی میں شروع ہو

چکی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes. Efforts are being made. This has already been started in Delhi.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : और अजमेर मेरवाड़ा और कुर्ग में ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** And what about Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نئے فائنڈیشنل برس سے شروع کی جائے گی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** This will be introduced with effect from the ensuing financial year.

#### INDIANS EMPLOYED IN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK

\*570. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether India has become a member of the International Bank?

(b) Have any Indians been appointed on the staff of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank?

(c) If so, what are their names, their posts and the salaries drawn by them?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) I lay a statement on the table of the House showing the names of Indian officers, the posts held by them and the salaries drawn.

#### STATEMENT

| Name of Officer                    | Post held                                                                                | Pay                                                                |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>International Monetary Fund</i> |                                                                                          |                                                                    |
| Dr. Gyan Chand                     | Chief of Finance Division.<br>Resigned 15th September, 1948                              | Salary (net of taxes):<br>\$9,700 p. a. (inclusive of allowances). |
| Prof. J. J. Anjaria                | Assistant Chief, Far East Division.<br>Resigned October 8, 1948                          | Salary (net of taxes):<br>\$8,250 p. a. (inclusive of allowances.) |
| Dr. P. J. J. Pinto                 | Economist, Far Eastern Division.<br>Resigned 24th November 1948                          | Salary (net of taxes):<br>\$5,210 p. a. (inclusive of allowances). |
| Mr. B. R. Shenoy                   | Research Department Technical Representative in Far East. Joined in early January, 1949. | Salary (net of taxes):<br>\$9700 p. a.                             |
| Miss N. K. Ambegaokar              | Assistant. Joined early October 1948                                                     | Salary \$ 4,200 p. a. inclusive of allowances).                    |
| <i>International Bank</i>          |                                                                                          |                                                                    |
| Mr. S. R. N. Badri Rao             | Economist                                                                                | Salary \$5,440 p. a.<br>Allowance Nil.                             |

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is the Government of India satisfied regarding the quota of appointments for India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not satisfied in this sense. I think the number of Indians now on the staff of the Monetary Fund is small, but I do not put the responsibility down to the Fund. I have seen no indication of any sort of unwillingness on the part of the Fund. The real difficulty is that they insist on the officers spending a period of five years on the staff and our officers have shown a general reluctance to stay so long. In the statement I have laid on the table, there are five officers on the staff of the International Monetary Fund. Out of the five, I think already three have left or have indicated their desire to come back.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Has wide publicity been given, so that people in India may apply for these posts?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** A great deal of publicity has been given.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Who appoints them?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** References come from the International Monetary Fund both to the Reserve Bank and to the Central Government and we make every effort to see that people with suitable experience of banking or work of an economic kind are contacted.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What kind of publicity is given, may I know? Do they advertise in the newspapers when these posts are to be filled?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We do not advertise.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** May I know the general terms on which our country has become a member of this Fund and what is the borrowing capacity that is allowed?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The question does not arise out of this.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will Government be pleased to state steps to sufficiently advertise the vacancies, so that people may apply?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is a suggestion for action.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Do I take it that some representative from the Finance Department is also put in there besides the representative from the Reserve Bank?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Put in where?

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** In the organisation of the International Monetary Fund.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As a matter of fact, the Indian officers who have been on the staff of the Monetary Fund have been partly Reserve Bank officers and partly economists and a few, I think, with experience of finance.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know how the selection is made?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The selection is made by the Reserve Bank and the Central Government in consultation with each other.

#### MACHINERY FOR SECURITY PRINTING PRESS, NASIK FOR PRINTING STAMPS

\*571. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the present machinery at the Security Printing Press at Nasik is sufficient to print all the stamps of all denominations? If not, why not?

(b) Are any stamps at present being printed in foreign countries and if so, of what denomination and what is the cost per thousand stamps?

(c) In what country are they printed and were any contracts made and tenders invited for printing?

(d) Do Government intend to supplement their present machinery with new machines so as to cope with the demand?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Additional machinery is on order both to augment the printing capacity by the present process, and to equip the Press for printing by the photogravure process.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, in view of the answers to (a), (b) and (c) which the Honourable Minister stated in the negative, why stamps of various denominations were printed in foreign countries, particularly that of the effigy of Mahatma Gandhi? I want to know that.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is the only case where stamps since 1925 have been printed abroad.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If we have the complete machinery here, may I know why they were made outside India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think this matter was explained in the last Session. But I am repeating the information given. It was thought necessary, and rightly, that stamps commemorating Mahatma Gandhi should be of the highest possible quality since it was expected that there would be demand all over the world for the stamps. We decided therefore to have the stamps printed by the most up-to-date and efficient process.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether new denominations expected to be out shortly will be printed in Nasik?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I know whether we are still printing stamps for the Pakistan Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No.

#### SCHEDULED CASTE CANDIDATES RETURNED AFTER FOREIGN STUDIES

\*572. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how many Scheduled Castes candidates sent on Central Government scholarship have returned after completing their studies abroad?

(b) What were the subjects in which they were sent to specialise?

(c) How many of the candidates have been absorbed in the Government of India services?

(d) Is it a fact that these scholars were sent abroad to get technical training in subjects prescribed by the Government of India?

(e) Is it a fact that candidates who were sent for training in Public Health Engineering and who were sponsored by the Ministry of Health were told that there was no such line in the Health Ministry?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد (a) اکیس

۳ (b) ایگریکلچر

۱ دیسچ ان اینڈیمل نیوٹریشن

۲ میکانیکل انجینئرنگ

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| ۲ | ریڈیو انجینئرنگ      |
| ۱ | پبلک ہیلتھ انجینئرنگ |
| ۱ | فیول تکنالوجی        |
| ۱ | ٹیکسٹائل کیمسٹری     |
| ۱ | میٹیرالوجی           |
| ۱ | سوشل سائنس           |
| ۸ | ٹیچرز ٹریننگ         |

۲۱

۳ (c)

(d) صرف سات اسکالر ایسے تھے جو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی جنرل اسکیم کے اندر ٹیکنیکل ٹریننگ کے لئے بھیجے گئے تھے۔ باقی اُمیدواروں کو شیڈول کاسٹ اسکالرشپ اسکیم کے اندر اسکے سلکشن بورڈ نے چنا تھا اور ملک کی عام تعلیمی ضرورت دیکھتے ہوئے سبجیکٹ منظور کئے تھے۔

(e) نہیں۔ پبلک ہیلتھ انجیری ان سبجیکٹ میں سے ہے جنکے لئے ہیلتھ منسٹری اسکالرشپ دیتی ہے اور اُسے اسکالرشپ دیا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Twenty-one.

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| (b) Agriculture              | ... 3 |
| Research in Animal Nutrition | ... 1 |
| Mechanical Engineering       | ... 2 |
| Radio Engineering            | ... 2 |
| Public Health Engineering    | ... 1 |
| Fuel Technology              | ... 1 |
| Textile Chemistry            | ... 1 |
| Meteorology                  | ... 1 |
| Social Science               | ... 1 |
| Teachers' Training           | ... 8 |

Total ... 21

(c) Three.

(d) Only seven of these were sent abroad to get technical training in the lines prescribed by the Government of India. The remaining 14 were sent under the Scheduled Castes Scholarship Scheme for 1945-46 and the courses of studies were prescribed to suit the students in particular keeping in view the requirements of the country in general.

(e) No. Public Health Engineering is one of the subjects for which the scholarships are awarded by the Ministry of Health.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** I want the English translation of the answer.

(The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha read out the English translation of the answer.)

श्री एच० वी० कामत : यह हरिजन विद्यार्थी नाना प्रकार की तालीम पाने के लिये किन किन मुक्तों में भेजे गये थे ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: What are the countries in which these Harijan students were sent for receiving training in different subjects?

अनुरिबल مولाना अबुलकलाम आज़ाद : اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I would like to have notice for that.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: How many of the candidates who came back were sent to the provinces?

अनुरिबल مولाना अबुलकलाम आज़ाद : اس کے لئے نوٹس چاہئے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I would like to have notice for that too.

श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन : क्या सरकार के पास इस किस्म का कोई रिकार्ड है कि बाहर के मुमालिक से जो तालीम पाकर आते हैं उन में से कितनों को यहां नौकरी मिल गई या काम पर लगा दिया गया और कितने खाली हैं।

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: Have Government any such record showing as how many candidates returned from abroad have been absorbed here; and how many are still out of employment?

अनुरिबल مولाना अबुलकलाम आज़ाद : میں نے ابھی انریبل ممبر کا جواب دیتے ہوئے بتایا ہے کہ سات اسکالر ہیں جن کو براہ راست گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے بھیجا تھا - ان میں سے تین کو کام پر لگا دیا گیا ہے - ایک کو آفر کیا گیا ہے اور باقی کے لئے کوشش ہو رہی ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have just stated in my reply to the honourable member that there are seven scholars who were sent on Central Government scholarship. Out of these, three have been absorbed, an offer has been made to another and efforts are being made for the remaining ones.

Shri S. Nagappa: May I ask what will happen to the other 14 that have returned from foreign countries after having the necessary qualifications?

Mr. Speaker: What will happen!

Shri S. Nagappa: Whether the Government are going to absorb them in the Centre or in the provinces?

अनुरिबल مولाना अबुलकलाम आज़ाद : ان کی ذمہ داری گورنمنٹ پر نہیں ہے - لیکن گورنمنٹ کے علم میں یہ بات آئی ہے کہ مختلف پرائنٹوں میں اور پرائیویٹ فرموں میں انکو کام مل گیا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Government are not responsible for this. But this has come within the knowledge of Government that they have been able to secure employment in different provinces and private firms.

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: How many out of these 21 are unemployed at present?

अनुरिबल مولाना अबुलकलाम आज़ाद : سات اسکالر جنہیں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے بھیجا تھا - ان میں سے تین کو کام پر لگایا جا چکا ہے - ایک کو کام کا آفر کیا گیا ہے - چودہ اسکالر وہ ہیں جنہیں پرائنٹوں میں اور پرائیویٹ فرموں میں کام مل گیا ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Out of the seven scholars sent by the Government of India, three have since been employed; and an offer has been made to one. The remaining fourteen scholars are those who have been employed by the various Provincial Governments and firms.

श्री एच० वी० कामत : मोटे हिसाब से क्या हरिजन विद्यार्थियों की तादाद गैर हरिजनों से कम से कम आधी है या नहीं ?

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know if roughly speaking the number of Scheduled Caste candidates is not at least the half of the Non-Harijans?

अनुरिबल مولाना अबुलकलाम आज़ाद : اسکا اس سوال سے کیا تعلق ہے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: How does it arise, out of this question?

Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan: Since how long have these three candidates been unemployed?

अनुरिबल مولाना अबुलकलाम आज़ाद : میں ٹھیک تائم نہیں بتا سکتا - میرا خیال ہے کہ اس برس میں وہ لوگ کام پر لگ جائیں گے -

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I cannot specify the exact period. I think these people will be employed during the course of this very year.

#### RADIO STATIONS IN INDIA

\*573. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

- the number of Radio Stations in the country;
- the places where they are located;
- the number of Radio Stations that are likely to be established in 1949;
- the places where they are likely to be established;
- the salary which has been fixed for Station Directors;
- how many Programme Assistants and Transmission Assistants have been appointed up till now; and
- what the salaries of these two posts are?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

- Fourteen.
- New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Tiruchirapalli, Patna, Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Baroda, Allahabad and Jullundur.
- Three.
- Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Calicut.
- Scale of pay: Rs. 760-40-1,000-1,000-E.B.-1,050-1,050-1,100-1,100-1,150-1,200.
- Selection Grade: Rs. 1,250-50-1,500.
- 135 Programme Assistants and 45 Transmission Assistants.
- Programme Assistant: Rs. 230-15-340-E.B.-20-400-E.B.-20-500.  
Transmission Assistant: Rs. 250-15-340-E.B.-20-400.  
Selection Grade: Rs. 400-20-500.

**Seth Govind Das:** With reference to parts (b), (c) and (d) of the question, may I ask whether the Government are aware that there are certain stations where the equipment is of such low power that the transmission does not go beyond 100 miles and if so, whether the Government contemplate to change the equipment?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It does not arise, I suppose.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Does discretion lie with the Honourable Minister to lay on the table of the House only a few figures in answer to a question?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister is bound to give such information as he can and in such manner as he can. The best course will be for such questions to be treated as unstarred questions and put starred questions after studying the answer. Instead of that the question has been put as a starred question and this difficulty has arisen. Only the other day the House complained that the answers were too long, and today the complaint is that the answers are too short. I think it is better for honourable members to study the answers furnished.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know whether any steps have been taken to usher in television in our country?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Not yet.

#### LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

**\*574. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what are the conditions on which loans from the International Monetary Fund have been obtained?

(b) How much money has been distributed province-wise and on what conditions?

(c) How much has the Province of Orissa got by now and have any special conditions been laid down?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The terms and conditions on which a member country may purchase currency from the International Monetary Fund are laid down in Article V of the Articles of Agreement copies of which will be found in the Library of the House. The main criteria are (i) that the purchase of the currency required is needed for making current payments and (ii) that the conditions which have led to the necessity for such purchase are of a temporary nature.

(b) Purchases from the International Monetary Fund are utilised to meet the deficit in India's balance of payments and the question of the currencies obtained being distributed province-wise does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What is the amount of the loan outstanding at present?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In the statement I made to the House early in the Session, I gave the figure of 80 million dollars. That figure has slightly increased.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know how the Government propose to liquidate this loan?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is a problem which I would like to place before the House in the course of my Budget statement.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Does food form the main item of purchase for which the money from this Fund is required?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The honourable gentleman may wait till the Budget discussion.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** What is the interest paid?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In regard to purchases from the International Fund, it should be noted that the Fund does not really lend any money. It is really an exchange between one kind of currency and another. What we pay is in the nature of a service charge which varies with the period.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the loan we have had from the organization is less than the money we have contributed towards it?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

#### EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

**\*575. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total amount of money spent on construction of roads in the Jammu and Kashmir State?

(b) What are the arrangements with the State Government regarding the expenses?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) An expenditure of Rs. 2,45,12,500 has been incurred on the construction of roads (including roads for defence purposes) in Jammu and Kashmir State.

(b) The expenditure incurred on that portion of the Jammu-Pathankot Road which is in State territory is recoverable from the State. The incidence of expenditure on roads for defence purposes is not yet settled.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is there a chance of realizing the money from the State?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Of course.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** What is the mileage of roads that have been constructed?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice of this question.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Are the roads constructed by the Government of India or by the Government of Kashmir?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** The roads were constructed by the Government of India, of course. They are being financed from Indian revenues and the cost of the portion which lies within the State is recoverable from the State.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Have the roads been constructed for civil purposes or for military purposes?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Both.

#### A. I. R. NEWS BULLETINS IN DOGRI AND KASHMIR

**\*576 Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state if it is a fact that two news-bulletins separately in Dogri and Kashmeri are broadcast daily for Kashmir?

(b) Is it further a fact that recently the All India Radio authorities have started broadcasting a third bulletin in Hindustani also for Kashmir?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) and (b). The reply to both the parts of the question is in the affirmative.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the extra staff engaged for broadcasting these bulletins and broadcasts?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I want notice for this question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the staff for this news bulletin was for the first time engaged temporarily for propaganda in the Hyderabad State?

In spite of efforts made to that end, no other funds or jewellery have thus far been recovered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have Government taken any steps in the direction of getting in touch with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, wherever on earth he might be today?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Government's view based on information is that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is no more.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it Government's final view that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Deputy Minister remember, Sir, that on the floor of this House the Honourable the Home Minister stated on the 10th October 1946—I am quoting Sir, from the official proceedings—the Honourable the Home Minister stated that the Government of India have no view either way, whether he is alive or dead. Is the Government's view the same or different, today?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** As there was a controversy with regard to the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the Honourable the Home Member said that. The Government's views are based on information that is available.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Deputy Minister's attention been drawn to the latest report from London, published in a Bombay weekly that the British Government is rumoured to be very much perturbed over some confidential information that has come into its possession quite recently that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the great Indian revolutionary leader and head of the famous I.N.A. Resistance Movement is alive and is waiting for an opportunity to return to his homeland?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be no concern of ours. Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Col. Habib-ur-Rahman, on whose testimony.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. We are not concerned with that.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is any of his property or assets referred to in the question in the custody of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan, that is, the S.C.A.P. authorities, today?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** As stated in the first part of the reply, gold, jewellery and other things have been constituted into a trust in Malaya. In other places, such as Burma, Siam, etc. we have not been able to trace any property belonging to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It has been stated that some property was confiscated by the British Government. May I know how much was confiscated?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not know the exact amount. It may be a few lakhs. But that amount has been made over to this trust.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Who are the members of this trust, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

#### KOSI PROJECT

\*1442. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has just visited the area of the proposed Kosi project; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of giving this scheme the first priority and if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter in the coming financial year?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) and (b). I visited Barahkshetra on the 13th and 14th March 1949 and inspected the proposed site for the high dam a little above Barahkshetra and the proposed site of the barrage near Chatra. The investigations are still in progress. But it seems that the project can be divided into two parts and it is hoped that the project report on the barrage may be ready within the next few months, although the project report on the high dam may well take another year or so for completion. I understand that the dam and the barrage when completed will provide complete flood protection for several thousand square miles, irrigation for about three or four million acres and hydro-electric power which may well be of the order of 1½ or 2 million kilowatts. The cost of the complete project may well exceed Rs. 100 crores and the time required for its completion may well be 11 years. The barrage part of this project, on the other hand, is likely to provide partial flood protection, irrigation for about two million acres and hydro-electric power to the extent of 100,000 kilowatts within a period of three to four years at a cost of about rupees thirty crores.

I have been greatly distressed by what I heard about the sufferings of the people in the Kosi flood affected areas and will try my best to expedite sanction to the barrage part of the scheme as early as possible. But Government cannot definitely commit themselves unless and until the project report on the barrage has been completed and examined by the Government of India in consultation with the Governments of Nepal and Bihar.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What percentage of the cost will be borne by the Nepal Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It is too early to say anything on that.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Has any agreement been reached with the Nepal Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The whole project is just being investigated, and the Nepal Government has been wholeheartedly co-operating with the Central Water Powers, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. When investigations are completed and a stage is reached when it will be advisable to open negotiations, it will be done.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** When does he expect the report referred to?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** About the barrage?

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Yes.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** In the next few months, as stated in the answer.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will you be good enough to grant special permission for question No. 1432† being answered now?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the honourable member might refer to the answer.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO INDIA

121. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what is the total quantity and price of the following articles imported from various countries in the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49:

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Usually such staff is temporarily engaged.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is there any difference between the languages used in this Kashmir bulletin and the bulletin issued here in Hindustani in India?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Does the honourable member require information about the Hindustani language or Kashmeri and Dogri languages?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Hindustani language.

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I think as regards Hyderabad, a slight difference in language is there.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** When we were already giving bulletins in two Kashmeri languages, why was the necessity felt for having another bulletin in Hindustani language for Kashmir?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The Hindustani language bulletin is for Hyderabad and today it is being taken advantage of for Kashmir by relaying.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is the staff fully employed in this work?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I think so.

#### STAFF TRAINING SCHOOL OF ALL-INDIA RADIO

**\*577. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is a staff training school attached to the All India Radio?

(b) What are the qualifications of the Director of this staff Training School?

(c) Does he know any Indian language and if so, which?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The director of the Staff Training School is a B.A. (Hons.) of the Madras University and a Ph.D. of the Edinburgh University. He has had extensive broadcasting experience at the B.B.C. and other broadcasting organisations in Europe. He has good knowledge of Indian and Western music and has several compositions to his credit.

(c) He knows Malayalam, Tamil and Hindi.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it the same gentleman, who was getting Rs. 625 in the State before he was employed here?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that his pay is more than Rs. 1,250 at present?

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever it may be, I do not propose to have any discussion about individual cases.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Was the post advertized before he was appointed?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Certainly.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that the Government sent only his papers before the Public Service Commission and they have objected to his appointment?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I would like to have notice of this question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that for this training school, lecturers from Cuttack and other places are invited to deliver lectures for only an hour, at Government expense?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I think it is according to requirements.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact, Sir, that one Mr. K. Brown and Mr. Robert Stimson of the B.B.C. . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I will not allow questions on administrative details.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact, Sir, that some representatives of the B.B.C. who were doing propaganda during the Hyderabad Police action were invited to give lectures to the students of this Training School?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Which particular persons were invited? I would like to have notice of this question.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know what is the total amount of expenditure on this Training School and how are admissions made? Is it in proportion to the requirements of the broadcasting stations?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is according to requirements.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM *re* CONTROL OF PRODUCTION OF OPIUM

**\*578. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have received any communication from the Government of Assam regarding the control of the production of opium?

(b) What steps have Government now taken or propose to take in order to control and, if need be, to stop cultivation of poppy in the State of Malwa and other States where poppy is cultivated?

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

(b) The Government of India have made a recommendation to the Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Unions, the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal to effect a cut of 10 per cent. in the area under poppy cultivation in their jurisdictions, as an earnest of their endeavours to implement the common objective of the ultimate limitation of production of opium to medical and scientific needs. In order to consider the formulation of a long-term policy, the Government of India propose to convene a Conference of their own representatives and those of the Provincial and States Governments as soon as possible.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know what are the medicinal needs of India of opium?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** My honourable friend, I think, raised this matter with me in the course of the discussion I had with the Assam deputation.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** May I know if the Government of Madhya Bharat have been consulted in regard to this matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

#### CONSUMPTION OF *Bhang*, *Charas* AND *Ganja* IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

**\*579. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the total annual consumption of (i) *Bhang*; (ii) *Charas*; and (iii) *Ganja* in the Centrally Administered areas of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg?

(b) What is the average *per capita* consumption of each of these drugs in each of the above Centrally Administered Areas?

(c) Do Government propose to lay on the table of the House a comparative statement showing the consumption of each of these drugs for the last 10 years in the different provinces of India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.



**PERMANENT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FROM PUNJAB NOW SERVING UNDER  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**\*580. Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent Government servants from the areas now under the West Punjab Government (Pakistan) whose services were loaned to the Government of India by the Government of the Undivided Punjab and were serving under the Government of India before the partition of the country took place and who have not completed five years continuous service in the grade of Assistant or in higher grade in the Secretariat on the 22nd October, 1948?

(b) the number of permanent employees of the Punjab Government who registered themselves with the Transfer Bureau for appointment under the various Ministries and were nominated as such by the Bureau to the various Ministries after the 15th August, 1947; and

(c) whether any enquiries have been made by the Government of India from the Government of East Punjab whether that Government was in a position to absorb permanently such persons after the term of their employment under the Government of India and if so, with what results?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(b) The responsibility for the resettlement of employees of the Government of Undivided Punjab who opted for service in the East Punjab is that of the Government of that Province. They are not eligible for registration at the Transfer Bureau. Before this decision was communicated to the Transfer Bureau, however, fifteen such employees had already been registered at the Bureau and two nominated to posts of Assistants.

(c) No.

**ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST ON NAJAFGARH ROAD**

**\*581. Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any land on the Najafgarh Road, Delhi, has been acquired for the Improvement Trust, Delhi?

(b) What are the public purposes for which it has been acquired?

(c) Is it a fact that the land so acquired is proposed to be given to the Delhi Cloth Mills?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) For the execution of the Delhi Improvement Trust's Industrial Area Scheme.

(c) Most of the land acquired under the Scheme has been disposed of partly to the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Ltd., and partly to other industrialists. The disposal of the remaining land is under the consideration of the Trust.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** May I know which other firms have been given this land? Were any land on the Najafgarh Road, given to any others besides the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Limited?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did any other firm apply for any part of this land?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the acreage of land still remaining for disposal?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I think the area still for disposal is 25.84 acres.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Is it a fact that the land was originally acquired for a large number of small industrialists?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I am not aware that it was acquired in the first instance for small industrialists.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is the land given to the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Limited, for any public purpose?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No: it is for their purposes.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** May I know at what rate was this area sold?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I can give the rates: Rosli at Rs. 120 per *bigha*, Nehri at Rs. 217-8-0 per *bigha*, Ghair Mumkin at Rs. 100 per *bigha*, Banjar at Rs. 100 per *bigha* and Chahi at Rs. 150 per *bigha*.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether Government has received any representation from the people to whom this land belonged protesting against the acquisition?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would like to have notice of that question. I am not aware that we have had any complaints.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will Government enquire into the matter whether the people whose land has been acquired have been very adversely affected?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Sir, it is up to anybody who has any complaints always to send them to Government.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the rates which were given by the Honourable Minister are in accordance with the prevailing market rates? I have not followed the rates.

**Mr. Speaker:** I presume the lands were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The amount of compensation is determined under the Land Acquisition Act as amended again by the Schedule to the United Provinces Town Improvement Act of 1919.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** What is going to be the fate of those small holders who want to put up small factories for themselves?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** They will have to make representations and the matter will be considered.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I enquire if the Delhi Cloth Mills approached the Government of India for the acquisition of this land for their purposes?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, naturally.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Do I take it that the acquisition said to be made exclusively for the Improvement Trust was made solely for the purpose of this industrialist concerned?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Certainly not for any particular industrialist.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is that area reserved for industrial purposes?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have already given the answer in reply that this was given for the execution of the Delhi Improvement Trusts Industrial Area Scheme.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think we may proceed to the next question.

## SALE OF LAND IN DELHI TO GOVERNMENT SERVANT'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

\*582. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in 1940-41 or thereabout, the State Education, Health and Lands Department sanctioned a scheme for the sale of 400/500 plots of land near Purana Qilla to Government Servants Co-operative Societies and the scheme was postponed for the duration of war?

(b) Is it proposed to revive that scheme now and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). The honourable member's attention is invited to the answer I gave to part (b) of Starred Question No. 359 asked on the 14th February, 1949.

## COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

\*583. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have in contemplation any scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education in (i) the Centrally Administered Areas, (ii) the Provinces; and (iii) the State Unions or single States of the Union of India, in the year 1950 or in the following year?

(b) If not, when are they likely to take this into consideration?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** (a) اور (b) کمپلسری پرائمری ایجوکیشن اسکیم کام میں لائی گئی ہے اور نقشہ کے مطابق کام ہو رہا ہے۔ اس کا پورا حال اس جواب سے معلوم ہو جائے گا جو ۱۷ فروری ۱۹۴۹ء کو شری وی. سی. کیشوراؤ کے سوال نمبری ۴۵۴ کا دیا جا چکا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). The scheme of compulsory primary education is already in operation. For details the honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given on the 17th February, 1949 to starred question No. 454 by Shri V. C. Kesava Rao.

**مسٹر تجمل حسین:** کیا یہ کمپلسری پرائمری ایجوکیشن فری ہوگی؟

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Will this compulsory primary education be given free?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** یقیناً۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Surely.

**مسٹر تجمل حسین:** مکمل پروہیشن ہو جانے کے بعد کیا حکومت کے پاس اتنا روپیہ رہیگا کہ وہ فری کمپلسری پرائمری ایجوکیشن دے سکے۔

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** After total prohibition, will Government be able to meet the cost involved in imparting free compulsory primary education?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is all hypothetical at this stage.

## REVISION OF DISTRICT AND STATE GAZETTEERS

\*584. **Shri A. V. Thakkar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have in contemplation or under consideration the revision of all District and State Gazetteers in the country?

(b) If not, do Government propose to consider the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** This question has been referred to the Minister of Education and he will give the reply in due time.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** میں آپکی اجازت سے اسکا ایسی جواب دے سکتا ہوں۔

**میں سپیکر:** ہاں ٹیک واپس ہے:

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** (a) اور (b) - امپیریل گزیٹیر کا آخری ایڈیشن ۱۹۰۸ء میں نکلا تھا۔ دستور کے گزیٹیر بھی قریب قریب اس زمانے میں پراونشل گورنمنٹوں نے چھپوائے تھے۔ انہیں دیوانہ کرنے کا سوال پچھپائی گورنمنٹ کے سامنے کئی مرتبہ آیا۔ لیکن خرچ کے بچت کے خیال سے چھوڑ دیا گیا۔ اب گورنمنٹ دیکھے گی کہ جیسے ہی مناسب موقع آئے اس کام پر دھیان دیا جائے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** With your permission, Sir, I shall answer this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. The Honourable Minister may do so.

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). The last edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India was published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, in 1908. The District Gazetteers were also published about that time by the Provincial Governments. Efforts to revise them seem to have been made from time to time but abandoned on grounds of economy. As soon as Government find an opportunity the matter will be considered.

**شری ایچ. وی. کامت:** کیا मौजूदा सरकार ने कभी इस पर विचार किया है?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have the present Government ever considered over this?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** نہیں۔ گورنمنٹ کو ایسی موقع نہیں ملا ہے کہ وچار کرے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No. Government have had no time to consider it so far.

**شری ایچ. وی. کامت:** क्या विचार करने का गवर्नमेंट का इरादा है?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do Government contemplate to consider over it.

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** جب مناسب موقع آویگا تب گورنمنٹ دیکھیگی۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** When the proper time comes Government will see to it.

**شری ایچ. وی. کامت:** मुनासिब मौका कब आवेगा?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When will that proper time come?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

## RETURN OF ROADS, BUILDINGS AND FORESTS TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

\*585. **Dr. Y. S. Parmar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the roads, buildings and Bushahr (Himachal) Forests, belonging to Himachal Pradesh, have been returned to that Government?

(b) If not what steps have Government taken or propose to take to secure their early return?

(c) Are Government aware that stores are being removed from the Forest Department in Bushahr before handing over and if so, what steps are Government taking to stop the same?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The Control over the Hindustan-Tibet road and the Simla-Tatapani road and ancillary buildings and over Bushahr Forests which are managed by the East Punjab Government under the provisions of a lease between the Provincial Government and the Ruler of Bushahr State has not yet been handed over to the Himachal Pradesh. The question is, however, under consideration and a decision is expected to be reached very soon.

(c) This question has also been brought to the notice of the Government of East Punjab and is being simultaneously taken up.

#### QUALIFYING TEST FOR STENOGRAPHERS

**\*586. Shrimati G. Durgabai:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the stenographers now attached to the Government of India Secretariat and attached offices are required to qualify for confirmation in the Federal Public Service Commission test to be held in May 1949?

(b) If so, have any temporary stenographers been exempted from the above test?

(c) If so, for what reasons and what is their total number?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Yes, since 1st January 1948. This applies also to temporary stenographers who were in service before that date.

(b) and (c). Approximately 150 stenographers have been exempted from the test since they have already passed suitable proficiency tests and have continued to work as stenographers.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether it is a fact that stenographers attached to the Government of India Secretariat who have passed similar tests conducted by the Provincial Governments are also required to take this test?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Our policy has been not to recognise the tests conducted by the Provincial Governments. It is only the Federal Public Service Commission which conducts such tests and they are recognised by the Government of India.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With regard to the proficiency tests to which the Honourable Minister referred, is it a fact that the proficiency test was a mere periodical test and whether stenographers who passed in the first test, but failed in the second and thus had a final failure to their credit have also been exempted, but those who have passed, but were on probation are required to qualify in the test?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Is it a fact that some candidates who have passed the retention test and not any test for confirmation are also exempted?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes; they are also exempted.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was any test in stenography conducted by the Central Government for the purpose of confirming all temporary stenographers after the posts were excluded from the purview of the Federal Public Service Commission?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes; a test is going to be held in May.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Will the Government review the whole position regarding the large number of stenographers which comes to 700, so that no injustice is done to people who are in service for a long time?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is only a suggestion.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** How many candidates above the age of 50 are asked to sit for the examination?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Will the Honourable Minister give any reasons why they do not recognise the tests conducted by the Provincial Governments even if they conform to the standards of the test . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** We are entering into an argument. I think we will proceed to the next question.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

**\*587. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee on the Indigenous Systems of Medicine has submitted its report;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken so far on the report?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) In August 1948.

(c) The printing of the Report could not be completed till very recently and the Report was published on the 20th February 1949. The Report is now under the consideration of Government.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the Government propose to make the report available to the members of this House after it is printed?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, Sir.

**Seth Govind Das:** Besides sending the report to the Provincial Governments as was just said by the Honourable Minister in reply to another question, is the Government going to send this report to accredited institutions like the All-India Ayurvedic Sammelan for their opinion also?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government will follow the usual procedure in the matter of reports.

**Seth Govind Das:** The question is not that. There was a lot of criticism...

**Mr. Speaker:** He is making a suggestion that the report may be sent to such bodies.

**Seth Govind Das:** It may be a suggestion in another way; but I wanted to have information.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is enough that a suggestion is made.

**Seth Govind Das:** The information was required on account of criticism regarding the personnel appointed for that Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is entering into an argument.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know when they would take up this report for consideration?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have already said that the report is under the consideration of the Government.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether they would think if placing this before the Standing Committee of the Department for their opinion?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The report will in due time be placed before the Standing Committee for Health.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When will it reach the stage of active consideration?

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether they would take the opinion of Universities on this report?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not think it will be necessary to call for the opinion of the Universities.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will this report be sent to private Ayurvedic colleges also?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It will be sent to whoever wants to see it in addition to those to whom it has to be sent under Government regulations.

#### ☐ MERGER OF BIKANER, JAIPUR AND JODHPUR IN RAJASTHAN

\*588. **Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government of India are aware that the people of Bikaner, Jaipur and Jodhpur are opposing the merger of the said States in Rajasthan and have been urging that a plebiscite be held on the issue of merger?

(b) Is it a fact that the Deputy Prime Minister refused to meet the deputation of Bikaner people who are opposed to merger?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister for State):** (a) No.

(b) No.

**Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** Has any representation been received from Mr. Subhakaran Surane an ex-M.L.A. of the Bikaner States giving details of allegations referred to in my question?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants notice. Does the honourable member wish to put any further questions?

**Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** Is Government aware that Mr. Surane in his representation makes very serious allegations about some very high officials of the State?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid the honourable member is giving information. What information does he want?

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** Does the Government know that big popular organizations in Rajputana have unanimously passed resolutions in favour of merger?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Yes.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Why is it that Maulana Hasrat Mohani is against the merger of States when he has declared himself to be a socialist?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Surely, a member can put a question under the rules?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not allow this question.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** On a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no point of order. We shall proceed to the next question.

#### PRIVY PURSES OF PRINCES

†\*589. **Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Indian rulers, who agree to the merger of the states with the Indian Dominion, are given a guaranteed annual amount from the Indian treasury?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indian princes whose states merge with the Indian Union are liable to direct taxation in India on their income and properties?

(c) What immunity, if any, or privileges are granted to such princes?

(d) Were the people of the Indian States, whose rulers have agreed to the merger with the Indian Union, been consulted?

(e) Are the Indian States regarded as the private estates of rulers?

(f) What are the names of States which have so far merged in the Indian Union; and what is the total liability of the Indian Union for the subsidies and pensions, guaranteed to the outgoing princes?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Yes, but the Privy Purse is paid from the treasury of the Province in which the State is merged and from the Central Government treasuries where the administration is directly taken over by the Central Government.

(b) Yes, except in cases where exemption is provided for either in the agreement or otherwise. Privy purses are exempted from all taxes.

(c) Attention of the honourable member is invited to my reply to Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's question No. 206, dated 13th August, 1943.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) A statement showing the names of the States which have so far merged with the Indian Dominion and the total liability so far accepted in respect of the privy purse of the Rulers of those States is placed on the table of the House.

#### Statement

1. *States merged with the Province of Madras—*  
Banganapalle.  
Pudukkottai.
2. *States merged with the Province of East Punjab—*  
Dujana.  
Pataudi.  
Loharu.
3. *States merged with the Province of C. P. and Berar—*  
Nandgaon.  
Baster.  
Nanker.  
Udaipur.  
Sakti.  
Chuikhadan.  
Raigarh.  
Kawardha.  
Sarangarh.

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

Korea.  
Kairagarh.  
Surguja.  
Jashpur.  
Changbnakar.  
Makrai.

4. *States merged with the Province of Bihar—*

Seraikella.  
Kharasawan.

5. *States merged with the Province of Orissa—*

Athgarh.  
Athmallik.  
Bamra.  
Baramba.  
Baudh.  
Bonai.  
Despalla.  
Dhenkhenal.  
Gangpur.  
Hindol.  
Kalahandi.  
Kheonjhar.  
Khandpara.  
Narsinghpur.  
Nayagarh.  
Nilgiri.  
Pal-lahara.  
Patna.  
Rairakhola.  
Ranpur.  
Sonepur.  
Talchar.  
Tigiria.  
Mayurbhanj.

6. *States merged with the Province of Bombay—*  
(a) *Deccan States—*

Kurundwad Junior.  
Akalkot.  
Savanur.  
Miraj (Senior).  
Miraj (Junior).  
Mudhol.  
Phaltan.  
Sangli.  
Aundh.  
Ramdurg.  
Bhor.  
Jamkhandi.  
Jath.  
Kurundwad (Senior).  
Sawantwadi.  
Wadi Jaghir.  
Janjira.

(b) *Gujarat States—*

Rajpipla.  
Jawhar.  
Balasinor.  
Cambay.  
Dharampur.  
Bansda.  
Baria.  
Sant.  
Idar.  
Radhanpur.  
Chhota-Udaipur.  
Lunawada.  
Sachin.  
Palanpur.  
Danta.  
Sirohi.  
Jambhugoda.  
Surguna.  
Vijaynagar.  
Tharad.  
Mansa.  
Sudasna.  
Ghodasar.  
Ambaliara.  
Bhaderwa.  
Malpur.  
Khadal.  
Mohanpur.  
Wao.  
Vasna.  
Valasna.  
Varsoda.  
Ilol.  
Vakhtapur.  
Likhi.  
Mandwa.  
Dedhrota.  
Hapa.  
Katosan.  
Ranasan.  
Punadra.  
Sathamba.  
Umeta.  
Sanjeli.  
Tajpuri.  
Maghodi.  
Prempur.  
Palaj.

7. *Chief Commissioner's area of Kutch.—Kutch.*

8. *Chief Commissioner's area of Bilaspur.—Bilaspur.*

## 9. Chief Commissioner's area called Himachal Pradesh—

Bhagal.  
 Bagat.  
 Balsan.  
 Bashahr (including feudatories).  
 Bhajji.  
 Beja.  
 Darkoti.  
 Dhami.  
 Jubbal (including feudatories).  
 Keonthal (including feudatories).  
 Kumarsain.  
 Kunihar.  
 Kuthar.  
 Mahlog.  
 Mangal.  
 Sangri.  
 Sirmur.  
 Chamba.  
 Mandi.  
 Suket.  
 Tharoch.

Liability on account of the privy purse of the merged States (so far accepted)

| Province or centrally administered area with which States are merged. | Rs.       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Orissa . . . . .                                                      | 15,78,400 |
| Bihar . . . . .                                                       | 1,22,000  |
| C. P. and Berar . . . . .                                             | 16,41,650 |
| East Punjab . . . . .                                                 | 1,32,000  |
| Madras . . . . .                                                      | 3,20,400  |
| Bombay . . . . .                                                      | 43,03,045 |
| Central Government . . . . .                                          | 15,15,450 |
| Total . . . . .                                                       | 96,12,945 |

## MERGER OF BHARATPUR STATE

\*590. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of merger of the State of Bharatpur with the Union of Rajasthan or the United Provinces is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a strong feeling among the people of Bharatpur State in favour of merger with the United Provinces; and

(c) whether, before taking final decision in the matter, the wishes of the people of Bharatpur will be ascertained?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) to (c). Bharatpur is at present a part of the Matsya Union. The question of the breaking up of Matsya Union and taking out Bharatpur for merger with another unit can be considered only after the formation of Rajasthan Union is finalised. If and when that stage is reached, the wishes of the people will be taken into account.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Will the wishes of the people be ascertained through the State Bharatpur Praja Mandal?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayanan Sinha: Oh, yes.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Has the Honourable the Deputy Minister received.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Will the Honourable Minister for State be pleased to inform the House whether he has received any representation from the people of Bharatpur expressing their desire to merge the State in the United Provinces?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: A statement to that effect has been received.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Is it a fact that the Congress organization, both Provincial and local functioning in the Matsya Union, passed resolutions asking the Government to merge Bharatpur with the United Provinces?

Mr. Speaker: That has been put and replied to.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As regards the shape, form and contour of the proposed Rajasthan Union is the matter under consideration?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: Yes.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that Ajmer-Merwara is to be excluded from this Union?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: The whole thing has not been finalized.

Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: Is the Government aware of the fact that very strong cultural ties exist between the people of Bharatpur and those of Mathura and Agra districts in U. P.?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The honourable member is advancing arguments.

## PERSONAL ESTATES OF NIZAM OF HYDERABAD

\*591. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has voluntarily handed over his personal estate to the Government of the State?

(b) What is the total annual income from the said estate?

(c) What amount, if any, out of this income will be paid to His Exalted Highness the Nizam?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes. The Nizam has agreed to hand over the control of the Sarf-i-Khas to the Hyderabad Government to be administered as part of the Diwani.

(b) The total gross annual income from the Sarf-i-Khas is estimated to be about Rs. 2½ to 3 crores.

(c) No amount is payable to the Nizam out of Sarf-i-Khas revenues.

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Since we have actually conquered Hyderabad...

Mr. Speaker: He need not go into the reasons!

Mr. Tajamul Husain: Why do Government propose to pay anything to the Nizam since we have conquered that country?

Mr. Speaker: This is not in the question at all!

Shri H. V. Kamath: Will the entire income from the Sarf-i-Khas be expended for public purposes?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Sri Aji Prasad Sam:** Is any sum to be paid to the Nizam in compensation for handing over the State?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have said no sum out of this is to be paid out.

**Sri Aji Prasad Sam:** If any sum at all from whatsoever fund?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be beyond the scope of the question.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** What is the net income of this State? The gross income has been stated in the answer.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice of the question.

**Sri Raj Bahadur:** May I know what is the total income by way of Privy Purse and otherwise, that is being drawn by the Nizam?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This is outside the scope of the present question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is the Nizam going to be appointed the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Sarimati G. Durgabai:** May I know the total extent of this estate—whether it is the biggest of all the other personal estates?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

#### STATE POLICE FORCE IN HYDERABAD

**\*592. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total number of State Police force in Hyderabad?

(b) What is the number therein of those who are not normal residents of the State?

(c) Was any communal bias exhibited by a section of the police during the recent disturbances?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Approximately 34,000.

(b) and (c). An enquiry has been made of the Government of Hyderabad whose reply is awaited.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Are Arab nationals among the Hyderabad troops?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** May be. I do not know.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** Is it a fact that one community of the people alone has manned the whole police department in Hyderabad?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would require notice of that.

#### RELEASE OF PROF. IBRAHIM OF HYDERABAD

**\*593. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one Prof. Ibrahim of Hyderabad was released on his profession of change of heart, but after release he went to Pakistan whence he made a broadcast hostile to India?

(b) If it is a fact that he went to Pakistan, was he given the necessary permit by Government and if so, why?

(c) If he was not given any permit, how did he manage to leave India?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Permits for Pakistan are issued by the Pakistan High Commissioner in India and not by the Government of India.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which was the authority that was satisfied that Prof. Ibrahim had undergone a change of heart?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Does it arise?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise, but can the Minister answer it?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** Of course the application must have been made.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the Honourable Minister is in the know of it, he may answer, otherwise he may ask for notice.

**Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** Is there any method by which the migration of such persons can be checked from India to Pakistan?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is too general and hypothetical.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Does that professor possess any property in Hyderabad?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Does the Professor belong to the Razakar organization?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice. I do not know.

#### FAMINE CONDITIONS IN KUTCH

**\*594. Shrimati Dakshayani Velavudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government are aware that people died of starvation in the newly-created Chief Commissioner's Province of Kutch in the month of December 1948?

(b) Is it a fact that the poorest sections of the people were living on wild grass and tree roots, as grain was not available?

(c) Is it a fact that no grain has been sent to many villages in Kutch for the last eleven months?

(d) What is the quantity of grain ration distributed now in the villages in Kutch and what was the quantity that was distributed per head in December 1948?

(e) What is the agency that distributes grains to the people of Kutch?

(f) Had the Chief Commissioner of Kutch given any assurance to the people that the grain distribution by the Grain Distribution Company would be abolished?

(g) If the answer to part (f) above be in the affirmative, why was that promise not carried out?

(h) Who are the controlling authorities of this Grain Distribution Company?

(i) Has the Chief Commissioner made any arrangements for relief work among the famine stricken people?

(j) Is famine a recurring phenomenon in Kutch, and if so, what steps are taken by Government to prevent the same?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) and (b). No.

(c) No.



(d) 12 ozs. per head of grain is distributed now. The same quantity was distributed in December, 1948.

(e) The distribution of foodgrains is done under the direct supervision and control of the Director of Food Supplies, Kutch.

(f) to (i). The Grain Distribution Company which functioned under the previous administration is no longer in-charge of the transport and stocking of foodgrains in Kutch.

(i) Yes.

(j) Yes. Urgent steps have already been taken and are being taken to construct more irrigation tanks and wells and deepen the existing ones so as to provide water for cultivation, other long-term measures are also under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

#### (B) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### EXTRA TEMPORARY NON-MUSLIM EMPLOYEES OPTED FOR PAKISTAN

\*595. Shri S. Nagappa: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total number of non-Muslim Extra Temporary Employees permanently living in the Indian Dominion who opted for service in Pakistan?

(b) How many of such personnel have withdrawn their option for service in Pakistan?

(c) Are they allowed the same privileges as they were enjoying before partition?

(d) If not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No figures are available, as E.T.E. personnel were not required to opt for one Dominion or the other.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

##### CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES IN BASTI-THAN-SINGH NAGAR KAROL BAGH, DELHI

\*596. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plans for the building of houses in the area known as Basti Than-Singh-Nagar, near Anand Parbat, Karol Bagh, Delhi, are not being passed;

(b) whether the area referred to above has provision for streets, sanitation and roads in the existing sites; and

(c) whether Government propose to permit temporary constructions in the above-mentioned area to such of the legal holders of the building plots as are prepared either to pay to Government the costs of sanitary installations and other developments in the area or to demolish the temporary buildings without claiming for compensation when so required and if not, why not?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) Yes.

(b) The area has at present no provision for sanitation, streets or other services.

(c) For the following reasons temporary buildings in this area cannot be permitted:

(1) A layout for the area has already been approved by the Delhi Improvement Trust and a Development Scheme is to be framed shortly.

(2) In the absence of proper arrangements for sanitation, roads and other services erection of temporary structures will create unhygienic conditions.

(3) If temporary structures are permitted it will not be easy to resume possession of the land with the result that the execution of the Trust's schemes will be delayed.

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

#### STATEMENT

|  | Immediately preceding partition. | Immediately succeeding partition. | On 1st January, 1949. |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|  | Permanent Temporary.             | Permanent Temporary.              | Permanent Temporary.  |

(i) Number of permanent and temporary posts of Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers and Accountants (Auditors) attached to each circle of the Railway Audit Department.

|                                      |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| <i>Punjab Circle</i>                 |    |    |    |    |    |
| Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers. | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 2  |
| Accountants (Auditor)                | 27 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 2  |
| <i>Bengal Circle</i>                 |    |    |    |    |    |
| Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers. | 3  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 4  |
| Accountants (Auditor)                | 37 | 31 | 4  | 31 | 11 |
| <i>Southern Circle</i>               |    |    |    |    |    |
| Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers. | 3  | 3  | 1  | 3  | 1  |
| Accountant (Auditor)                 | 33 | 33 | 7  | 33 | 12 |

(ii) Number of permanent Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers, Accountants (Auditors) and subordinate Railway Audit Service Examination qualified clerks on the cadre of each of the circles of the Railway Audit Department.

|                                                                                                                            |     |     |    |     |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|
| <i>Punjab Circle</i>                                                                                                       |     |     |    |     |    |
| Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers.                                                                                       | 2   | 1   | 1  | 1   | .. |
| Accountants (Auditors)                                                                                                     | *25 | *25 | .. | *25 | .. |
| Qualified Clerks                                                                                                           | 19  | 16  | 15 | 15  | .. |
| (5 were on deputation to other offices.) (8 were on deputation to other offices.) (11 are on deputation to other offices.) |     |     |    |     |    |
| <i>Bengal Circle.</i>                                                                                                      |     |     |    |     |    |
| Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers.                                                                                       | 3   | 2   | 1  | 1   | .. |
| Accountants (Auditors)                                                                                                     | *37 | *37 | .. | *37 | .. |
| Qualified Clerks                                                                                                           | 9   | 10  | 12 | 12  | .. |

\*(Permanent supernumerary posts are being created to protect the rights of permanent men who are without permanent posts on partition.

## FORMATION OF UNIONS AND MERGER OF STATES WITH PROVINCES

32. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

- the number of Indian States which have merged with Provinces;
- the number of States which have formed Unions; and
- the number of States which remain as separate units, and the names, extent and population of each of such States?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) to (c). The attention of the honourable member is invited to Appendix XIX of 'The White Paper on Indian States' a copy of which is in the Library.

Since the issue of 'The White Paper' the following changes have occurred:

- Mayurbhanj State has merged with Orissa.
- Bilaspur State has been constituted into a Chief Commissioner's Province.
- Kolhapur and Baroda are merging with the Bombay Province with effect from 1st March and 1st May 1949 respectively.
- Datta has merged with Bombay.
- The administration of Sirohi State has been taken over and entrusted to the Government of Bombay as agents of the Central Government.

## PRIVY PURSES OF PRINCES

33. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

- the number of Princes whose States have merged with Provinces and the amounts of privy purses, fixed for them;
- the number of Princes whose States have formed into Unions and the amounts of privy purses fixed for them; and
- the number and names of Princes whose States remain as separate units and the amounts of privy purses that are being drawn by them annually?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) to (c). As regards the number of Princes whose States have merged, formed into Unions and remain as separate units, the attention of the honourable member is invited to my reply to his question No. 32.

As regards the privy purse of Rulers, I refer the honourable member to the reply given to question No. 34 by Shri R. K. Sidhva on the 10th August, 1948.

The Government of India have no information regarding privy purse amounts drawn by Rulers whose States remain as separate units.

## ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS OFFICERS, ACCOUNTANTS AND CLERKS IN RAILWAY

## AUDIT DEPARTMENT

34. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state: (i) the number of permanent and temporary posts of Assistant Accounts Officers and Accountants attached to; (ii) the number of permanent Assistant Accounts Officers and Accountants and Subordinate Railway Audit Service Examination qualified clerks borne on the cadre of; and (iii) the number of unqualified clerks holding the posts of Accountants in each of the circles of the Railway Audit Department on the dates immediately preceding and succeeding the date of partition of India and as on 1st January, 1949?

## Southern Circle.

|                                      |                                          |                                          |                                         |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Assistant Accounts (Audit) Officers. | 3                                        | 3                                        | 3                                       |
| Accountants (Auditors),              | 33                                       | 33                                       | 33                                      |
| Qualified Clerks                     | 15                                       | 15                                       | 17                                      |
|                                      | (4 were on deputation to other offices.) | (4 were on deputation to other offices.) | (4 are on deputation to other offices.) |

(iii) Number of unqualified clerks holding posts of Accountants and Auditors in each of the circles of the Railway (Audit) Department.

## Punjab Circle.

Unqualified Clerks . . . . .

## Bengal Circle.

Unqualified Clerks . . . . . 1 . . . . . 1 . . . . . 5

## Southern Circle

Unqualified Clerks . . . . . 5 . . . . . 5 . . . . . 7

## DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN DELHI GIRL SCHOOLS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that household science has been prescribed as one of the compulsory subjects for the sixth to the eighth classes in all the Girls' Schools at Delhi;

(b) the average number of periods per week provided for teaching household science in these schools;

(c) whether Government are aware that no arrangements have been made by any of the school authorities to provide the girl students with requisite articles such as coal, angithi, utensils, etc., for the study of household science, and that the girl students are required to bring them from their homes; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to see that the requisite articles are provided by the school authorities, at the cost of the girl students, if considered necessary?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Primary Schools—6 periods of about 35 minutes each.

(ii) Middle Schools—6 or 7 periods. (Class VI to VIII).

(iii) High or Higher Secondary Schools—6 or 7 periods.

(c) and (d). A circular was issued by the Education Department, Delhi Province, Delhi, in April, 1947, asking all Managements to provide Domestic Science equipment in Schools. Most of the schools have complied with these instructions, while the few that remain are purchasing the necessary equipment.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

**HUNGER STRIKE BY SINDHI HARIJAN REFUGEES IN SABARMATI AND AHMEDABAD**

**Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that refugee Harijans from Sind living in Sabarmati and Ahmedabad have gone on hunger strike;

(b) if so, the number of men, women and children;

(c) when the strike was undertaken and whether it has now been abandoned;

(b) If no steps have been taken, when do Government propose to start the work?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Government of India have at present no proposal under consideration to collect ancient Sanskrit documents from Jogjakarta. It is not possible for the Indian Government to undertake a research of this type in a foreign country. When conditions improve efforts will be made to obtain information.

(b) Under the present political conditions in Indonesia, it is not considered practicable to send any Mission there to prepare a list of manuscripts of interest to India.

#### LINK OF INDIAN CURRENCY WITH U. K. STERLING

†\*1449. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Indian currency is still linked with the U.K. sterling?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No, Sir. It was delinked by an amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act in 1947.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

†\*1450. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments to the Indian Administrative Service since the assumption of office by the present Government;

(b) the number of vacancies in the above service still to be filled up; and

(c) the probable date by which all such vacancies are likely to be filled up?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) 141.

(b) 251.

(c) August, 1949.

#### BAN ON USE OF TITLES IN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

†\*1451. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently imposed a ban on the use, in official or demi-official correspondence, official publications, etc., of titles awarded by the previous Government or Governments; and

(b) if so, whether this ban applies to (i) titles awarded to Rulers of Indian States by the Moghul Emperors, previous Hindu Kings and the British Government; and (ii) titles awarded by the Rulers of Indian States to their subjects with or without the approval of the previous Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). The orders issued are as follows:

"No reference should hereafter be made in official documents to titles against the names of any Indians.

It is not proposed that titles should be surrendered; only their use in official documents should be stopped.

These orders do not apply to Ruling Princes".

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

#### ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

†\*1452. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of capital punishments awarded province-wise during each of the last five years;

(b) the names of countries in which capital punishment has been abolished during recent years;

(c) whether the present or the previous Government have ever considered the question of abolition of capital punishment, and if so, with what results; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to consider the question?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) As far as I can ascertain, Cuba abolished capital punishment in 1940, New Zealand in 1941, and Switzerland in 1943.

(c) The proposal has been carefully examined on a number of occasions and given up.

(d) The present is considered inopportune for the abolition of capital punishment.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of persons sentenced to death by the High Courts or other authority concerned*

| Provinces.              | Number of persons sentenced to death. |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
|                         | 1944                                  | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |
| Madras (and Coorg)      | 263                                   | 278  | 165  | 110  | 90   |
| Bombay                  | 18                                    | 23   | 30   | 42   | 32   |
| Bengal (and Assam)      | 2                                     | 10   | 10   | 5    | 4    |
| West Bengal (and Assam) | 150                                   | 139  | 107  | 44   | 55   |
| U. P.                   | 229                                   | 215  | 160  | 13   | 62   |
| Punjab (and Delhi)      | 69                                    | 46   | 43   | 37   | 31   |
| East Punjab (and Delhi) | 29                                    | 26   | 13   | 20   | 15   |
| C. P. and Berar         | 2                                     | 2    | 1    | ..   | 1    |
| Bihar (and Orissa)      | ..                                    | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   |
| Ajmer-Merwara           | ..                                    | ..   | ..   | ..   | ..   |

#### WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

†\*1453. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the Warrant of Precedence as in force at the present time?

(b) What position is assigned therein to (i) Rajpramukhs and Up-Rajpramukhs of States Unions (ii) Other Rulers of Indian States and (iii) Members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) A copy of the Warrant of Precedence is placed on the table of the House.

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

- (d) the reason for the hunger strike;
- (e) what occupations have been provided for the employment of the working persons among the hunger strikers; and
- (f) how many persons have been provided with work and since how many months?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (d). 250 Harijans comprising of 130 males and 120 females went on hunger strike on the 11th February, 1949 and broke the fast on the 16th February, 1949, on the Commissioner's assurance that their case will be represented to Government for redress. The striker's demands were:

- (i) Free rations.
- (ii) Rent free accommodation.
- (iii) Constructional charges in Camp hutments.
- (iv) Relaxation of rules regarding security for rehabilitation loans.
- (e) A Weaving Centre has been started and yarn has been provided for weaving. Some of the refugees have been engaged on labour in local refugee camps.

(f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** May I know the duration of this hunger strike?

**Several Honourable Members:** 11th to the 16th.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

### (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

(Wednesday, 23rd February, 1949)

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### MEASURES TO CHECK ADULTERATION OF AGMARK GHEE

**\*597. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at the Sixth Agmark Ghee Conference, which met in Delhi, a resolution was passed to the effect that the minimum punishment for perpetration of fraud upon the public by the sellers of Agmark Ghee should be three months' rigorous imprisonment?

(b) Is it a fact that this conference was presided over by the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture?

(c) What steps have been taken to implement the resolution referred to in part (a) above?

(d) Have Government taken any steps to bring down the price of Agmark Ghee?

(e) Have the Provincial Governments been taking effective steps to check adulteration?

(f) Was this point considered at the Conference and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No such resolution was passed at the Conference. A misunderstanding has probably occurred due to the fact that a resolution was passed at this Conference recommending that all offences whereby the public is being defrauded by selling other ghee under the plea or guise that it is Agmark ghee should be punished with minimum of three months' rigorous imprisonment with or without fine. A copy of the resolution is placed on the table of the House. It draws attention to the unauthorised practice of selling ordinary ghee as Agmark ghee, by either imitating the method of marking and packing Agmark ghee or using counterfeit agmark labels or tampering with the contents of tins filled with genuine Agmark ghee.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Implementation of the resolution involves an amendment of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, and the matter is under consideration.

(d) The price of Agmark Ghee is ruled by the price of ordinary or non-Agmark ghee.

(e) It is difficult to generalise as the administration of the Pure Food Laws by the Provincial Governments is not uniform.

(f) Yes, a resolution was passed recommending that the Provincial and State Pure Food Laws should be rigorously enforced by (i) extending the provisions of these laws to all places in the Provinces/States, (ii) collecting and analysing a larger number of check and inspection samples, and (iii) awarding adequate punishment to the offenders.

## STATEMENT

SIXTH AGMARK GHEE CONFERENCE, 1948

(RESOLUTIONS PASSED)

*Resolution No. 1.—Extension of Agmark grading*

This Conference recommends that grading of ghee under the Agmark should be expanded by :

- (i) intensive propaganda in favour of sale and consumption of graded ghee,
- (ii) banning of inter-provincial movement of ungraded ghee,
- (iii) fixing on a triennial basis a percentage of graded ghee for export to other areas, so that a reasonable proportion of the total Agmark ghee graded may remain within the producing area for local consumption,
- (iv) permitting liberal export of ghee graded by producers' co-operative societies, and
- (v) allowing special standards in the beginning, wherever necessary, *provided* the P. A. Test is made compulsory and that ghee packed under these special standards bears a distinguishable Agmark label.

*Note.*—Pandit Radhakant Malaviya and Mr. B. S. Deshpande opposed part (i) of the Resolution and desired that their opposition should be recorded on the ground that no further propaganda should be undertaken till we were thoroughly satisfied that the ghee we put on the market under the Agmark Scheme was absolutely pure and of the correct quality and approved by the public.

Part (ii) of the Resolution was also opposed by a few members including Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Deshpande.

*Resolution No. 2.—Check on quality control of Agmark ghee*

The Conference recommends that for checking the quality of Agmark ghee, measures should be taken to tighten up further, the quality control arrangements by—

- (i) check sampling at least 25 per cent. of the total number of melts instead of 15 per cent. at present,
- (ii) analysing completely 50 per cent. of the melt samples against 35 per cent. at present and all check samples and subjecting 5 per cent. of the total samples so analysed to P.A. test at the control laboratories. But the percentage for P.A. test may be raised to 10 after all the packers' laboratories have been fully equipped for performing that test,
- (iii) making arrangements for expeditious analysis of the samples by opening regional laboratories and strengthening the staff and other arrangements at the existing control laboratories,
- (iv) requesting the municipal and public health authorities effectively to assist in checking the quality of Agmark ghee, and
- (v) issuing Letters of Authority for collecting check samples to persons in responsible positions, such as members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, Officers of public bodies like Go-Sewak Sangh, Wardha, and others.

*Resolution No. 3.—Self-supporting basis for Agmark Scheme*

This Conference recommends that with a view to strengthen quality control and make the Agmark Scheme self-supporting, steps should be taken to—

- (i) strengthen the staff and other arrangements at the control laboratories and to organise regional laboratories as early as possible, and
- (ii) increase the Agmark label charge to 10 annas per maund with effect from 1st October, 1948.

*Resolution No. 4.—Heavy penalty for unlawful use of Agmark labels*

Having regard to the fact that several cases have occurred in the past and are still occurring where public is being defrauded by selling ghee under the plea or guise that it is Agmark ghee, either by counterfeiting Agmark labels or by tampering with the contents of tins sealed with genuine Agmark labels or by using labels imitated in accordance with the Agmark design or by other means, this Conference is of emphatic opinion that all such

offences should be punished with a minimum of 3 months' rigorous imprisonment with or without fine and that informants of cases resulting in successful prosecution should be suitably rewarded.

*Resolution No. 5.—Popularising Agmark ghee*

This Conference recommends that with a view to promoting grading under the Agmark standards, the following steps should be taken for increasing the sale of Agmark ghee :

- (i) the Agmark packers should be requested to limit their margin of profit on Agmark ghee and aim at larger turnover and also pack greater quantities of Agmark ghee in small containers for the benefit of private household consumption,
- (ii) local bodies should be moved to charge octroi and other taxes on Agmark ghee at reduced rates and to issue licences for its sale more freely at concessional fees. They should also be moved to include propaganda on the benefits of Agmark ghee in their health campaigns, and
- (iii) the Defence Ministry, Railways, Jails, Hospitals, Government hostels, college hostels, hotels and public messes should be moved to give preference to Agmark ghee in the programme of their purchases.

*Note.*—Pandit Radhakant Malaviya and Mr. B. S. Deshpande opposed parts (ii) and (iii) of the Resolution.

*Resolution No. 6.—Publicity for Agmark ghee*

The general view of the packers was that having regard to the conditions brought about by the restrictions imposed by Provincial and State Governments on the free export of ghee, it would be premature to undertake publicity of Agmark ghee on behalf of or for ghee packers. This Conference recommends that no packers' publicity fund be opened at present in view of the restrictions imposed by the Provincial and State Governments on free movement of ghee. It is, however, of opinion that in view of the importance of promoting production and consumption of pure ghee in the country, the Government of India be moved to undertake extensive and sustained publicity for popularising production and consumption of ghee in accordance with Agmark standards.

*Note.*—Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Deshpande expressed the opinion that such publicity should be undertaken only after improving the existing machinery for grading of ghee.

*Resolution No. 7.—Co-operative organisation of Producers*

The Conference recommends that the Provincial and State Governments be requested to take steps to organise the primary producers of ghee into Co-operative Ghee Production and Sale societies which should be encouraged to take up grading of ghee under the Agmark system.

*Resolution No. 8.—Improved Method of Manufacture*

This Conference recommends that the Provincial and State Governments be requested to undertake intensive propaganda in the villages for adopting improved methods of manufacture and storage of ghee so as to improve its quantitative and qualitative output.

*Note.*—An opinion was also expressed by a section of the Conference that the present method of preparing ghee which leaves the *matha* for consumption by the producer and his family should be maintained as it provided an article of great nutritive value for the rural areas.

The experts who attended the Conference, however, did not hold the view that there would be any wastage of nutritive properties if improved methods, as opposed to indigenous, were introduced for producing ghee.

*Resolution No. 9.—Research on Quality of ghee*

The Conference recommends that in view of the extreme necessity for a comparatively easy and simple test for detection of adulteration in ghee, the Government institutions, scientific organisations, such as Indian Council of agricultural Research, research laboratories, and universities interested in research, be requested to take up research work on the quality and purity of ghee.

**Resolution No. 10.—All India and Regional Specifications of Agmark ghee**

The following Resolution recommended by the Sub-Committee was considered by the Conference:

The undermentioned specifications for grading of ghee under the Agmark may be adopted:

**(a) All-India**

|                                                           | Winter.<br>(October-March) | Summer.<br>(April-September) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| B.R. Value at 40°C.                                       | 40·0 to 42·0               | 41·0 to 43·0                 |
| R.M. Value.                                               | Not less than 30           | Not less than 29             |
| Polenske Value                                            | 1·0 to 1·75                | 1·0 to 1·5                   |
| Moisture content                                          | Not more than 0·5%         | Not more than 0·5%           |
| Percentage of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid:— |                            |                              |
| (a) Special Grade                                         | Not more than 1·4          | Not more than 1·4            |
| (b) General Grade                                         | Not more than 2·3          | Not more than 2·4            |

**(b) Kathiawar and cotton-tract areas of C. P. and Berar**

|                                                           | Winter<br>(September-February) | Summer<br>(March-August). |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| B.R. Value at 40°C.                                       | Between 41·5—44·0              | 42·5—44·5                 |
| R.M. Value                                                | Not less than 24               | Not less than 21          |
| Polenske Value                                            | 0·5—1·25                       | 0·5—1·0                   |
| Moisture content                                          | Not more than 0·5%             | Not more than 0·5%        |
| Percentage of free fatty acids calculated as oleic acid:— |                                |                           |
| (a) Special Grade                                         | Not more than 1·4              | Not more than 1·4         |
| (b) General Grade                                         | Not more than 2·3              | Not more than 2·4         |

"In case of all-India specifications these will apply to areas where ghee grading is in force at present. For new areas specifications may be prescribed whenever considered necessary after examination of control samples of ghee produced in them.

"Ghee possessing values different from those prescribed in the above specifications may also be allowed to be graded under the Agmark provided its purity is established after performing the Phytosteryl Acetate test and other tests for detecting presence of vegetable and animal fats other than milk fat. If the chemist at the grading station is satisfied about the purity of such ghee after performing the special tests, Agmark labels may be applied on it without waiting for approval from the Control Laboratory.

"Saponification value and unsaponifiable matter may also be determined by the chemist at his discretion for judging the purity or otherwise of the ghee."

The Conference recommended that the all-India and Regional specifications for Agmark ghee proposed in the draft Resolution be further examined by an expert Committee of scientists appointed by the Government of India which should give an opportunity to Provincial and State representatives and selected packers to express their views on the proposed specifications.

**Resolution No. 11.—One uniform specification of ghee**

(i) The Conference recommends that instead of separate specifications for cow, buffalo or mixed ghee, the Provincial Food Laws should prescribe one specification for ghee which should mean pure clarified milk fat prepared exclusively from the milk of cow, buffalo or both.

(ii) Such specifications should be, as far as possible, uniform throughout the country, making allowances for regional differences based on scientific findings.

(iii) The specifications should not be based merely on common presumptive tests, but should also have provision for performance of special tests for judging the purity of ghee.

**Resolution No. 12.—Rigorous enforcement of Pure Food Laws**

The Conference recommends that the Provincial/State Pure Food Laws should be rigorously enforced by—

- extending the provisions of these laws to all places in the Provinces/States,
- collecting and analysing a larger number of check and inspection samples, and
- awarding adequate punishment to the offenders.

**Resolution No. 13.—Allowance for Regional Agmark Standards under Pure Food Laws**

The Conference recommends that the Government of India should suggest to the Provincial Governments that for the operation of their Pure Food Laws due recognition may be given to the regional standards fixed by the Government of India for Agmark ghee, provided that such ghee is sold in properly sealed tins bearing genuine and distinctive Agmark labels.

**Resolution No. 14.—Allotment of tin plate instead of containers**

This Conference recommends that for packing Agmark ghee, tin plates should be allotted in place of fabricated containers. This allotment of tin plate would be made to the manufacturers of fabricated containers. This allotment of tin plate would be made to the manufacturers of fabricated containers to be nominated by the packers out of the list of approved manufacturers kept by the office of the Director General, Industry and Supply. This allotment would be made on *pro rata* basis according to the total supply of tin plate for the quarter as compared to its demand and also taking into consideration the requirements of other industries. Each packer would be entitled to recommend 3 names of approved manufacturers in order of preference and, as far as possible, his demand would be met from amongst that list. These recommendations would be sent by the packers to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, who would then forward them to the Director General, Industry and Supply, after the necessary co-ordination. The Director General, Industry and Supply should try to fix prices of different types of containers for the different regions in which the fabricators nominated by the packers are located, and, in doing so, would take into consideration the prices, if any, mutually agreed upon between the packers and the manufacturers of containers. Agmark ghee packers who have proper fabricating plants of their own should be allotted their quota of tin plate direct subject to their fabricating capacity.

**Resolution No. 15.—Improvement of packers' laboratories**

This Conference recommends that—

- packers should fully equip their laboratories for the performance of P.A. test before the end of 1948. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser should assist them in the matter by communicating the names of firms who have stock of the equipment required and by rendering such assistance as is possible by arranging imports from abroad,
- packers whose laboratories are already fully equipped should begin to examine as far as possible about 20 per cent. of their melts on the P.A. test from the beginning of the new season,
- packers grading over 6,000 maunds of ghee should employ one additional chemist during October-March for coping with the additional work required in the performance of P.A. test.

**Resolution No. 16.—Action to be taken on receipt of misgrading report**

The Conference recommends that packers should, on receipt of a misgrading report, take prompt and effective action for preventing sale of such misgraded ghee provided that the misgrading report reaches the packer in reasonable time.

**Resolution No. 17.—Re-examination of rejected melts**

This Conference recommends that requests for re-examination of rejected melts should be entertained by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser on the following conditions:

- A written request should be made by the packers within 3 days of the date of written intimation of rejection by the Chemist-in-Charge or 7 days of written intimation of rejection by the Control Laboratory,
- (a) in case of rejection by the Chemist-in-Charge, the unsealed stock of the rejected melt would be kept under the custody of the Chemist-in-Charge, pending receipt of results of re-examination,
- (b) in case of rejection by the Control Laboratory, the sealed stock will not be disposed of until the results of re-examination are known;

Provided the packer would be free to dispose of the rejected stock as ungraded ghee meanwhile, if such disposal is justified by the fluctuations in prices.

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- (iii) the packer should give a written undertaking to the effect that he would pay a sum of Rs. 50 as fee for re-examination of a melt, in case the results of the second examination confirm the original report of either the Chemist-in-Charge or the control laboratory,
- (iv) in future the Chemist-in-Charge should take samples from the melt in triplicate, one to be analysed by him; the duplicate to be sent to the control laboratory; and the third to be delivered, after proper sealing, to the packer,
- (v) on receipt of the request for re-examination from the packer, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser would make arrangements for drawing check samples independently from the disputed lot and for further analysis.

*Resolution No. 18.—Audit of advance deposit Accounts*

This Conference approves the procedure adopted for the maintenance of accounts of advance deposits received from the packers and agrees to the auditing of such accounts at a cost to be approved annually by the Accountant General, Central Revenues.

*Resolution No. 19.—Adoption of Standard Contract in case of bulk sales by the packers*

This Conference recommends that the Agmark ghee packers may be requested to undertake the sale of Agmark ghee in bulk on the basis of the Standard contract form prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser as far as possible and with such modifications as may be considered desirable in the standard contract form so prepared.

*Resolution No. 20.—Organisation of packers into Unions*

The Conference is not in a position to express any opinion on the organisation of authorised packers into unions for having joint arrangements for grading ghee, as it was a matter entirely between the packers and the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The Conference therefore, recommends that the question about organising joint Agmark laboratories for the Agmark ghee packers should be resolved after further discussion between the Agricultural Marketing Adviser on the one hand and the Agmark ghee packers on the other.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to adulterated ghee packed in tins with the *bona fide* Agmark and if so, what steps have Government taken in this direction?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The attention of Government has been drawn to this and this matter was discussed at the conference at which the above resolution was passed. All the resolutions have been sent to the members of the Standing Committee of the Legislature and their opinions are awaited with regard to what type of action is to be taken. The Conference recommended that the cooperation of local bodies should be taken and their officers authorised to collect samples and send them on to the laboratories. The number of laboratories is to be increased, because at present it is very insufficient. The Conference also suggested that members of both the Central and Provincial legislatures should be authorised to collect and send these samples for checking at the laboratories. All these steps are intended to be taken.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What are the provinces or states in which the Adulteration of Food Act exists?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to say how many but I believe quite a number of provinces have got Pure Food Laws.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do the provinces take steps to enforce these laws?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to answer in detail. As I said in my reply the conference asked them to take certain measures and to enforce the pure food laws.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has it come to the notice of the Honourable Minister that this ghee bearing Agmark is adulterated with Vanaspati?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, we have received complaints.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many such adulterators of ghee have been arrested in Delhi within the last one year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give you the number.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any arrests been made at all?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to say that.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the process by which it is made sure that this ghee is pure before it is sealed with the Agmark?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is a certain agency in the laboratories attached to the place where the Agmark ghee is packed. An analysis is made before the ghee is packed.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Is analysis made of all the ghee which is sent to the market? Are samples taken from all the ghee for analysis? Or are there centres where this is done?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are centres where the sampling takes place. As I said the number of laboratories is very limited. It is only when the number of laboratories is increased that proper checking can take place.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** How many such centres are there?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that some of the chemists working in these laboratories have worked out formulæ by which they can produce adulterated ghee of the same specific gravity, etc., as the pure ghee?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is possibly so.

DELAY IN DISPOSAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS OF LICENCES BY AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD

\*598. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state who is the Chairman of the Air Transport licensing Board and what his salary is?

(b) Does he attend all the meetings of the Board?

(c) Is it a fact that applications for the grant of licences are delayed in disposal?

(d) During the year 1948, how many applications for licences were received and what are the dates of receipt and disposal?

(e) Have there been complaints regarding delay?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) Shri K. S. Menon is the Chairman of the Air Transport Licensing Board. His salary is Rs. 3,500 per mensem.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There have been unfortunately some delay, which have been mainly due to the procedure laid down in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, for the disposal of applications of licences. The question of suitably amending the Rules is under consideration.

(d) I lay on the table a statement giving the required information.

(e) There have been complaints of delay but these delays were due to the procedural Rules.



*Applications received during the Calendar year 1948*

| Serial No.                                                                                                                                   | Name of applicant                   | Route for which applied for                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Date of receipt in Civil Aviation Department                                                                                                                                     | Date of disposal        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1                                                                                                                                            | 2                                   | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 4                                                                                                                                                                                | 5                       |
| 1                                                                                                                                            | Airways (India) Limited, Calcutta.  | (1) Calcutta-Gorakhpur-Kat-mundu.<br>(2) Calcutta-Ranchi-Patna.<br>(3) Bangalore-Bombay<br>(4) Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar<br>(5) Gauhati-Silchar-Agartala<br>(6) Madras-Trichinopoly-Mad-dura-Trivandrum.<br>(7) Calcutta-Bagdogra<br>(8) Calcutta-Jubbulpore-Ahmedabad.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 26-11-48<br>26-11-48<br>26-11-48<br>26-11-48<br>26-11-48<br>9-12-48<br>9-12-48<br>9-12-48                                                                                        |                         |
| 2                                                                                                                                            | Air-India Limited, Bombay.          | (9) Ahmedabad-Karachi<br>(10) Bombay-Karachi (Non-stop)<br>(11) Ahmedabad-Bombay-Hyderabad-Madras-Colombo.<br>(12) Ahmedabad-Bombay<br>(13) Madras-Bombay (Non-stop)<br>(14) Bombay-Delhi (Non-stop)<br>(15) Bombay-Ahmedabad-Jaipur-Delhi.<br>(16) Bombay-Calcutta.<br>(17) Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin-Trivandrum.<br>(18) Delhi-Jaipur (Temporary Licence)                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 14-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>11-12-48                                                             | Disposed of on 13-12-48 |
| 3                                                                                                                                            | Ambica Airlines, Ltd. Bombay.       | (19) Bombay-Goa-Mangalore-Cochin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 15-12-48                                                                                                                                                                         |                         |
| 4                                                                                                                                            | Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay. | (20) Bombay-Indore-Ahmedabad<br>(21) Bombay-Rajkot.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 14-12-48<br>14-12-48                                                                                                                                                             |                         |
| Dates from the 15th March 1949 onwards have been fixed by the Air Transport Licensing Board for the consideration of the above applications. |                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                  |                         |
| 5                                                                                                                                            | Bharat Airways Ltd. Calcutta.       | (22) Bombay-Madras-Rangoon<br>(23) Karachi-Delhi-Calcutta-Rangoon.<br>(24) Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar<br>(25) Calcutta-Gauhati-Dibrugarh<br>(26) Delhi-Gwalior-Nagpur-Bez-wada-Madras.<br>(27) Delhi-Nainital-Lucknow<br>(28) Delhi-Dehra Dun-Delhi<br>(29) Delhi-Ambala-Kalka<br>(30) Calcutta-Bhagalpur-Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur-Benaras-Ranchi-Calcutta.<br>(31) Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Jubbulpore-Bhopal-Indore-Ahmedabad-Karachi.<br>(32) Calcutta-Bhagalpur-Bagdogra-Coochbihar-Gauhati-Mohanbari.<br>(33) Calcutta-Allahabad-Kanpur-Delhi.<br>(34) Delhi-Bikaner-Jodhpur-Ajmer-Jaipur-Delhi. | 15-11-48<br>24-11-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>10-12-48<br>14-12-48<br>14-12-48 |                         |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

|   | 1                                        | 2                                                                | 3        | 4 | 5                                       |
|---|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------------------------|
| 6 | Deccan Airways, Ltd. Begumpet.           | (35) Hyderabad-Bangalore-Mysore-Mangalore.                       | 14-12-48 |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (36) Hyderabad-Bezwada-Vizagapatam.                              | 14-12-48 |   | Provisional licence granted on 27-1-49. |
|   |                                          | (37) Hyderabad-Aurangabad-Ahmedabad.                             | 14-12-48 |   | Temporary licence granted on 15-1-49.   |
|   |                                          | (37a) Madras-Bezwada-Madras                                      | 24-12-48 |   |                                         |
| 7 | Indian Overseas Airlines Limited, Bombay | (38) Bombay-Hyderabad-Madras.                                    | 6-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (39) Bhuj-Ahmedabad-Indore-Nagpur-Raipur-Calcutta.               | 6-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (40) Calcutta-Bhopal-Karachi.                                    | 6-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (41) Madras-Trichinopoly-Madurai-Mysore-Bangalore-Madras.        | 6-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (42) Bombay-Madras-Rangoon.                                      | 6-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (43) Madras-Nagpur-Delhi.                                        | 8-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (44) Madras-Bezwada-Vizagapatam Nagpur Jubbulpore-Delhi.         | 8-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (45) Madras-Bangalore-Bombay-Baroda-Delhi.                       | 6-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (46) Bombay-Madras-Rangoon-Singapore-Sourabaya-Darwin.           | 8-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (47) Bombay-Madras-Rangoon-Bangkok-Siagon-Hongkong.              | 8-11-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (48) Bombay-Aden-Nairobi-(Port Louis or Lureneo)-Johannesburg.   | 11-11-48 |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (49) Bombay-Khandwa-Agra-Delhi.                                  | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (50) Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi-Kabul.                               | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (51) Bombay-Karachi-Zahidan-Tehran.                              | 7-12-48  |   | Provisional licence on 26-1-49.         |
|   |                                          | (52) Bombay-Bhopal-Kanpur-Lucknow.                               | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (53) Bombay-Nagpur-Allahabad-Benaras.                            | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (54) Delhi-Nagpur-Madras-Colombo.                                | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (55) Bombay-Bangalore-Madras.                                    | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (56) Bombay-Rajkot-Bhuj-Karachi.                                 | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (57) Bombay-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum.                               | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (58) Bombay-Surat-Ahmedabad-Delhi.                               | 7-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (59) Calcutta-Bangkok-Saigon-Hongkong-Shanghai.                  | 9-12-48  |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (60) Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore-Batavia-Sourabaya-Darwin-Sydney. | 9-12-48  |   | Provisional licence on 22-1-49.         |
|   |                                          | (61) Calcutta-Baghdogra-Gauhati-Mohanbari.                       | 15-12-48 |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (62) Bombay Nasik-Indore-Delhi.                                  | 15-12-48 |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (63) Delhi-Ajmer-Udaipur-Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Jamnagar.              | 15-12-48 |   |                                         |
|   |                                          | (64) Calcutta-Rangoon                                            | 15-12-48 |   |                                         |

|    | 1                                         | 2                                                                      | 3         | 4                               | 5 |
|----|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
| 8  | Indian National Airways, Ltd., New Delhi. | (65) Calcutta-Dacca-Agartala-Khumbigram.                               | 15-12-48  |                                 |   |
|    |                                           | (66) Calcutta-Baghdogra-Gauhati-Mohanbari.                             | 15-12-48  |                                 |   |
|    |                                           | (67) Delhi-Jaipur (Temporary Licence)                                  | 11-12-48  | Disposed of on 13-12-48.        |   |
|    |                                           | (68) Delhi-Agra                                                        | 15-12-48  |                                 |   |
|    |                                           | (69) Delhi-Dehra Dun                                                   | 15-12-48  |                                 |   |
|    |                                           | (70) Delhi-Lahore-Kabul                                                | 15-12-48. |                                 |   |
|    |                                           | (71) Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar.                                    | 15-12-48  |                                 |   |
|    |                                           | (72) Calcutta-Chittagong                                               | 15-12-48  |                                 |   |
|    |                                           | (73) Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar. (Freight Service)                        | 15-12-48  |                                 |   |
|    |                                           | (74) Delhi-Madras                                                      | 15.12.48  |                                 |   |
| 9  | Nalanda Airways, Ltd., Patna.             | (75) Patna-Musaffarpur-Darbhanga. (Temporary Licence)                  | 8-11-48.  |                                 |   |
| 10 | Kalinga Airlines, Cuttack                 | (76) Calcutta-Agartala-Khumbigram-Jorhat-Khumbigram-Agartala-Calcutta. |           | Received Direct.                |   |
| 11 | Air India International.                  | (77) Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-London                                        |           | Provisional licence on 25-5-48. |   |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When are those rules likely to be amended?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I hope within a month the draft will be ready.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any official of this Licensing Board has been prosecuted and if so, for what offence?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Does it really arise out of this question?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Very remotely or indirectly.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know if the Chairman is a whole-time or part-time officer and whether he has got enough work to do as the Chairman of the Board?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Mr. Menon is a whole time officer. We were aware that there is not sufficient work for a wholetime officer and recently we have decided upon a change in the constitution of the Board.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that the Pay Commission had suggested that the highest pay in this country should be Rs. 3,000, whereas this officer is getting a pay of Rs. 3,500? Is the pay of those officers who are getting more pay than Rs. 3,000 going to be reduced?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** A portion of the question can be answered.

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** What portion, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Why Rs. 3,500 is the salary of this officer and not Rs. 3,000.

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** He has been under contract service before the Pay Commission's recommendation was announced.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know whether it is under the contemplation of the Government to abolish this post as held by a wholetime officer?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** That is so.

**Lala Achint Ram:** What is the term for which this Chairman was required to serve?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** He was appointed for three years.

### RAILWAY PROJECTS TO CONNECT DEESA WITH KUNDLA AND RANLIWARA

**\*599. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have authorised a final location survey for construction of railway lines to connect Kundla in the Cutch State with Deesa on the Palanpur Deesa branch of the B.B. & C.I. Railway and Deesa with Raniwara on the Jodhpur Railway?

(b) If so, what is the total mileage of each line and what is the total estimated cost? When is the survey likely to be completed?

(c) Do Government intend to proceed with the construction of these railway lines after the survey is completed or hold it over?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The approximate length of the line between Kundla and Deesa is 174 miles and that between Deesa and Raniwara 46 miles. Field work for the survey is expected to be completed in April and the Survey Reports are likely to be ready by October, 1949. The exact mileage and the total estimated cost of the Project will be available only after the surveys have been completed.

(c) After scrutiny of the Survey Reports, the matter will again be placed before the Central Board of Transport for a decision whether the construction of the lines could be proceeded with.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to help to construct a broad gauge line between Kundla and Jind as recommended by the West Coast Ports Committee in this regard?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I believe, Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it under survey?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes.

### CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES AT KUNDLA

**\*600. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government have taken steps to survey the construction of wharves at Kundla and if so, what are the details of such survey and when is the actual construction work likely to be started?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Arrangements for the survey of Kundla Creek are in hand and construction work will be started after the survey has been completed and the final location of the jetties settled.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When is that likely to be settled?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I cannot give a firm date but I expect it would take a few months.

### CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SHIP BUILDING YARD NEAR CALCUTTA

**\*601. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of West Bengal has sent a report to the Government of India on the construction of a new ship-building yard near Calcutta?

(b) If so, what are the recommendations made in that report and have Government considered the same?

(c) What is the maximum tonnage capacity of vessels likely to be built in the proposed yard and what is the approximate cost of construction of the same?

(d) Does the report contemplate the yard and the vessels to be built by Government or by other agency?

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

(b) to (d). The Government of India intend to employ shortly a foreign expert naval engineering firm to advise them on the suitability of a site for the establishment of a new shipbuilding yard. The reports received from the Governments of West Bengal and Bombay and any other reports that may hereafter be received will be placed before the expert for consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What will be the tonnage of the steamers in this yard that will be built?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Nothing has yet been decided. Several proposals have been made which will have to be considered.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will it be an entirely government yard or will it be partly government and partly private?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As I said, we have only received certain proposals and the whole matter will be considered and decided after we have the expert report.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the intention of the Government? Do they want themselves to take the construction work?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The intention is to have another shipbuilding yard if possible.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I refer to intention in the sense whether Government want to construct it.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The intention is that Government should organize it and own it.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** From what country is the foreign expert coming?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** France.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** When was the proposal received?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It was received about two or three months ago.

**Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** What is the proposed location of the shipbuilding yard?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Various locations have been proposed.

**Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** Is Gewaukhali one of the locations?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, it is one of the locations suggested.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREED

†\*602. **Shri Uppendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what efforts Government are making to improve plough cattle and milch cattle in India?

(b) What steps are being taken to supply breeding bulls to undeveloped areas?

(c) How much have Government spent for the above purpose in 1948 and what is their plan for 1949?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The efforts made by Government to improve cattle relate (i) breeding (ii) disease control (iii) feeding (iv) Scientific management (v) education in Dairying. A brief note giving

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

further information is placed on the table of the House, also a list of specific schemes for improvement of cattle in different provinces.

(b) Help in the procurement of breeding bulls is rendered to whenever required. According to information so far received about 3,700 bulls have been issued by the various Governments during the last five years.

(c) Apart from research stations, a sum of Rs. 3,10,000 was spent by Central Government in 1948-49 on work directly related to improvement of cattle and Rs. 2,46,000 are proposed to be spent in 1949-50. Information as to amounts spent by Provincial Governments are not available.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Steps taken to improve cattle*

The improvement of cattle requires attention on a number of complicated details which may be classified into details connected with (a) feeding, (b) disease control, (c) breeding and (d) management, apart from education, propaganda, etc. The Animal Husbandry Departments of provinces are constituted for giving attention to all these matters.

**Breeding.**—In regard to breeding, farms are established for the production of bulls which are distributed in the villages on some sort of premium system. Bulls are also purchased from approved breeders and distributed. The total number distributed is however very small and inadequate for the requirements. On the average only one approved bull is available where 250 are needed. A small proportion of scrubs is castrated every year.

**Disease Control.**—In regard to disease control preventive inoculation is carried out as a matter of routine. Inoculations are also carried out in the face of outbreaks and quarantine arrangements are made. Here also the size of the undertaking (number of hospitals and veterinary surgeons) is far short of requirements.

**Feeding.**—About feeding propaganda is carried on about the necessity for the preservation of surplus fodder as silage and demonstrations are given on this work in the established farms.

**Management.**—Scientific methods of management are demonstrated in Government Farms, which breeders are free to visit.

**Education.**—Hyderabad and all provinces except Orissa have Veterinary Colleges of their own, though some of them were started only recently. Training in cattle improvement is given in these as well as in Agricultural Colleges. Advanced and post-graduate training and training in dairying are provided in Central Institutes.

**Propaganda.**—A number of Cattle Shows are held every year and prizes are given to encourage the breeding and rearing of 1st Class cattle. At every opportunity like Cattle Fairs and Shows, propaganda lectures with help of magic lantern slides are delivered by the staff of Animal Husbandry Departments in order to educate farmers on scientific methods of breeding, feeding, management and disease control.

**General.**—As instances of general steps taken for cattle improvement, special mention may be made of two. These are Cattle Improvement Acts which empower livestock officers to castrate bulls which are not approved. Another is Control of Contagious Diseases Acts which enable the Veterinary Departments to take proper measures for prevention and spread of contagious diseases. A third item of interest is the introduction of co-operative societies for the marketing of animals and animals produce like Co-operative Milk Societies, Ghee Societies, etc.

**Contribution from the Centre.**—The Centre helps provinces by carrying out fundamental research and by providing general co-ordination and guidance. The Central Institutes carry out research on animal disease, animal nutrition, animal breeding and dairying. The Veterinary Institute at Izatnagar also produces and distributes biological products required for treatment of contagious diseases. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is the organisation for the promotion and co-ordination of research and development. On this body, all provinces and States are represented and joint action is taken on problems of common interest to All India or to more than one province.

##### *Schemes which the Provincial Governments are implementing to improve plough and milch cattle*

**Bihar.**—(i) Scheme for improving village cattle by Tharparkar Bulls.

(ii) Scheme for distribution of 400 bulls in key villages.

- (iii) Scheme for opening Bachauer Breeding Cattle Farm in Pusa.  
 (iv) Scheme for opening Haryana Breed cattle farm in Shahabad District.  
 (v) Scheme for opening two artificial insemination centres in Province.
- Orissa.**—(i) Expansion of Provincial Livestock Breeding Farms.  
 (ii) District livestock Breeding Farms.  
 (iii) Contribution of Utkal Gomangal Samiti for supplying Breeding Bulls, etc.  
 (iv) Improvement of Gaushalas.  
 (v) Supply of milk to Cuttack town.
- Madras.**—(i) Premium Scheme :  
 Approved bulls at stud maintained by ryots and institutions are admitted into premium scheme for a period of three years in the first instance under certain conditions. A premium of Rs. 200 (Rs. 220 in the case of Ongole and buffaloe bulls) is paid per annum per each bull.
- (ii) Livestock Research Station at Hosur and Guntur.  
 These stations maintained milch and draught breeds like Sindhi and Ongole for milk, Hallikar and Kangayam for draught and research work and to improve both these qualities by selective breeding and proper feeding.
- (iii) The scheme for the improvement of Kangayam breed of cattle.
- U. P.**—(i) Distribution of (a) pure bred bulls of dual purpose breed for example Haryana, Kenkatha and Sindhi, (b) purely draught and milch breeds, i.e., Kherigarh, Ponwar and Sahiwal according to the requirements of various areas of province for upgrading local cattle.
- (ii) Development of cattle in key villages in Meerut District.
- (iii) Supply of pure bred cows and bulls to Gowshalas at subsidised rates for cattle breeding and dairy purposes.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AERODROMES

\*603. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of aerodromes that existed in India at the end of the last World War in 1945?

(b) How many of these aerodromes have been closed down?

(c) What is the number of aerodromes still existing and which of them are used for civil aviation purposes?

(d) Have Government taken any decision to construct new aerodromes in connection with the Civil Aviation development programme?

(e) If so, which are they, and by what time and in what order are they likely to be set up?

(f) Is Ajmer included in the list of such aerodromes and if so, by what time is the aerodrome likely to be constructed there, and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) 421 aerodromes including Fair Weather Landing Grounds existed in the Indian Dominion (including Pakistan) at the end of the last World War.

(b) About 200 aerodromes and Fair Weather Landing Grounds have since been abandoned. This figure also refers to pre-partition India.

(c) The number of aerodromes and landing grounds at present in India used for civil aviation purposes is 136. The remainder belong to the Defence Services.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A statement of new aerodromes proposed to be constructed is laid on the table of the House. It was originally proposed to complete the construction programme within a period of ten years. In view of the anti-inflation policy of the Government, the position is being reviewed and the construction programme may have to be slowed down. It is not possible to determine the order of priority for the construction of aerodromes as it depends on the need

of air-transport in the area as determined by applications by Air Transport Companies for the operation of air services.

(f) Yes, Sir. Ajmer is included in the list of new aerodromes to be constructed. It is expected that the aerodrome will be erected within the next two years. Preliminary work in connection with the selection of a site has already been carried out.

#### STATEMENT

##### *New Aerodromes proposed to be constructed*

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Ajmer.              | (8) Mangalore.   |
| (2) Aligarh.            | (9) Nellore.     |
| (3) Berhampur (Orissa). | (10) Ootacamund. |
| (4) Calicut.            | (11) Salem.      |
| (5) Cuddalore.          | (12) Ratnagiri.  |
| (6) Dehra Dun           | (13) Saugor.     |
| (7) Hubli.              | (14) Surat.      |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did the British destroy or dismantle any aerodromes before quitting India?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I require notice for that.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know where the site is being located for the aerodrome at Ajmer—at what distance from Ajmer?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I require notice. I have not got the information on the file before me. I can supply the information to the honourable member later.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What was the cost involved of the two hundred aerodromes that have been abandoned?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I will require notice for that question also.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal before Government to construct at least landing grounds where pucca aerodromes cannot be built?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** As I have said, wherever any company wants to start a service and we think it is necessary we take the necessary measures.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** With regard to part (b) of the question, may I ask when the decision to close down two hundred aerodromes was taken and what was the procedure adopted in deciding which of the aerodromes should be closed?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** That decision was taken some time in 1946.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Do Government propose to have an aerodrome for civil aviation in Hubli?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** The suggestion was made and it is under consideration, but there is no prospect of constructing a landing ground immediately.

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**Shri S. Nagappa:** Is there any scheme under contemplation of Government to open an aerodrome in Guntakkal in the Madras Presidency?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** If that is the suggestion then I will consider that.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** How many years will the programme now take? The original programme was ten years.

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** The programme is being re-examined and I think after some time I will be able to supply this information.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know whether this Government has re-ascertained whether the aerodromes which were closed in 1946 were correctly closed down?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I may inform the honourable member that recently we have asked the Department to see if we can take back some of the aerodromes that were abandoned.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What has become of the 200 aerodromes that have been closed down—have the materials been taken away and the aerodromes dismantled altogether?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I cannot say, but as I have already said, whenever we receive any information that any aerodrome is serviceable then we examine it.

**Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivergiya:** In the list of the new aerodromes proposed to be constructed are any to be constructed in Madhya Bharat?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** No, there is none.

#### MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF NEEDLES AND CYCLES

\*604. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there are any factories in India manufacturing needles and cycles?

(b) If so, what is their annual output and if not, are Government taking any steps or do they intend to take any steps to start such factories at an early date?

(c) What quantity of needles and how many cycles are imported annually into India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) There are two factories manufacturing complete bicycles and two others manufacturing spare parts for bicycles. As regards needles, I presume the honourable member refers to sewing needles, sewing machines needles or latch needles for hosiery machinery. If so, there are no factories at present manufacturing them.

(b) Annual output of bicycles for the years 1947 and 1948 is 48,827 numbers and 64,740 numbers respectively. Government do not intend to start any factory for the manufacture of needles.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

I. *Cycles.*—Value of cycles, parts of cycles and accessories excluding rubber tyres imported in India.

|          |                  |
|----------|------------------|
| 1945-46. | Rs. 1,08,71,442. |
| 1946-47. | Rs. 2,78,08,970. |
| 1947-48. | Rs. 4,44,36,792. |

Only value of imports are available.

II. *Needles.*—These are not separately recorded in the Sea Borne Trades Returns. It is therefore not possible to furnish the import figures.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know how many cycles are still imported into this country every year from foreign countries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In 1945-46 we imported 76,145 bicycles; in 1946-47 2,12,554; in 1947-48 2,61,358.

**Seth Govind Das:** What is Government doing with respect to the production of cycles here so that there may not be any need to import cycles into this country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Our annual demand is about three lakhs and we are now producing about 60,000. We are giving all possible facilities so that production in India may increase, but meanwhile we have allowed free import of cycles into this country.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have Government received any application from any private party who wants to establish more cycle factories in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Whenever applications are received we consider them. In fact we are giving all possible assistance to existing factories also.

**Seth Govind Das:** I was asking whether any fresh applications are pending before Government for importing machinery for starting cycle factories?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have received an application from a Calcutta firm which intends to set up a factory for the manufacture of cycles in collaboration with another foreign firm on a big scale. That is under examination.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is it a fact that the existing factories are not manufacturing cycle wheels, chains and spokes but are only importing them and assembling them here?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Certain parts are being imported, but we are trying to help them to manufacture those parts as well in India. So far as chains are concerned there is a proposal to have a factory for the manufacture of chains here.

**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** Have Government taken steps to certify the quality of the indigenous production?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We leave it to the riders.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** What special facilities are being afforded for the manufacture of cycles?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We are releasing steel regularly, we are assisting them in obtaining import licences for components which are not being manufactured here. So far as the manufacture of chains is concerned, we are trying to encourage a particular factory to start manufacture.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Do Government exercise any form of control in the matter of fixation of prices of cycles manufactured in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is not necessary because the price of a cycle manufactured in India is about Rs. 130 and the price of the imported ones varies from Rs. 180 to Rs. 320.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** In the absence of Government control to see that uniform standards are maintained, is it a fact that many of these cycles are regarded as dangerous to life and limb?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not received any formal complaints.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that certain parties could not go ahead with their scheme of cycle production because sufficient steel quota would not be given to them at a certain period?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think so. We have tried to assist as far as possible.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** In view of the entire absence of cycle lamps and bells in New Delhi, is it desired to manufacture them in the factories?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Apart from the assembling of the parts which are imported and assembled here in those factories, what are the main parts which are actually being manufactured in the cycle factories here and what is their value when compared to the parts which are imported from the foreign countries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There are about five main parts which are not manufactured here or manufactured in limited quantity. They are: (i) Cold-drawn strips, (ii) solid-drawn steel tubes, (iii) Steel balls, (iv) Chains and free wheels and (v) Spokes. The rest are manufactured here.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal before the Honourable Minister to encourage the use of cycle rickshaws?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is a subject for the Transport Ministry to consider.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know the approximate amount of money spent every year in the import of needles?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the figures. But so far as the imported value of cycles is concerned, that has gone up tremendously. In 1945-46 it was.....

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The honourable member wants to know about needles.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, Sir. I have not got that information.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Are Government considering any steps to increase the number of cycle factories?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That question has already been answered.

#### LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME

\*605. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what amount the Government of India are likely to spend on land reclamation scheme in the year 1949-50 and how much time will be necessary for the finalisation and implementation of the scheme?

(b) Will the amount be spent from the Centre or from Provincial revenues or partly from the Centre and partly from the Provinces and if so, in what proportion and on what terms?

(c) Will this reclamation scheme include the waste, uncultivable lands in the Centrally Administered Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(d) If so, what will be the extent of the area from each of these Provinces and the amount to be spent by the Central Government thereon?

(e) If not, why have these Provinces not been included in the scheme?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (e). A tentative scheme for reclamation of about 62 lakhs acres of land during the next seven years has been prepared. This scheme involves expenditure in dollar currency areas on purchase of machinery and it is proposed to approach the International Bank for a loan for that purpose. The scheme will be discussed with the Bank's delegation and finalised in the light of those discussions and the honourable member would appreciate that a state has not yet been reached when the details of the scheme which is in a formative stage could be published. If the administrative authorities of any area wish its waste lands to be included in the scheme, the

proposal will be considered on its merits. The amount of expenditure to be incurred on the scheme during 1949-50 will be known when the Scheme is finalised.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know on what basis this figure of 62 lakhs of acres has been arrived at?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** On the basis of reports we have received from various Provinces and States.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** On what basis will this land be reclaimed, that is, on the basis of collective farming, or on co-operative basis or on some other basis?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is a matter which will have to be discussed with the Provinces. Probably co-operative basis may be a common basis, but that is a matter which the Provinces will have to decide in the light of local circumstances.

**Shri S. Nagappa:** I want to know on what basis it has been brought under cultivation. Has it been done on co-operative basis or on the basis of collective farming or some other basis?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This deals with a scheme which has yet to come into operation.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know whether the scheme includes any lands from Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Not at present.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Why, Sir, may I know? Why have uncultivated and waste lands from this area not been included?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are about six crores of acres of such land in this country which need reclamation. We cannot take up the entire area at once; a certain amount of selection has to be made. There are details about this proposal which may not be discussed. We have placed the whole scheme in detail before the Standing Committee of the Legislature; they have approved of the scheme. We have been discussing this question continuously with Finance and the advice we received is that in view of the fact that it is yet tentative, and that the matter has yet to be discussed with the Bank and details finalised, it would not be in the public interests to discuss it at present.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is it not the direct responsibility of the Centre to improve agricultural conditions in Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, but as I have said, it depends upon various considerations, as to how the various Provinces and States are to be served. It is not possible to select the entire area which at present exceeds six crores of acres. But it does not mean that Ajmer may not be included. If any area wishes to be included, the matter can be discussed and considered.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Have any surveys been made in this area so far?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think so.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** May I know what is the total acreage of land included under the proposed scheme in the Madras Province?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I have stated, it is not in the public interests to discuss details because the scheme is tentative.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** It is not a detail; I want a rough idea as to whether any land is included at all. I understand no land has been included.

the Ministry of Defence during 1948-49, copies of which are already in the hands of honourable members, and to what I said on this subject in the course of the debate on the Defence Services Estimates on the 7th March, 1949.

#### GRANT FOR TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL IN ASSAM

\*1445. **Srijiit Kuladhar Chaliha**: Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any grant has been made for the establishment of a Tuberculosis hospital with modern equipments in Assam?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: No special grant has been made by the Government of India for the establishment of a Tuberculosis hospital with modern equipment in Assam. One of the development schemes of the Assam Government approved by the Government of India is the scheme for the extension of the Shillong Chest Hospital at an estimated total cost of Rs. 14,64,000 which can be met from the overall grants made by the Government of India to the Assam Government from year to year for their development schemes.

**Srijiit Kuladhar Chaliha**: Has any Medical Officer from the Centre ever visited Shillong or any other town of Assam in this connection?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: Not in connection with the T.B. Hospital, no.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: How many tuberculosis hospitals and clinics are there all over India?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: I could furnish that information to the honourable member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: What is the incidence of tuberculosis in our country, Sir?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur**: It is difficult to give absolute statistics, but I think we estimate that quite half a million die of T.B. every year.

#### SUPPLY POSITION OF RAW FILM AND RESTRICTION ON CONSUMPTION OF FILMS

†\*1446. **Seth Govind Das**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what is the present supply position of raw film?

(b) What are the steps that are being taken by Government to combat the scarcity of raw film?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of restricting the length of pictures and the number of positive copies to limit the consumption of raw stock?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: (a) Imports during the two years ending 31st March, 1949 averaged 150 million feet per annum. The total imports during the calendar year 1948 were however 115 million feet. This was due to reduced imports from U.K. Thus a relative shortage of raw film in India was felt during the latter part of 1948 but that is expected to be made up in 1949. Precise information regarding stocks carried over by dealers is not available.

(b) Possibilities of increased imports are being explored.

(c) Government have under consideration a proposal to restrict the length of feature films and trailers. There is no proposal to limit the number of

†Taken up in the second round. Printed serially in the day's Debate.—Ed. of D.

positive copies. In considering any such measure, factors other than economy in the consumption of raw film have also to be taken into account.

**Seth Govind Das**: Are the Government aware that a few years ago, a restriction was imposed on every Film company not to make a film beyond a certain length and that has been relaxed now? Are the Government going to impose the same thing again?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: Yes; the answer has already been given under part (c). "Government have under consideration a proposal to restrict the length of feature films and trailers."

**Seth Govind Das**: What would be the length? Is there any proposal?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: The matter is under consideration. There are proposals of restricting it to 11,000 feet.

**Seth Govind Das**: Is there any proposal for the establishment of any factory in India for producing this raw film that is all imported at present?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: I think this question should be addressed to the Minister for Industry and Supply.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai**: May I know, arising from the answer to part (c), whether the provincial Governments are consulted in this matter and if so, which are the provinces that have agreed to this proposal?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: Yes; provincial Governments are being consulted and many of them have supported this proposal.

#### FORMULATION OF UNIFORM POLICY OF FILM CENSOR

†\*1447. **Seth Govind Das**: Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties and inconvenience caused to film producers due to different ways of applying the censor code by different provincial governments; and

(b) whether there is any plan to establish a Central Censor Board for films in order to formulate a uniform policy of film censor in India?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: (a) Yes.

(b) The question of establishing a Central Board of Censors is under consideration.

**Seth Govind Das**: By what date is it expected that this Central Censor Board will come into existence?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: It requires some legislation and legislation is under consideration.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: What fate will overtake the Provincial Boards after the Central Board is established?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: The whole thing is under consideration; I cannot immediately say. Central Censorship naturally means that the provincial Censor Boards will be subordinate or will be completely abolished.

**Seth Govind Das**: May I take it that by the next session of the Assembly, the Government will come to certain definite conclusions as far as the Central Censor Board is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar**: I cannot give any particular date.

#### ANCIENT SANSKRIT DOCUMENTS IN JOGJAKARTA

†\*1448. **Shri S. Nagappa**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps the Government of India have taken to discover the ancient Sanskrit documents in Jogjakarta?

†Taken up in the second round. Printed serially in the day's Debate.—Ed. of D.

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



**Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivergiya:** What is the total area reclaimed last year and what is the target figure fixed for the next year, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Honourable Minister has said that it is not in the public interests to discuss it. I will proceed to the next question.

#### IMPORT OF TRACTORS

\*606. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Tractors imported into India during the last three years from foreign countries?

(b) What is the number of Tractors which the Government of India now intend to import and what are the countries from which such tractors are proposed to be imported?

(c) What are the names of the Provinces to which the Tractors so far imported have been sent, together with the number of Tractors allotted to each Province?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The number of tractors imported or purchased by Government during the last three years was 569.

(b) The Government of India have under consideration a large scale land reclamation scheme for which a considerable number of tractors would have to be imported. Decisions regarding number of tractors and countries of import will be finalised by next month.

(c) A statement showing the distribution of the 569 tractors is placed on the table.

#### STATEMENT

*Tractors imported and distributed by Ministry of Agriculture during 1946, 1947 and 1948*

| Party to whom supplied                               | Number supplied |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Bombay Government . . . . .                          | 30              |
| U. P. Government . . . . .                           | 136             |
| Bihar Government . . . . .                           | 27              |
| Madras Government . . . . .                          | 4               |
| Sind Government . . . . .                            | 6               |
| Punjab Government . . . . .                          | 8               |
| N. W. F. P. Government . . . . .                     | 3               |
| Bengal Government . . . . .                          | 20              |
| Assam Government . . . . .                           | 13              |
| C. P. Government . . . . .                           | 20              |
| Rampur State . . . . .                               | 4               |
| Baroda State . . . . .                               | 4               |
| Hyderabad State . . . . .                            | 5               |
| Mysore State . . . . .                               | 20              |
| Kashmir State . . . . .                              | 2               |
| Paridkot State . . . . .                             | 3               |
| Patiala State . . . . .                              | 6               |
| Central Tractor Organisation for                     |                 |
| (1) Mechanical Cultivation in Matsya Union . . . . . | 126             |
| (2) Mechanical Cultivation in East Punjab . . . . .  | 125             |
| (3) Mechanical cultivation in Delhi . . . . .        | 3               |
| (4) Test Purposes . . . . .                          | 2               |
| Unallocated . . . . .                                | 2*              |
| <b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .                               | <b>569</b>      |

\*These two tractors have been received against an Indent from the undivided Punjab Government and supply is being withheld pending Partition Secretariat's decision regarding allocation of machinery ordered by the undivided Punjab Government before partition.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Have any tractors been sent to Ajmer and Delhi Provinces out of these?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No tractors have been sent to Ajmer.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** When are tractors likely to be manufactured in this country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is not a question for my Ministry, but I understand that there is a scheme for the eventual manufacture of tractors—but it is at a preliminary stage.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** How many of these tractors have been sent to Indian States?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The figures are given in the statement laid on the table.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Is it a fact that some of the States did not take the allotted quota?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are some States which did not receive the full quota which they demanded; nor have the Provinces received the full quota which they demanded because the number available is not sufficient.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** What I want to know is, are there any States which did not accept the allotted quota of tractors?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is no State which has not accepted the quota allotted to it.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Have the Government taken into consideration the fact that by introducing a large number of tractors, a very large number of agricultural labour will be thrown out of employment?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As a matter of fact, tractors are being used in areas where there is no hand-labour and tractors are doing the work which ordinary hand-labour cannot do.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What, Sir, is the basis of allotment of these tractors?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The needs of the provinces.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has every province or State been called upon to reclaim land and also experiment in collective farming?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We wrote to all the provinces asking them what area has to be reclaimed. After getting replies we made the allocation.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** How many Fordson tractors were used?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give the number of each particular make, but if the honourable member wants information, I will supply.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Were they (Fordson tractors) found useful?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** May I know whether Government have had time to ascertain the working of these tractors?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They are being tested continuously.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know if the tractors have brought ruinous results in some cases in certain places?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of that.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is he aware that in Assam the use of tractors has ruined about 10,000 acres?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to speak of Assam. All that I can say is that there are about twenty tractors there which are out of repair.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Have Government seen the views expressed by that famous scientist of international reputation, Prof. Einstein, against the use of tractors, and have they examined the truth or otherwise of his statement?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think that he has expressed himself in those definite terms, but whatever may be his view, we are finding some need for the use of tractors and in many areas there is no hand-labour and without the use of tractors we would not be able to plough that land.

#### OUTSTANDING CLAIMS ON VARIOUS RAILWAYS

**\*607. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many claims are outstanding for more than six months on various Railways?

(b) What is the total amount involved?

(c) What steps are being taken to expedite the disposal of such claims?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) 64,755 claims were outstanding for over six months on 1st January, 1949 on all the Indian Government Railways.

(b) The total amount involved in these cases is approximately Rs. 3,34,27,000.

(c) In addition to constant endeavours to improve the position on railways in regard to disposal of claims cases, exceptional measures have recently been sanctioned and introduced as from 1st January, 1949 for the early liquidation of all arrears and the speedier settlement of current claims. These measures include the summary disposal of claims over three months old where *prima facie* evidence of railway's responsibility exists; arrangements for the almost immediate disposal of new claims not exceeding Rs. 200 and powers to Station Masters and other supervising staff at the more important stations to settle at the time of delivery certain claims not exceeding Rs. 50.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What about the settlement of claims for compensation for goods lost or damaged in respect of railway consignments prior to partition of India?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** My statement includes the claims arising before partition of India.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that most of these claims which are outstanding are of the time when India was not partitioned?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That has been answered.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many claims have been disposed of after the introduction of the new system?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The new system was introduced on 1st January, 1949 and it is too early to give figures. I shall be able to supply figures if a question is put at a later date.

**Seth Govind Das:** How many claims are of the period when India was not partitioned and how many after India was partitioned?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice.

**Lala Achint Ram:** What is the maximum time-limit for the disposal of applications for claims?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It depends on the merits of each case. Some cases may take a longer time; others could be disposed of quickly. We are trying to dispose of all claims as quickly as possible.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the total amount of compensation paid by Government during the last year against claims?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is the average time taken for the settlement of these claims?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have not got the figures worked out. If the honourable member would put a separate question, I shall try to answer it.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Arising out of the answer to part (b) of the question, can the Honourable Minister give us the total amount involved for the corresponding period last year?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there a general complaint from the public and have Government been receiving it regularly, that the Department is taking too much time for disposing of these claims?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** As a result of these complaints, we have taken the new measures. These measures have come into operation from 1st January 1949. Honourable members will do well to watch the result of these measures.

#### NEW BUSES FOR DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

**\*608 Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state how many new buses have been introduced in Delhi since the nationalisation of the Delhi Transport Service?

(b) What are the plans on hand to improve the Delhi Transport Service?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) In addition to sixteen new vehicles included in the fleet taken over from the G.N.I.T. Company though not brought on to the road by that company, sixty-six new vehicles have already been brought on to the road and deliveries of sixty more are expected by 31st March, 1949.

(b) The more important immediate measures that are now on hand for improving the Delhi Transport Service are: (i) construction of shelters and queue rails at bus stops; (ii) rationalisation of bus fares; (iii) provision of facilities for regular cleaning of vehicles; (iv) better workshop facilities for maintenance of vehicles; (v) prevention of overcrowding in vehicles; and (vi) opening up of new routes connecting refugee colonies and suburban areas.

It is also proposed to vest the administration of the D.T.S. in a Statutory Corporation to be called the Delhi Road Transport Authority, and steps are being taken to initiate necessary legislation to this end.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have Government fixed the date by which they expect to replace most of the old buses, because they are not in a proper condition?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** All the old buses are being replaced steadily and by 31st March, 1949, we expect that the service will be in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister at any time travelled *incognito* in one of these buses during the rush hours to see what a delightful joy ride it can be?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have inspected these buses during rush hours and steps have been and are being taken to relieve the rush by putting in more buses during those hours.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware that most of these accidents that are taking place are on account of the bad condition of buses which are still running?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is not correct, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether these new buses which have been introduced are running on petrol or diesel oil?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** On petrol, so far as I am aware.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have Government considered the desirability of constructing some waiting sheds for the passengers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Decisions to that effect have already been taken.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Government have taken into consideration the economical condition of running buses by petrol and diesel oil, and has Government's attention been drawn to the fact that in Bombay all the buses are run on diesel oil?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** All these matters are being taken into consideration.

**Shrimati Dakshyani Velayudhan:** Does the Improvement Plan include the improvement of the lighting conditions on the roads and bus stands?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The attention of the Delhi Municipal Committee will be called to that matter.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is Government aware that drivers of these Government buses are among the most reckless of drivers and that they drive without any regard for road manners?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not accept that allegation.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know what is the total amount of expenditure involved in the nationalisation of this Bus Service?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether there are any seats reserved for ladies in the new buses?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I think some seats are reserved. If the honourable member will put a question I will give him the accurate information.

#### MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF LOCOMOTIVES

\*609. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many locomotives have so far been received from Canada and the U.S.A.?

(b) What is the output of locomotives in Kanchanpara Factory in India?

(c) What are the expected imports from Canada and the United States of America in the near future and their value?

(d) Do Government propose to increase the production of locomotives in India and if so, what steps are being taken in this respect?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami Ayyangar:** (a) Since partition, sixty-two locomotives have been received from Canada and U.S.A. upto 31st

December, 1948. Of these thirteen have been received from Canada and forty-nine from U.S.A.

(b) The Locomotive Building Workshop which was originally proposed to be constructed at Kanchanpara will now be located at Chittaranjan near Asansol. The workshop is designed for the manufacture of 120 Steam Locos and 50 spare boilers per year. The workshop is still in the stage of construction and is expected to start work in January, 1950 in the manufacture of locomotive parts.

(c) 337 more locomotives are expected to be received from Canada after 31st December, 1948 and their value will be approximately Rs. 15.25 crores. As regards the United States of America, 270 locomotives are expected to be received and their total value will be approximately Rs. 12.55 crores.

(d) Yes. A Government workshop for the manufacture of locos is under construction at Chittaranjan. The East Indian Railway's Singhbhum Workshop at Tatanagar has also been sold to Messrs. Tatas for development as a Loco Building Shop.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what year the Government expect that the import of locomotives can be stopped and we shall have our own locomotives in this country?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami Ayyangar:** I think in about five years' time we shall be able to stop the import of locomotives altogether.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I take it that every year the import of locomotives will be reduced so that within five years we shall have our entire requirements manufactured here?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami Ayyangar:** That is so. As soon as we begin to manufacture our own locomotives which will be in the year 1951, the number of locomotives to be imported will be reduced year after year.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** May I know how many are meant for the metre gauge?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami Ayyangar:** For the metre gauge there will be 203 in this programme.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** I am asking about the 62 locomotives imported already.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami Ayyangar:** I have told the House that we have imported some and that we are going to import others. This programme will be completed in 1950-51. Out of the number we shall be importing, 203 are for the metre gauge.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** My question is, whether out of the 62 imported, are there any for the metre gauge?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami Ayyangar:** I have not got the exact number here. There are some for the metre gauge.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Pending the construction of locomotives in our own country, do the Government propose to divert their attention a little more from Canada and the United States to Czechoslovakia and France so far as those imports are concerned?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalswami Ayyangar:** We have no preferences in these matters as between countries. If we placed our orders with the United States and Canada last year, it was because of prices and of early delivery dates. Those were the two main considerations which decided us in placing those orders in those two countries.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are the engines ordered from America, bar-framed engines and not plate-framed engines? May I know whether the engines are of a design which did not exist in India before?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** All I can say is that, even if they did not exist in India, these designs worked well in the conditions of India. It was after consultation with our experts and our consulting engineers in London that these orders were finalised.

**Seth Govind Das:** For future imports, will Government see that the orders are placed with countries from which we can get the cheapest locomotives?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I can assure honourable members that orders will be placed in future with full regard to our own interests.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if there are workshops here in India at which repairs to the bar-frame engines could be carried out?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They are, I believe, repairable in our own workshops.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it not a fact that the mechanical engineers were not consulted before these engines were ordered for?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** That statement is not based upon any foundation. I am here to contradict it. The mechanical engineers did say something about some of these engines. Whatever they said was examined by experts both here and in London and if we decided on the present set of engines it is because of expert advice both here and abroad.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know whether the mechanical engineers objected to these designs and said that they were not suitable for India?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** There was a conference at which certain mechanical engineers aired certain opinions and those opinions were taken into account by the Railway Board and referred to experts. It was then that the matter was settled.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it not a fact that those designs were first made by an engineer who is not a mechanical engineer, but a bridge-expert, a civil engineer?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I think they were designed by mechanical engineers. Probably the honourable member has got at the back of his mind the fact that the Engineer member of the Railway Board is supposed to be a civil engineer. I can tell him that he possesses high mechanical engineering qualification.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Is it a fact that some engines are lying idle because of defective design and construction?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think so.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know whether the engines obtained from the United States have been put on the track?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes, about 15 of them are on the lines.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** On what railways, please?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Some of them are on the G.I.P.R. and others on the E.I.R.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I shall take my chance at the time of the passing of the Demands for Grants.

## IMPORT OF FIFTY-TON BORING MACHINES

†\*610. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) for what purposes the 50-ton boring machine which is manufactured by a Yorkshire Factory for India would be used;

(b) how many more such machines have been ordered for and at what cost;

(c) when they are expected to be received in India; and

(d) by whom they are to be utilised?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) By the Government Locomotive Workshop, Chittaranjan.

## STATEMENT

*Number of boring machines for which orders have been placed with Messrs. Craven Bros., U. K., and George Richards, U. K., for the Government Locomotive Workshop, Mihijam (Chittaranjan)*

|                      | Description                         | Quantity | Delivery date   | Contract | Rate   |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------|
| (a) M/s Craven Bros. | Boring machines                     | 3        | Jul.Sep./49     | £ 25,914 | F.O.B. |
|                      | Tyre Borers and motors.             | 2        | Oct.Dec./49     | £ 22,500 | F.O.B. |
| (b) George Richards. | Boring machines with spares.        | 2        | Sept.Oct./49    | £ 6,366  | F.O.B. |
|                      | Cylinder boring machine with spares | 4        | Aug./49-Jan. 50 | £ 32,638 | F.O.B. |
|                      | Boring machines                     | 2        | Oct.Nov./49     | £ 12,354 | F.O.B. |

## MANUFACTURE OF PLASTIC GOODS

†\*611. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the ascertained demand of India for plastic goods as indicated by imports, etc.;

(b) whether there is any local manufacture of plastic goods;

(c) whether the proposed Bangalore factory for plastics with Rs. 8 lakhs worth of new machinery, which is being manufactured by a Berkshire factory, is to receive any State help and if so, what; and

(d) whether Government have any plans for the construction of any more factories for manufacture of plastic goods and if so, where?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir; including electric accessories, telephone and radio components, toilet goods, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Assistance will be given for acquiring of construction materials and for importation of raw materials.

(d) No, Sir.

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

| Periods                                | STATEMENT          | Value of imports | Remarks                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                        |                    | Rs.              |                                                                                                                                          |
| Three years preceding the World War II |                    | 5,000,000        | Figures for the years 1946-49 relate to imports made at Bombay and Calcutta. The import figures at the port of Madras are not available. |
| 1943-46                                | Raw materials      | 50,000,000       |                                                                                                                                          |
| 1946-47                                | Manufactured goods | 82,000           |                                                                                                                                          |
| 1947-48                                | Raw materials      | 2,110,000        |                                                                                                                                          |
|                                        | Manufactured goods | 95,000           |                                                                                                                                          |
| 1948-49                                | Raw Materials      | 3,153,000        |                                                                                                                                          |
|                                        | Manufactured goods | *59,000          |                                                                                                                                          |
|                                        |                    | †512,000         |                                                                                                                                          |

\*Bombay Nil upto November 1948.

Calcutta 59,000 upto January 1949.

†Bombay 398,000 upto November 1948.

Calcutta 114,000 upto January 1949.

#### MANUFACTURE OF BISCUITS

†\*612. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how many biscuit making factories are installed in various provinces, what is their present capacity and what is the total amount invested thereon?

(b) How many new plants have been sanctioned and for which provinces?

(c) Has the installation of new biscuit making plants been prohibited and if so, in which provinces?

(d) Is the country self-sufficient in biscuits?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) 89 factories (including seven in the State Unions). Their production capacity is about 25,000 tons per annum.

Total investment is between 1½ to 2 crores of rupees.

(b) No sanction of the Government of India is necessary for establishing new plants. Licences for the import of new plants were granted to seven firms during 1945-48 for installation in the following Provinces and States:

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Bombay      | 1 |
| Patiala     | 1 |
| Bhopal      | 1 |
| Kapurthala  | 1 |
| West Bengal | 1 |
| Delhi       | 1 |
| Jaipur      | 1 |

(c) No, Sir. As, however, India's requirements will be adequately covered by the existing factories and the new factories for which licences for import of plant have been issued, Government have decided that no fresh licences for import of biscuit making plants for setting up new factories should be granted upto October, 1949. Apart from this there is at present an acute shortage of flour due to our current deficit in food grain supplies.

(d) The installed capacity is sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

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

#### EXPORT AND HIGH PRICES OF SUGAR

†\*613. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the reasons for the high prices of sugar in India?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take to increase India's export trade in sugar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The high price of sugar in India is mainly due to (i) low yield of cane per acre, (ii) low yield of sugar by maund of cane, (iii) the high price of sugarcane which is the main item of the cost, (iv) increased cost of labour, and (v) higher manufacturing expenses.

(b) India did not have much of an export trade in sugar in the past. Before the war India was deficit in sugar and during the war period only about 15,000 tons was being exported every year to some of the Persian Gulf and of the Middle East Countries. The price of sugarcane being the major item in the price of sugar, unless the yield and sucrose content are increased and the cost of production reduced substantially, it is not possible to produce sugar at competitive rates. The cost of manufacturing sugar has also to be lowered by increasing manufacturing efficiency and utilisation of bye-products. These matters are being considered by Government and the Indian Sugarcane Committee.

#### MANUFACTURE OF MACHINE TOOLS

†\*614. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by (i) Government and (ii) private industry, for the manufacture of machine-tools?

(b) What help do Government propose to give to new entrants in this industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Attention of the honourable member is invited to the information furnished in reply to Question No. 59 by Prof. N. G. Ranga on the 2nd February, 1949.

#### NATIONALISATION OF PRIVATE TELEPHONE COMPANIES

†\*615. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of private telephone companies working in India?

(b) What is the total investments made in these companies and when is it expected to nationalise all these companies?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) None in India; but two in Indian States—one at Jamnagar (Saurashtra) and the other at Madanganj (Kishanganj).

(b) Exact investments are not known. Approximate figure for the former is Rs. 1,50,000 while for the latter it is Rs. 15,000.

The question of taking over these systems is engaging the attention of the Government.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF MARKETING OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

†\*616. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the main recommendations of the Marketing Officers' Conference held on the 18th and 19th October, 1948?

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

(b) What action has been taken regarding the establishment of licensed warehouses?

(c) How many warehouses licensed and State owned are there in the country?

(d) How far has the work of standardisation of contract terms progressed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A copy of the main resolutions passed at the Marketing Officers Conference held in October, 1948, is placed on the table.

(b) Regulation of licensed warehouses is a Provincial subject and so Provincial Governments have been requested to undertake Legislation regarding licensed warehouses and enforce its provisions. Bombay, Central Provinces, and Berar and Travancore have already the necessary legislation. It is expected that Madras and Gwalior will shortly be undertaking such legislation. The question of adequate inspection and grading machinery has been discussed with Bombay Government.

(c) There are two warehouses in India, both licensed one in Travancore.

(d) The question of undertaking legislation on standard contract terms on an All India basis was considered in the year 1946, but the Central Government were advised that they were not competent to undertake such legislation. The Provincial Governments were therefore, requested to take it up. The matter is still under consideration of the Provincial Governments.

Standard contracts have, however been laid down for trading in wheat, linseed and groundnuts. These have been informally adopted only by a few trade associations and shippers purely on voluntary basis.

### STATEMENT

#### RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE CONFERENCE

##### *Item No. 2(a) of the Agenda.—Marketing Surveys*

**Resolution.**—This Conference recommends that having regard to the necessity of devoting more time and energy for undertaking and executing the actual marketing improvement work, the work on preparing marketing survey reports should be slowed down and the following programme is recommended for adoption:—

I. Publication of survey reports for the Indian Union before the end of 1949:—(i) Maize, (ii) Millets, (iii) Chillies, (iv) Pulses, (v) Mangoes, (vi) Meat, (vii) Poultry, (viii) Fibres, (ix) Sesamum and Niger Seed, (x) Agricultural Produce Exchanges, (xi) Rice, (xii) Milk, (xiii) Groundnuts, (xiv) Fish, and (xv) Fish Guide.

II. The all-India survey reports are exhaustive and detailed and as such they tend to be bulky. The Conference, therefore, recommends that it is very essential to prepare summaries of these reports with charts, maps, diagrams and statistical tables for the use of those who cannot afford to spend time for studying the main reports. These summaries should be prepared simultaneously, with the main reports and published expeditiously even by making special arrangements for printing, as for instance through the survey of India Press. It is also recommended that these summaries should be published in all regional languages.

III. The Conference further recommends that the Provincial and State Marketing Officers should prepare and publish for their respective areas reports on the following before the end of 1949:—(i) Rice, (ii) Milk, (iii) Groundnuts, and (iv) Fish.

These reports should be as detailed as possible for the Province or State concerned containing all aspects of marketing phenomena in respect of the commodity or subject concerned.

Along with the publication of the Provincial reports, summaries of the reports on each of the above commodities should also be simultaneously published for the information of those who cannot afford to spend time to study the full detailed report of the province or State. These summaries should also be simultaneously published in the regional languages of the provinces.

IV. The Conference also recommends that the Provincial and State Marketing Officers should complete and supply to the Centre reports on the following subjects before the end of 1949:—(i) Co-operative Marketing, (ii) Hides, and (iii) Linseed.

V. The Conference requests Central, Provincial and State Governments to strengthen their Marketing Staff in order to fulfil the programme recommended above.

##### *Item No. 2(b)(i) of the Agenda.—Grading and Control of Quality of agricultural produce entering export trade*

**Resolution.**—Having regard to the complains frequently received from the Indian Government Trade Commissioners about uncertain and indifferent qualities of products exported from India to foreign countries and with a view to build up and enhance the reputation of Indian products abroad, the Conference recommends that steps should be taken by legislation to regulate the quality of exports in accordance with the Agmark standards prescribed under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act. It is further resolved that pending the passing of such a legislation Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, under which tobacco and Sann Hemp are compulsorily required to be graded before export, should be extended to as many agriculture and animal husbandry products as possible, giving the first preference to oilseeds and vegetable oils.

##### *Item No. 2(b) (ii) and (iii) of the Agenda.—Grading and Control of Quality of produce entering intra and inter-provincial trade*

##### *Resolution—*

**Improvement of Agmark Machinery.**—This Conference recommends that the machinery for Agmark grading and check control should be improved by more frequent inspection of grading premises and collecting and analysing a larger number of check samples. The Conference further considers that as large a part as possible of the responsibility of correct Agmark grading should be entrusted to the Provincial and State Governments in commodities like ghee and edible oils in which there have been several complaints about adulterated produce having been packed under the Agmark standards. It is, however, understood that the Central Government should continue to function as a co-ordinating and check control agency over the work which may be entrusted to Provincial and State Governments under this recommendation.

**Compulsory Grading of Vegetable Oils and setting up Government Laboratories at Ports.**—The Conference also resolves that as recommended by the Indian Oilseeds Committee, (i) early steps should be taken to compel all power mills crushing oilseeds to grade and mark their edible oils in accordance with the Agmark standards and (ii) the Government of India be moved to set up laboratories at port towns to issue certificates of quality of oils sold in the port markets and exported abroad.

**Extension of Agmark Grading.**—The Conference recommends that having regard to the importance of grading in seeing that the primary producer gets a price for the type and quality of his produce in his market on parity with rates prevailing for the same type and quality in a terminal or key market like Bombay or Calcutta, the Provincial and State Marketing Officers should make special efforts for increasing the activities of Agmark grading in all agricultural products for which Agmark specifications have been notified in the *Gazette of India*.

##### *Item No. 2(c) of the Agenda.—Regulation of Markets*

**Resolution.**—The Conference recommends that with a view to protect the interests of farmers in their markets, and to promote orderly marketing in the interest of all, the Provincial and State Governments be moved to—

- (i) Enact necessary legislation where one does not exist,
- (ii) Arrange for the regulation of all the important assembling markets as soon as possible,
- (iii) Entrust the administration of the regulated markets to the Provincial and State Marketing Officers or to other officers with requisite marketing experience in Provinces and States where there are no Marketing Officers, and
- (iv) Employ only persons with adequate qualifications and experience in marketing as Secretaries or Superintendents of Market Committees.

2. The Conference also recommends that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India should undertake a special survey on the working of regulated markets in different Provinces and States and prepare a further revised model bill and rules for the regulation of markets. It is emphasised in this connection that the Provincial and State Marketing Officers should fully co-operate in this work by supplying such information and data as may be required for their Provinces and States.

##### *Item No. 2(d) of the Agenda.—Co-operative Marketing*

**Resolution.**—The Conference recommends that with a view to securing a better return to the cultivator for his produce and saving undue profits made by the middlemen, Governments in Provinces and States be moved—

- (i) to encourage organisation of producers' co-operative societies for the pooling, grading, processing, if necessary, storage, transport and marketing of their produce,
- (ii) To encourage the organisation of consumers' co-operative stores and to link them up with producers' marketing societies, and
- (iii) to authorise the Provincial and State Marketing Officers to exercise the powers of the Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies in so far as producers' Marketing co-operatives are concerned; or in the alternative to attached officers of the Co-operative Departmental experienced in Agricultural Marketing to the Provincial or State Marketing Staff for undertaking on a more extensive scale the work of organising marketing co-operatives.
- (iv) To utilise the services of marketing co-operatives and consumers' co-operative stores for the distribution of controlled commodities to as large an extent as possible.

*Item No. 2(e) of the Agenda.—Regulation of Produce Exchanges*

*Resolution.*—The Conference recommends that with a view to provide proper facilities for genuine hedging and to eliminate speculation in commodities,

- (a) enactment of a Central legislation is necessary for controlling and regulating the operations of Produce Exchanges on a uniform basis throughout the Indian Union, and
- (b) Central Government may be moved to expedite the enactment of the necessary legislation, if necessary under Section 103 or Section 104 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

*Item 2(f) of the Agenda.—Establishment of licensed Warehouses*

*Resolution.*—The Conference recommends that—

- (i) the Provincial and State Governments be moved to enact legislation on the lines of the Licensed Warehouse Bill (Model) and make arrangements to enforce its provisions, and
- (ii) the Central Government be moved to organise, under the guidance of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, an expert advisory and co-ordinating service for assisting the Provinces and States in organising licensed warehouses on lines similar to those existing in foreign countries like U. S. A.

*Item No. 2(g) of the Agenda.—Weights and Measures*

*Resolution.*—(a) With a view to protect the interests of farmers and facilitate trading and pending recommendations of the Indian Standards Institution concerning the general reorientation of Government of India's policy on Weights and Measures, this Conference recommends that Provincial and State Governments be moved—

- (i) to undertake necessary legislation, if one does not already exist, on the lines of the Government of India Act of 1939, for enforcing standard weights and measures,
- (ii) to draw out a definite plan to enforce the standard weights and measures in all parts of the Province or State within as short a period as possible and not exceeding five years,
- (iii) to arrange for the expeditious manufacture and distribution of weights and measures; and supply of iron for manufacturing weights and material for manufacturing measures,
- (iv) to restrict the use of capacity and volume measures for trading only in liquids and semi-liquids,
- (v) to permit the use of only the Indian system of weights, i.e. standard maund, seer, chattrak, etc., for trading in internal markets and to restrict the use of *avoirdupois* weights, i.e. ton, cwt., and lb., for trading in port towns only in commodities entering the export trade,
- (vi) to lay down that all prices shall be quoted on the basis of prescribed units of weights or measures, and
- (vii) to entrust the administration of the Weights and Measures Act to the Provincial and State Marketing Officers, where this has not been already done.

(b) The Conference further recommends that the Government of India be moved to expedite the work of the Indian Standards Institution, concerned with the prescription of standards of weights and measures and to arrange for their effective adoption on all India basis.

*Item 2(h) of the Agenda.—Standardisation of contract terms for both internal trade and export*

*Resolution.*—The Conference recommends that with a view to securing improvement in quality of agricultural produce, eliminating trade disputes and smoothening the operation of trade between distant markets steps be taken—

- (i) to prescribe standard contracts on an all-India basis for important staple commodities, the contract terms being on a pure basis,
- (ii) to convene a conference of important trade associations interested in agricultural produce for—
  - (a) considering the possibilities of a general adoption of standard contract terms by the trade as associations on a voluntary basis, and
  - (b) discussing difficulties, if any, in enforcing all-India standard contracts in any particular region or regions,
- (iii) to enforce the use of standard contract terms by legislation, if it is not found feasible to secure a general acceptance of all-India standard contracts on a voluntary basis as in (ii) above, and
- (iv) to secure the adoption of Indian standard contract terms for the export trade.

*Item No. 2(i) of the Agenda.—Containers and Storage*

*Resolution.*—The Conference recommends that—

- (i) the Provincial and State Governments be moved to initiate research for evolving suitable containers for different types of perishable products like fruits and vegetables dairy products and fish and that the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection should also undertake such research on an all-India basis in co-operation with the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun and other Central or Provincial Research Institutes and co-ordinate researches undertaken by the Provincial and State Governments with the object of evolving new types of suitable containers which would reduce the damage to the contents to a minimum,
- (ii) the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection should organise, in co-operation with the Storage Directorate of the Ministry of Food, an expert Advisory service for constructing improved warehouses or improving the existing ones with the object of reducing the storage loss to the minimum and to assist the smooth operation of the licensed warehouses in the Provinces and States,
- (iii) the Provincial and State Governments be moved to encourage and assist the producers' and consumers' co-operative to construct their own warehouses on modern lines, and
- (iv) the Central, Provincial and State Governments be moved to organise a chain of cold stores for storing perishable produce and also cold storage facilities at the important consuming and distributing railway stations like Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta, etc.

*Item 2(i) of the Agenda.—Containers and Storage*

*Resolution.*—The Conference recommends that—

- (i) The Provincial and State Governments through their Marketing Officers or others where there are no Marketing Officers should arrange to collect and disseminate through the local radio stations, daily information on prices, arrivals, dispatches and stocks at the principal assembling and distributing markets, taking due care to see that the data on prices are related to Agmark standards or other known and accepted standards of quality,
- (ii) The Provincial and State Governments be moved to arrange to provide radio sets at least in such of the groups of villages which are important for the production of principal staple and marketable crops, and,
- (iii) The Central Government should organise an elaborate Market Intelligence Service for the country as a whole.

*Item 3 of the Agenda.—Arrangements for propaganda and publicity for Agmark products and promoting improved methods of marketing*

*Resolution.*—The Conference recommends that the Central, Provincial and State Governments be moved to undertake propaganda and publicity in English, Hindi and regional languages in the following manner—



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- (1) Preparing and exhibiting clay models showing the improved methods of marketing vis-a-vis the existing practices, e.g. regulated markets, co-operative marketing, standards of weights and measures, Agmark grading, adulteration, etc.,
- (2) Descriptive and pictorial handbills, posters and leaflets regarding Agmark and other improved methods,
- (3) Periodical lectures and broadcast talks on Agmark commodities and improved methods of marketing,
- (4) Cinema slides and short films on Agmark products, regulated markets and co-operative marketing,
- (5) Publicity vans for popularising the improved methods in villages,
- (6) Participation in shows and exhibitions,
- (7) Samples of Agmark graded products for exhibition in foreign countries, and
- (8) A sustained publicity in the press.

Item 4 of the Agenda.—Rail and road transport—present difficulties and suggestions for improvements

**Resolution.**—The Conference recommends that the Provincial and State Governments be moved to (i) give the highest possible priority for the construction of all weather feeder roads in agricultural areas for facilitating the movement of agricultural produce to assembling markets or despatching stations, and (ii) popularise and assist in the use of pneumatic tyres for bullock carts and to assist in the manufacture and utilisation of country craft intended for transporting agricultural produce.

The Conference also recommends that the Rail Transport and Steamship Authorities be moved to (i) introduce a unified rates policy for different classes of goods for the whole country, having due regard to the intrinsic value of the different agricultural products and the need for moving these products over longer distances with the object of securing a more competitive price to the primary producer, and (ii) provide adequate number of ventilated and insulated wagons and space and refrigerated transport for perishable products like fruits, vegetables, eggs, fish, milk, butter, etc.

The Conference also recommends that the Central Government be moved to examine the possibility of making it obligatory for all transport agencies to provide for suitable and covered accommodation for agricultural and animal husbandry products at despatching and receiving ends and during transit.

Item 5 of the Agenda.—Organisation of Central and Provincial Marketing Staff on a permanent basis

**Resolution.**—The Conference recommends that having regard to the fact that duties of Marketing Officers at the Centre and in the Provinces and States are of a permanent nature, the Central, Provincial and State Governments be moved to make their marketing organisations permanent without any further delay.

The Conference also recommends that adequate Marketing staff should be immediately appointed in those Provinces and States where either no staff or inadequate staff is maintained at present.

The Conference also recommends that the Government of India be moved to take early decision on the recommendations made by the Vijayaraghavacharya Marketing Sub-Committee and in particular to constitute the all-India Agricultural Marketing Board as recommended by that Sub-Committee without any further delay.

Item 5 of the Agenda.—Arrangements for training candidates for marketing work

**Resolution.**—The Conference recommends that having regard to the frequent and repeated requests from Provincial and State Governments for facilities for training their officers in Agricultural Marketing, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection should set up a special organisation for training marketing officers for Provinces and States.

## PRODUCTION OF GRAM

†\*617. Prof. N. G. Ranga: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of gram produced in different provinces in the year 1948?

(b) How much of it was marketed?

(c) How much gram was imported in the year 1948?

(d) What was the price of gram prevailing in different provinces?

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

(e) Why is there such a great disparity in controlled prices of gram in East Punjab?

(f) Have Government allowed free movements of East Punjab gram to other parts of the Country?

(g) Are adequate transport facilities being provided for such movements?

(h) Are any efforts being made to organise Cooperative Societies to procure as well as market the gram?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A Statement (I) showing the required information for 1947-48 is placed on the table of the House.

(b) No information is available as to how much of last year production was brought into the market.

(c) No gram was imported on Government account during 1948.

(d) A Statement (II) showing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

(e) Maximum controlled prices of gram have been fixed for different districts and areas in the East Punjab after taking into consideration their respective distances from the main gram producing areas. The difference in prices so fixed is mainly intended to cover the transport and incidental charges involved in the movement of stocks from the producing areas to the non-producing or deficit areas. In fixing such differentials, discretion is left to the local authorities as they are in a better position to fix these according to prevailing local conditions.

(f) From 1st October, 1948 gram has been brought under the Basic Plan and inter-Provincial/State movement can now take place only on a Government to Government basis. Prior to that date the question of exercising control over inter-Provincial/State movements of gram was left entirely to the discretion of local Governments and the East Punjab Government permitted exports of gram only on Government account.

(g) Movements of gram under the Basic Plan fall in Class I (B) of Railway Priority and in this class adequate transport facilities are provided by Railways.

(h) As gram is now under the Basic Plan, the responsibility for selecting the channel of its procurement and distribution rests with Provincial/State Governments. It is understood that in United Provinces efforts are already being made to utilise Co-operative Societies for such purposes.

## STATEMENT I

Estimated production of Gram in the Different Provinces of the Indian

Union, 1947-48

('000 tons).

| Provinces                              | Production |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .                | 11         |
| West Bengal . . . . .                  | 53         |
| Bihar . . . . .                        | 425        |
| Bombay . . . . .                       | 78         |
| C. P. and Berar . . . . .              | 227        |
| Delhi . . . . .                        | 4          |
| Madras . . . . .                       | 17         |
| Orissa . . . . .                       | 4          |
| East Punjab . . . . .                  | 802        |
| United Provinces . . . . .             | 1,724      |
| Total Indian Union Provinces . . . . . | 3,345      |

## DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE FORESTS

†\*618. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to develop village forests so as to provide the villagers with adequate fuel supplies in those areas, where fuel is not available?

(b) What area of the Province of Bihar has been selected for such development?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of advancing adequate funds to the Provincial Government and entrusting this work to them?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The development of village forests is within the administrative charge of Provincial Governments. The Government of India have, however, frequently impressed on the Provinces, the need to develop such forests.

(b) The information required has been called for from Bihar Government and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) The work of developing village forests has already been entrusted to the Provincial Governments and it is not held up for lack of grants from the Central Government.

## WAGONS FOR TRANSPORT OF RAW MATERIALS FOR PAPER MANUFACTURE

†\*619. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the decline in paper production since the partition of the country?

(b) If so, do Government propose to give more wagons for transporting raw materials for paper manufacture on a higher priority?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) There was a slight decline in paper production since the partition, on account mainly of shortage of bamboos, grass, etc., which previously used to come from areas now in Pakistan. From January, 1948, however, there was some improvement in production due to an improvement in the labour situation. The total production during 1948, therefore, shows an overall increase over the 1947 figure.

(b) Yes. The question is under consideration.

## EXPRESS TRAIN TO CARRY MAIL AND PASSENGERS BETWEEN HOWRAH AND SILIGURI

\*620. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that letters from Calcutta take about eight days to reach Assam?

(b) If so, do Government propose to arrange to run an express train from Howrah to Siliguri to carry mails and passengers to Assam within a reasonable time?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) No, Sir. Letters posted at Calcutta for transmission by the surface route ordinarily reach Gauhati on the fourth day of their despatch from Calcutta and Dibrugarh on the fifth day. Air Mails posted in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay are delivered at Gauhati and Shillong next day.

(b) No, but it may be stated that the timings of the train-cum-steamer service via Manihari Ghat to Naksalbari by train No. 53 Up and 336 Fast Passenger have been revised so as to provide a through connecting service between Howrah and Siliguri, taking only about 30 hours. The possibility of

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

STATEMENT II  
Wholesale prices of Gram during 1948 in the Pennant Areas  
(Last Week of each Month).

(In Rs. per Maund).

| Province.       | Centre.    | January 1948 | February 1948 | March 1948 | April 1948 | May 1948 | June 1948 | July 1948 | August 1948 | September 1948 | October 1948 | November 1948 | December 1948 |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| East Punjab     | Abohar     | 7/10/-       | 11/-/-        | 10/10/-    | 7/4/-      | 7/7/-    | 8/2/-     | 9/6/-     | 7/2/-       | 8/10/-         | 8/8/-        | 8/10/-        | 8/12/-        |
|                 | Moga       | 7/10/-       | 11/14/-       | 11/4/-     | ..         | 7/12/-   | 8/5/9-    | 9/9/-     | 8/7/-       | 9/5/-          | 7/10/-       | 7/10/-        | 8/8/-         |
|                 | Rohtak     | 7/10/-       | 10/12/-       | 10/4/-     | ..         | 7/8/-    | 8/4/-     | 8/12/-    | 8/6/-       | 9/-/-          | 8/8/-        | 8/-/-         | 8/-/-         |
|                 | Hapur      | ..           | 14/4/-        | 12/4/-     | 11/12/-    | 12/-/-   | 12/12/-   | 13/8/-    | 13/10/-     | 14/8/-         | 14/4/-       | 13/14/-       | 14/4/-        |
| U. P.           | Agra       | 14/-/-       | 14/-/-        | 10/-/-     | 9/12/-     | 11/12/-  | 11/4/-    | 13/-/-    | 12/-/-      | 14/-/-         | 14/-/-       | 13/-/-        | ..            |
|                 | Jhansi     | 12/-/-       | 10/8/-        | 9/-/-      | 8/8/-      | 9/8/-    | 10/8/-    | 12/8/-    | ..          | 13/5/-         | 13/5/-       | 14/8/-        | 13/-/-        |
|                 | Kanpur     | 11/13/8      | 11/13/8       | ..         | 12/2/6     | 9/13/5   | 12/-/4    | 12/9/9    | 13/12/1     | 13/14/7        | 13/9/10      | 12/4/11       | ..            |
| C. P. and Berar | Raipur     | 14/8/-       | 16/-/-        | 11/6/-     | 11/10/-    | 12/2/-   | 14/10/-   | 14/-/-    | 14/8/-      | 15/-/-         | 14/8/-       | 16/-/-        | 16/-/-*       |
|                 | Bilaspur   | 15/-/-       | 14/-/-        | 10/-/-     | 10/-/-     | 12/8/-   | 13/-/-    | 15/4/-    | 15/-/-      | 14/8/-         | 14/8/-       | 15/-/-        | 15/-/-*       |
|                 | Jubbulpore | 11/2/-       | 9/8/-         | 8/6/-      | 9/8/-      | 11/-/-   | 12/-/-    | 13/-/-    | 12/8/-      | 13/5/-         | 13/5/-       | 14/8/-        | 16/4/*        |

(\*) Relate to the third week of December 1948.

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utilising these trains for mails is being examined. The question of reducing the transit time of mails for Assam and North Bengal by forwarding them over the direct E.B. Railway route through East Pakistan is also being reconsidered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have there not been some instances where this very reasonable record of eight days has been beaten hollow and paled into insignificance?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Honourable Minister is unable to understand its hollowness.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I state that I received certain letters which were lying with the postal authorities for more than eight days?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I accept that. I have myself sent letters posted in Delhi to be delivered in Delhi. They have taken three days.

## RICE PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

**\*621. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what quantity of rice is expected to be available in Assam in 1949-50 and the quantity that it will be necessary to import to Assam from outside the Province?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is not possible now to forecast the production for 1949-50. Even the final forecast for 1948-49 is not yet available. Normally Assam is surplus in rice and not deficit.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know if there was scarcity of rice in August last year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There was no particular scarcity, but there was difficulty of securing for particular areas and the Centre gave them a small amount of 5,000 tons, but just before that Assam gave us 8,000 tons.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the surplus of rice in Assam?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give the exact figure, but Assam has rarely needed any help from the Centre. Usually it is able to send out something but for the difficulty of communications.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What has been the population increase in Assam over what it was in 1941?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact, Sir, that a big businessman who wanted to import rice from Nepal was refused the license to import rice into India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Not that I know of.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What is the average annual surplus of rice from Assam?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I cannot give the exact figure. They rarely needed help from the Centre.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I would like to know why the businessman was refused the license to import—It was not rice; it was paddy?

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I ask if there are lots of cultivable lands lying fallow in Assam, and if so, what steps have been taken by the Provincial Government to cultivate these lands?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The question would have to be replied to by the Provincial Government. It would not be correct for me to try and explain why the Provincial Government did or did not take particular steps.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE IN INDIA

**\*622. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Czechoslovakia is contemplating to set up a Consulting Engineer's Office in India?

(b) What are the advantages that the Government of India and the various Provincial and State Governments got from the visit of a Technical Mission from Czechoslovakia?

(c) What are the benefits India is going to get from Czechoslovakia in the technical field?

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

(b) The Government of India and Provincial Governments had had discussions with the members of the Mission on electrification schemes, problems of utilisation of low-grade Indian coals, the manufacture of synthetic fuel oils and chemicals, and the extent of availability of machinery and technical skill from Czechoslovakia for Indian Industries.

(c) Czech technicians have offered their assistance in repairing and reconditioning surplus and reparation machine tools for use in the proposed machine tool factory and in the establishment of such factory. Their offer is under examination.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has the gist of all these opinions from Czechoslovakian Engineers been circulated to various Provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They are available to the provinces.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know what are the terms and conditions on which these technicians have offered assistance to India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That matter is still under examination and I would not like to discuss the matter here.

## ROAD LINK BETWEEN SILIGURI AND ASSAM via COOCH BIHAR

**\*623. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the road link from Siliguri to Assam via Cooch Bihar has been completed?

(b) If not, when is it going to be completed?

(c) What is the length of this road?

(d) Have bridges been constructed and ferry arrangements been made across the rivers on the road?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a), (b) and (d). The honourable member may kindly refer to the reply given to his starred question No. 436 on the 24th August, 1948. Temporary bridges for use in the dry season have since been put up at the unbridged crossings over the three major rivers (Kaljani, Gadadhar and Raidak).

(c) About one hundred and sixty-four miles from Siliguri to Golakganj.

## SUPPLY OF COAL TO TOBACCO GROWERS OF GUNTUR AND KRISHNA DISTRICTS BY RAIL

**\*624. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government will continue to supply all the coal needed by the tobacco-growers and barn owners (of Guntur and Krishna Districts) by rail alone?

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

(b) (i) and (ii). The attention of the honourable member is invited to the footnote of the Warrant.

(iii) The Warrant is confined to officials and diplomats and does not include members of the Legislatures.

# MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 16th October 1948

No. 16/10/48-Public.—The following revised table with respect to the rank and precedence of persons named therein, which has been approved by His Majesty King George The Sixth, is published for general information.

This supersedes all previous notifications issued on the subject.

1. Governor-General of India.
2. Prime Minister of India.
3. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.
4. Ambassadors accredited to India.
- High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
- 4A. The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (whilst holding the post of Deputy Prime Minister).
5. Chief Justice of India.
- President of the Constituent Assembly.
- Speaker, Central Assembly.
6. Ministers of the Dominion of India.
- 6A. Governors of Provinces outside their respective charges.
- Premiers of Provinces in their respective provinces.
- 6B. Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary.
7. Sir B. N. Rau (whilst holding the post of Constitutional Adviser to the Government of India).
- Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (whilst holding the post of Secretary-General of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations).
- Visiting Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary including Ambassadors of India.
- Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the Ministry of States.
8. Charge d'Affaires *à pied*.
- Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*.
9. Judges of the Federal Court.
- 9A. Chiefs of Staff and Commander-in-Chief, provided they hold the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
10. Premiers of Provinces outside their Provinces.
- Ministers of State.
11. Chief Justices of High Courts.
- Presidents of Legislative Councils.
- Speakers of Provincial Legislative Assemblies.
12. Chiefs of Staff and Commander-in-Chief, provided they hold the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.
- 12A. Ministers of Provinces.
- Deputy Ministers.
13. Auditor General of India.
- Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission.
- Chief Commissioner, Delhi, within his charge.
14. Chief Judges of Chief Courts.
- Puisne Judges of High Courts.
15. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
- Chief Commissioner of Railways.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

\*Secretaries to the Government of India (including Secretary to the Cabinet and Principal Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Prime Minister).

Advocate General of India.

Officiating Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in-Chief holding the rank of a Major-General or equivalent rank.

Mr. M. C. Khanna, Rehabilitation Adviser to the R. & R. Ministry.

16. Members of the Railway Board.

Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Ministers other than Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary.

Officers of the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.

Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Naval Squadron.

17. Regional Commissioners within their respective charges.

Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, within his charge.

Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.

Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs.

President, Indian Tariff Board.

Chairman, Central Electricity Commission.

Chairman, Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission.

Judges of Chief Courts.

Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

Chairman, Central Board of Revenue.

†PSOs of Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.

18. Chairman, Public Service Commission of a Province.

Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Chief Secretaries to Provincial Governments.

Deputy High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.

Counsellors of Foreign Embassies and Legations.

Counsellors attached to High Commissioners.

Members of the Federal Public Service Commission.

19. Chief Commissioner, Delhi, outside his charge.

Chief Controller of Road Transport and Development, Ministry of Transport.

Visiting foreign and British Ministers other than Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary.

Regional Commissioners outside their respective charges.

Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, outside his charge.

Chief Commissioner, Kutch, within his charge.

Director-General, Health Services.

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Director, Intelligence Bureau.

Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India.

Establishment Officer to the Government of India.

Financial Commissioners.

Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet).

Officers of the Rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.

Members of the Indian Tariff Board.

Senior Trade Commissioners and other Officers of the rank of Counsellors to High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.

Surgeons-General.

Director-General of Industry and Supply.

Director-General of Disposals.

Director-General of All-India Radio.

RIN, Commodores Incharge, Naval Posts or areas.

RIAF, Group Commander (S) of the rank of Air Commodore

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The question assumes that the Tobacco Growers and Barn Owners of Guntur and Krishna Districts are now getting their entire coal supplies by the all rail-route. The fact, however, is that a portion of their total coal allotment is now being sent by sea and a portion by the all-rail-route. Supplies by rail will be continued for so long as the rail transport position permits of this being done. If it deteriorates at any time later, more coal will have to be sent to these consumers by the sea route.

#### LATE ARRIVAL OF FRONTIER MAIL AT RATLAM

**\*625. Shri V. S. Sarwate:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Frontier Mail running from Delhi reaches as a rule late at Ratlam, with the result that passengers for stations both ways on the Khandwa-Ajmer line miss the connecting trains and are detained at Ratlam for several hours?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) No. During the first half of February, it arrived before time on one day, at the right time for five days and within 20 minutes of right time on seven days. It was late by 31 minutes for one day and 1 hour 15 minutes on one day.

(b) Does not arise.

#### BOOKING CLERKS AND TICKET COLLECTORS AT PANIPAT AND KARNAL RAILWAY STATIONS

**\*626. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what was the average number of tickets sold and collected monthly at Panipat and Karnal Railway Stations respectively in the years 1947 and 1948?

(b) How many booking clerks and how many ticket collectors are working at each of these stations?

(c) Is it a fact that the accounts of the booking offices of these stations are not completed daily and if so, accounts of how many months remain to be completed at each of these stations?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the question of increasing the number of booking clerks and ticket collectors at these stations?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) There are three booking clerks at each station. The number of ticket collectors at Panipat is four and at Karnal one.

(c) Booking office accounts at these stations are closed daily and there are no arrears.

(d) This is already being considered by the Railway Administration.

#### STATEMENT

*Average number of tickets sold and collected monthly at Panipat and Karnal railway stations in the years 1947 and 1948*

|         | Average number of tickets sold per month |          | Average number of tickets collected per month |          |
|---------|------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
|         | 1947                                     | 1948     | 1947                                          | 1948     |
| Panipat | 27,446                                   | 1,15,188 | 32,147                                        | 1,02,852 |
| Karnal  | 19,012                                   | 41,704   | 19,282                                        | 40,754   |

#### SOCIAL GUIDES AT RAILWAY STATIONS

**\*627. Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- the names of Railway stations where social guides are working;
- the number of social guides appointed so far; and
- how far this scheme is successful?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information asked for by the honourable member is placed on the table of the House.

(c) It is too early to pass a judgment on the experiment. The services of the social guides have, however, been appreciated in many places, especially the women passengers.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of social guides appointed on Railways and names of stations where they are working*

|                                          |    |                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Assam Railway                         | 9  | Badarpur.<br>Amingaon.<br>Pandu.<br>Golakganj.<br>Khargpur.<br>Khurda Road.<br>Adra.<br>Chakradharpur<br>Nainpur.<br>Bilaspur. |
| 2. Bengal Nagpur Railway                 | 6  | Bombay Central.<br>Ajmer.<br>Howrah.<br>Burdwan.<br>Said h.<br>Bongaon.<br>Ranaghat.<br>Baidyathdham.<br>Asansol.<br>Benares.  |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway | 5  |                                                                                                                                |
| East Indian Railway                      | 37 |                                                                                                                                |

|                                         |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. Great Indian Peninsula Railway       | 28 | Bombay V. T.<br>Dadar.<br>Kalyan.<br>Poona.<br>Dhond Jn.<br>Manmad.<br>Itarsi Jn.<br>Jhansi.<br>Muttra.<br>Bhusaval.<br>Khandwa.<br>Agra Cantt.<br>Madras Central.<br>Arkonam.<br>Renigunta.<br>Jalarpet.<br>Katpadi.<br>Bezwada.<br>Gudur.<br>Guntakal.<br>Hubli.<br>Madras Egmore.<br>Villupuram.<br>Tanjore.<br>Trichinopoly.<br>Madura.<br>Erode.<br>Coimbatore.<br>Saniastipur.<br>Darbhanga.<br>Muzaffarpur.<br>Lucknow Jn.<br>Allahabad city.<br>Gonda.<br>Gorakhpur.<br>Sonapur.<br>Benares City.<br>Bareilly. |
| 6. Madras nad Southern Mahratta Railway | 30 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 7. South Indian Railway                 | 17 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 8. Oudh Tirhut Railway                  | 17 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 9. Eastern Punjab Railway               | 89 | Delhi Main.<br>Ambala Cantt.<br>Bhatinda.<br>Saharanpur.<br>Ferozepur Cantt.<br>Jullundur City.<br>Amritsar.<br>Ludhiana.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is this job of social guides a whole-time or a part-time occupation?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is a whole-time occupation.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what kind of work they are performing?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** They are expected to help women passengers and other poor passengers at the booking offices, to see that they get their seats in the railway trains and do such other service as may be necessary for them.

**Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** Are there any lady social guides to help the lady passengers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Many of the social guides are ladies.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** May I know the pay of the social guides?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I shall require notice for that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, whether these guides have been recruited from the services or from the Social Service Organizations?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** They have been recruited on the advice of the Social Service Organizations.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know what is the total number of these lady guides and whether they are working in all the stations?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The total number is 89 so far.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that most of these social guides are not trained and are not conversant with the rules and regulations governing different railways and are unable to help the passengers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The suggestion will be considered, Sir.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Does the service of social guides include also purchasing the tickets for the ladies?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. I am sorry I made a mistake. The total number is not here, but the number for the Eastern Punjab Railway is 89 and various other railways have got different numbers.

**श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट :** क्या हर जंक्शन स्टेशनों में ये सोसियल गाइड्स रहते हैं।

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** Are social guides available at every Junction Station?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Not yet.

**श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट :** मैं नें जवाब सुना नहीं। क्या जवाब नहीं है ?

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** I have not heard the reply. Is there any answer?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Social guides are not available at every station, but only at some important stations.

**श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट :** क्या मारवाड़ स्टेशन में सोसियल हैं या नहीं?

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** Are there any social guides posted at Marwar Junction?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not know whether there is a social guide in the Marwar Station, but if the honourable member will put a question, I am prepared to find out and give the information.

**Lala Achint Ram:** Do the Social guide inspectors report cases of corruption also?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir.

**श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट :** स्टेशन के साथ सोसियल गाइड्स का मेल-मिलाप है या नहीं ?

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** Does the station Staff Co-operate with the social guides or not?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** They are expected to work in close co-operation with the other staff.

**श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट :** क्या स्टेशन स्टाफ उनको मदद दे रहें हैं।

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** Are they being assisted by the station staff?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Generally, they do, but there may be differences between them as in the case of other staff.

**श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट :** क्या आप समझते हैं कि अजमेर में जो एक सोसियल गाइड है वा सारे दिन भर काम चलाता है।

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** Do you think that the one social guide at Ajmer station has got to work for the whole day?

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**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Sir, I cannot say anything about what happened at the Ajmer Station.

श्री० गोकुल भाई दौलतराम भट्ट : मैं आमतौर से कह रहा हूँ कि जहाँ-जहाँ सोसियल गाइड्स हैं वहाँ कितने हैं और कितने घन्टे उनको काम करना पड़ता है। सारे स्टेशनों का काम वह अच्छी तरह से कर लेते हैं ?

**Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt:** I am asking a general question as to how many guides are employed at different stations, and for how many hours they have to work there? Are they in a position to look after the work at all the stations efficiently?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** If the honourable member will ask a particular question about any particular place, I shall be glad to get the information.

## (B) WRITTEN ANSWERS

## REFUGEE MATRICULATES APPOINTED AS POSTMEN IN DELHI

**\*628. Master Nand Lal:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many refugee matriculates have been appointed as postmen in Delhi since partition?

(b) After how many years service can a postman sit for an examination to qualify himself for the post of postal clerk?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) Fifty-four.

(b) Permanent postmen with five years' continuous service can sit for the examination for promotion to clerical cadre as departmental candidates.

## FLIGHT OF AEROPLANES FROM CALCUTTA TO GAUHATI OVER PAKISTAN TERRITORY

**\*629. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the planes carrying passengers, mails, etc., from Calcutta to Gauhati halt at Bagdogra only for three days in the week?

(b) Are the planes flying to Gauhati and Mohonbari (Dibrugarh) on other days allowed to fly over Pakistan territory?

(c) Is it a fact that the flying distance between Bagdogra and Gauhati would be very much curtailed if the planes were allowed to fly over Pakistan territory?

(d) Is it a fact that the hours of journey and fares for passengers could be substantially reduced if a straight flight was allowed from Calcutta to Gauhati over Pakistan territory?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) No, Sir. The Calcutta-Baghdogra-Gauhati-Mohanbari service halts at Baghdogra on all seven days of the week.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The direct route between Baghdogra and Gauhati does not cross Pakistan territory.

(d) Yes, Sir. The flying time between Calcutta and Gauhati would be reduced by one hour and twenty minutes and the passenger fare by Rs. 49 if the service were to operate direct from Calcutta to Gauhati over flying Pakistan territory.

## SURCHARGE ON AIR MAIL LETTERS FROM CALCUTTA TO GAUHATI

**\*630. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a letter for which no air surcharge is paid, takes four days to go from Calcutta to Gauhati nowadays, whereas it took only two days before partition?

(b) If so, do Government propose to restore the system of carrying letters by air without charging air surcharge as in the year 1948?

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

(b) Government are examining the possibilities of giving air conveyance to unsurcharged letters.

## CONVERSION OF COCHIN HARBOUR INTO NAVAL BASE

**\*631. Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Harbour is to be converted into a naval base;

(b) whether it is a fact that the preliminary work for this conversion has now been undertaken; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open any other port on the West Coast to take the place of this harbour?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) There is a proposal to develop a Naval Base at Cochin Harbour.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Cochin Port will continue to be available for commercial purposes. Government are however, considering on other grounds the possibility of establishing an additional major port between Mormugao and Cochin.

## CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

**\*632. Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct National Highways;

(b) if so the details of the proposed Highways;

(c) the estimated cost of this work;

(d) whether it is a fact that different provinces and states have been directed to survey and prepare preliminary estimates for their portions of these Highways; and

(e) whether any portion of any Highway has been completed?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The Central Government accepted with effect from the 1st of April, 1947, and as explained further in the answer to part (d) of this question, provisional financial responsibility for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of a system of roads designated as National Highways. Whether and the extent to which this responsibility will continue will depend on the provisions of the New Constitution.

(b) A list of roads at present included in the National Highway system is placed on the table of the House

(c) Rs. 25.5 crores for construction and development during the five years ending 31st March, 1952, but actual expenditure will depend on availability of funds.



(d) The answer is in the affirmative so far as Provinces are concerned. The Central Government have not assumed financial liability for National Highways passing through Indian States, save to the extent to which they were already liable under agreements entered into with individual States before the 1st April, 1947.

(e) Except for certain gaps where no roads exist and for the absence of bridges over some rivers, the National Highway system is complete. The following are the important works on National Highways which have been completed since the Government of India assumed Financial liability for this class of roads:

(i) Construction of a through road-link between Assam and the rest of India.

(ii) Construction of a bridge over the Poonpcon river on the Grand Trunk Road in Bihar.

#### STATEMENT

*List of National Highways [As on 26th January, 1949]*

1. *Grand Trunk Road North.*—Delhi-Amritsar-Pakistan border (312 miles).
2. *A. Jullundur to Kashmir Border.*—94 miles.
2. *Grand Trunk Road East.*—Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Calcutta (941 miles).
3. *Bombay-Agra Road.*—741 miles.
4. *Bombay-Madras Road.*—Via Poona-Belgaum-Bangalore (840 miles) and Chittoor.
5. *Calcutta-Madras Road.*—Via Balasore and Vizagapatam. From junction with No. 6 at the Subarnarekha river, on boundary between Bihar and Mayurghanj State (954 miles).
6. *Bombay-Calcutta Road.*—Dhulia (on No. 3) Nagpur-Raipur-Sambalpur to junction with No. 2 at Sepahigachi near Arambagh (1,010 miles).
7. *Benares-Cape Comorin Road.*—Moghal Serai-Mangawan-Rewa-Jubbulpore-Lakhnadon-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Krishnagiri Salem-Dindigul-Madura-Cape Comorin (1,554 miles).
8. *Delhi-Rajputana-Gujarat-Bombay Road.*—Via Jaipur-Ajmer-Udaipur-Modassa, and Baroda (1,001 miles).
9. *Poona-Sholapur-Hyderabad-Bezwada.*—504 miles.
10. *Delhi-Rohatak-Hansi-Hissar-Fatahbad-Sirsa-Fazilka.*—278 miles.
- 11 to 21.—(omitted—being in Pakistan).
22. *Ambala-Kalka-Simla-Tibet Border.*—293 miles.
23. *Rajputana to Sind Border.*—Shown on map as from junction with No. 8 South of Pali to Pakistan Border (alignment not decided; to be reconsidered).
24. *Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow.*—320 miles.
25. *Lucknow-Kanpur-Jhansi-Shivpuri* (on No. 3).—236 miles.
26. *Jhansi-Saugor-Lakhnadon* (on No. 7).—250 miles.
27. *Allahabad-Mangawan* (on No. 7).—64 miles.
28. *Avadh-Tirhat Road.*—Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Muzaffarpur-Monghyr Ghat Gauges left bank (site of Gandak bridge not settled) (389 miles).
- 28-A. *Branch of No. 28 to Razul for Nepal.*—50 miles.
29. *Gorakhpur-Ghaziपुर-Benares.*—128 miles.
30. *MOHANIA* (on No. 2).—Bikramganj-ARAH-Sone Bridge, Patna-Bakhtyarpur-junction with National Highway No. 31 (160 miles).
31. *BARHI-RAJAULI-Nawadah-Bakhtyarpur-Mokameh Road Rail Bridge across GANGA.*—Junction with National Highway No. 28—Monghyr-Khagana-Narayanpur-Purnea-Siliguri-Cooch Behar-Jogigopa or other site of Brahmaputra Bridge (595 miles).
- 31-A. *Siliguri-Rangpo-Gangtok* (to Sikkim).—58 miles.
32. Blank.
33. *Barhi* (on No. 2).—Ranchi-Bundu-South of Chahdil-South of Jamshedpur-Swaspur—Junction with No. 6 at Subarnarekha river (234 miles).
34. *North Bengal Highway.*—Burdwan-Tildinga—on to Siliguri avoiding Pakistan territory (211 miles).

35. *Calcutta-Jessore-Pakistan* (low priority for development) (47 miles).
36. *From No. 25 to Agypa on No. 37* (low priority for development).
37. *Assam Trunk Road.*—Golpara (or other site of Brahmaputra bridge)—Gauhati-Jorhat-Diburgarh-Saikhoa Ghat (429 miles).
38. *Makum-Dibgoi-Ledo-Lekapani* (three miles from Ledo).—34 miles.
39. *Assam Burma Road.*—Eauduar (on No. 39) Dimapur-Imphal (279 miles).
40. *Shillong to Dawki.*—104 miles.
41. Blank.
42. *Sambalpur-Cuttack.*—170 miles.
43. *Raipur-Vizianagram* (junction with No. 5).—335 miles.
44. Blank.
45. *Madras-Trichinopoly-Dindigul.*—258 miles.
46. *Ranipet* (on No. 4) to *Krishnagiri* (on No. 7).—84 miles.
47. *Salem* (on No. 7) *Cochin.*—225 miles.
48. Blank.
49. *Madura* (on No. 7).—Danushkodi.—101 miles.
50. *Poona-Nasik.*—123 miles.

*Note.*—The detailed alignments of many of these roads have not yet been finalized. Some changes in the National Highway system may also be necessary following the initiation of development plans now contemplated, the merging of States with Provinces, and other causes.

#### SUBSIDIES TO AIRWAY COMPANIES

**\*633. Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the different companies conducting air services in India are given subsidies by Government;

(b) if so, the names of such companies receiving subsidies and the amounts thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Air India Service operating between Madras and Trivandrum is demanding contribution from the Travancore Government for the loss incurred by them in that service?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) Air Transport Companies operating inter-air services in India are not given any subsidies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under an agreement reached in 1946 between Air-India on the one side and the States of Mysore, Cochin and Trivandrum on the other, the Governments of the three States have agreed to bear the losses arising from the operation of the Madras-Bangalore-Cochin-Trivandrum service for a period of five years, in an appropriate proportion.

#### AMALGAMATION OF LOCAL POSTAL SYSTEMS IN STATES WITH INDIAN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

**\*634. Mr. K. A. Mohamed:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the acceding States which have local postal systems of their own; and

(b) whether it is the intention of Government to amalgamate these postal services with the Government of India Postal Department?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) Gwalior, Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Chamba, Travancore, Cochin, Jaipur, Udaipur (Mewar), Kishangarh, Charkhari, Shahpura, Orchha, Morvi, Barwani, Rajkot and Bundi.

(b) The question is under consideration.

#### REVIEW OF INDIA'S FOOD POSITION IN THE LIGHT OF WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION

**\*635. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item circulated by Reuter published in the Delhi papers on the 7th February, 1949 that world production of rice for 1948-49 harvest, as reported by the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America has reached the prewar level of 7470 million Bushels compared with the 7060 million Bushels last year and is almost identical with the four years average of prewar years and that India with her expected harvest of 1550.4 million Bushels—the largest for several years—is an exception in Asia along with Pakistan in having a good crop;

(b) whether the facts mentioned in part (a) above are substantially correct;

(c) whether Government are aware that there was a bumper crop of other cereals in most American countries;

(d) the prices per maund of eighty pounds or forty seers of wheat, rice, maize and barley at which these commodities were purchased from each of the American and Asiatic Countries and Australia during the years 1946-47 and 1947-48 and the duty paid in each case, showing separately the prices charged by countries connected with the United Nations Organisation and by those not connected with the United Nations Organisation; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the food position in the light of these facts?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government have at present no detailed information to check up the reports about total world production of rice. Final rice forecast reports for 1948-49 have not yet been received from Provinces and States but the available information shows that the outturn of rice in the Indian Union would be about the same as last year. The crop has suffered in Madras due to deficient winter rains while in Bombay, C.P., and West Bengal the crop is reported to have suffered on account of untimely rains in November. It might be added that in 1947-48 also our rice crop was below average.

(c) The available information shows that U.S.A. harvested during 1948 a record crop of maize as well as the second largest wheat crop in its agricultural history. The production of oats in the U.S.A. in 1948 was also high. In Canada too production of other cereals during 1948 showed an appreciable increase as compared with the previous year.

(d) Statement showing the required information in respect of 1946-47 is placed on the table of the House.

As regards 1947-48 it is regretted the information cannot be disclosed at this stage in the public interest.

(e) The food position is continually reviewed from time to time in the light of all available information.

#### STATEMENT

*Average price (c.i.f.) paid per maund of wheat, rice, maize and barley during April 1946 to March 1947 to countries which are connected/not connected with U. N. O.*

| Commodity                                        | Price |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
|                                                  | Rs.   | A. | P. |
| <i>I.—Countries connected with U. N. O.</i>      |       |    |    |
| <i>Wheat—</i>                                    |       |    |    |
| Australia                                        | 9     | 4  | 0  |
| U. S. A.                                         | 13    | 12 | 0  |
| Canada                                           | 13    | 11 | 0  |
| Turkey                                           | 18    | 7  | 0  |
| <i>Wheat Flour—</i>                              |       |    |    |
| Australia                                        | 12    | 5  | 0  |
| U. S. A.                                         | 18    | 10 | 0  |
| U. K.                                            | 18    | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Rice—</i>                                     |       |    |    |
| Siam                                             | 9     | 8  | 0  |
| Brazil                                           | 17    | 1  | 0  |
| <i>Barley—</i>                                   |       |    |    |
| Australia                                        | 12    | 6  | 0  |
| Turkey                                           | 14    | 6  | 0  |
| Argentina                                        | 14    | 8  | 0  |
| Egypt                                            | 14    | 1  | 0  |
| Iraq                                             | 13    | 0  | 0  |
| <i>Maize—</i>                                    |       |    |    |
| U. S. A.                                         | 9     | 9  | 0  |
| Argentina                                        | 13    | 2  | 0  |
| <i>II.—Countries not connected with U. N. O.</i> |       |    |    |
| <i>Rice—</i>                                     |       |    |    |
| Burma                                            | 14    | 10 | 0  |
| Indo-China                                       | 16    | 11 | 0  |
| Indonesia                                        | 5     | 12 | 0  |
| <i>Maize—</i>                                    |       |    |    |
| Burma                                            | 9     | 8  | 0  |

NOTE.—There is no duty levied on imports of Foodgrains into India.

#### CONSERVATION OF STEEL

**\*636. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what measures Government have taken to relieve the acuteness of the steel shortage situation in India?

(b) What measures have the Government of India taken to enforce steel conserving methods calculated to prevent misuse and waste?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the report of the Committee of Experts appointed by the British Parliamentary and Scientific Committee to go into the question of conserving steel resources in the United Kingdom and if so, have they considered the recommendations contained in that report aimed at utilising the available quantity of steel in the most economical way?

(d) Do Government propose to consider taking similar or other steps to secure the same end in this country?

(e) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the reports of a process stated to have been evolved by a German engineer in India which is credited with resulting in 50 per cent. saving in steel for structures and the total elimination of steel in reinforced concreting by the use of specially designed steelless concrete slabs?

(f) Do Government propose to examine the possibility of utilising this device to relieve steel shortage?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Government are trying to increase the indigenous production of steel and also to get as much steel as possible from imports.

(b) Government have taken the following steps:

(i) Use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is released has been made an offence under the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order.

(ii) Steel is released only for essential uses and after careful scrutiny of the demands.

(iii) The field officers of the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies make periodical inspections of steel Processing factories to check that steel is not being misused.

(c) Government have not received a copy of the Report, but have asked for it.

(d) Government will, after examination of the suggestions made in the Report, adopt such of them as are found to be practicable.

(e) and (f). Government are aware of the process evolved for producing light weight steel structurals and are examining their suitability.

#### CONTRACTS FOR RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS

**\*637. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the name or names of the firms or Companies who are working as contractors for the bookstalls on the station premises of the following Railways:

East Indian Railway, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Oudh-Tirhut Railway, Bengal and Assam Railway, M. S. M. Railway and South Indian Railway?

(b) On which of the State Railways are Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company of Allahabad working as bookstall contractors?

(c) What licence fee are this company paying as bookstall contractors on different Railways?

(d) Is it a fact that Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company are paying as royalty  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the sale proceeds in the stalls?

(e) Is it a fact that recently a new policy has been adopted by the Railway authorities not to invite tenders for Railway bookstalls but to renew the contracts to Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company?

(f) If the answer to part (e) above be in the affirmative; what are the reasons for it?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the table.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The names of the bookstall contractors on the different railways asked for by the honourable member are given below:

|               |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E. I.         | } | Messrs. A. H. Wheeler and Company.                                                                                                                                                     |
| B. B. & C. I. |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| G. I. P.      |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| B. N.         |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| O. T.         |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Assam         | } | Messrs. Kulkarni Bros.<br>Messrs. Higginbothams.<br>Messrs. Higginbothams.<br>Messrs. Swadesamitram.<br>Messrs. Matrubhumi Printing and Publishing Co., and<br>Messrs. Mangalavilasam. |
| M. & S. M.    |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|               |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|               |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| S. I.         |   |                                                                                                                                                                                        |

(b) Assam, B. B. & C. I., B. N., E. I., G. I. P. and O. T. Railways.

(c) and (d). The licence fee is in the form of a royalty not exceeding  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of gross turnover of each bookstall.

(e) The policy as recommended by the Central Advisory Council for Railways and accepted by the Railway Board is not to invite tenders but to license bookstalls to experienced contractors preference being given to those who have rendered satisfactory service in the past, the licensing fee being fixed on the experience of the past five years. The contracts of Messrs. Wheeler and Company on certain railways have been renewed in pursuance of this policy.

(f) As the sale of newspapers, books, periodicals, etc., is in the nature of a necessary amenity to the travelling public, it is considered that in giving contracts, service should be the main consideration.

#### BHUBANESHWAR AS HALTING STATION FOR CALCUTTA—MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE

**\*638. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is under the contemplation of the Government of India to make the airport of Bhubaneswar (Orissa) a halting station for the air mail planes now operating daily between Calcutta and Madras?

(b) If not, what are the reasons for it?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) and (b). Bhubaneswar is already a scheduled halt on the Calcutta-Madras Bangalore service. If the honourable member is referring to the night air mail service which recently commenced operation, I might explain that the service from Calcutta does not operate direct to Madras, but operates to Nagpur where the mails intended for Madras are loaded in the aircraft going to Madras. The conveyance of air mails by night between the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras via Nagpur works as one scheme and it is not possible to introduce Bhubaneswar or any other place into it.

#### NEW RAILWAY LINES FOR ORISSA AND ORISSA STATES

**\*639. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many new railway lines have been constructed in Orissa and Orissa States during the year 1948?

(b) How many will be taken up this year?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The honourable member's attention is invited to the reply given by me on 2nd February, 1949 to part (a) of starred question No. 46.

(b) No provision has been made in the Budget for 1949-50 for construction of any new railway lines in Orissa or Orissa States.

#### NEW POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN ORISSA AND ORISSA STATES

**\*640. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many new post offices have been opened in Orissa and Orissa States during the year 1948?

(b) How many telephone exchanges and how many telegraph offices have been opened in Orissa and Orissa States during the year 1948?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) 109.

(b) One Telegraph Office at Asokapatnam was opened but no Telephone Exchange.

#### IMPORT AND SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH

**\*641. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cloth imported into India from each of the countries abroad during the period from 1st January, 1948 to 30th June, 1948, 1st July, 1948 to 31st December, 1948, and 1st January, 1949 to 15th February, 1949 and the cost thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that foreign cloth has replaced Indian cloth practically in all varieties in the retail shops;

(c) whether no prices per yard for sale are sealed by Government on foreign cloth; and

(d) whether Government propose to mark the ceiling prices of foreign cloth before it is allowed to be marketed and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The desired information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Foreign cloth is not controlled and prices are not stamped on such cloth.

(d) The quantity of foreign cloth imported into this country is less than one per cent. of Indian production and is generally specialised production. In view of this, it is not considered necessary to price mark it.

#### FIXATION OF PRICES OF CLOTH

**\*642. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria prescribed for fixing the prices per yard of cloth; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the prices now being marked after the introduction of the rationing of cloth are in many cases 20 to 30 per cent. more than those at which the corresponding varieties were available in the market before rationing was introduced.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The question of fair prices for Cotton Textiles has recently been considered by the Tariff Board and the controlled prices which are in force with effect from 1st January, 1949 are based on the formulae recommended by that Board. These prices have been calculated on (i) average return per lb. of yarn at 4 pies per spindle shift and (ii) return at Rs. 1/4/- per loom shift of yarn woven.

(b) No. The present controlled prices are much lower than the prices which prevailed during the period of decontrol.

#### BLACK MARKETING IN KEROSENE OIL

**\*643. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that whereas kerosene oil is not available on ration cards for weeks together, it can at all times be procured from 10 annas to 14 annas per bottle; and

(b) whether Government propose to freeze forthwith all stocks of kerosene oil and take up its entire distribution from the existing agents to put a stop to its black marketing and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for 1st March, 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power will answer it.

#### FIXATION OF PRICES OF IMPORTED BICYCLES

**\*644. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the average ceiling price per cycle of different makes in November, 1948, December, 1948 and January, 1949;

(b) the reasons for the increase in prices, if any, of imported cycles; and

(c) whether Government propose to mark the ceiling prices of all imported bicycles and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) There is no control over selling prices but they ranged from Rs. 185 to Rs. 325 for foreign cycles and Rs. 127 to Rs. 130 for Indian makes.

(b) There has been no increase. On the other hand there has been a slight decrease from the prices prevailing in November, 1948.

(c) No, Sir. Since cycles have been placed under Open General Licence from soft currency areas, it is expected that the prices will still go down appreciably and soon find their level.

#### PRICES OF COAL IN DIFFERENT COLLIERIES

**\*645. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the quality of coal raised in Korea Collieries is superior to that raised in the Central Provinces and better in some respects than Bengal and Bihar Coal and used to fetch a higher price than that of the selected 'A' grade Coal of Bengal and Bihar?

(b) Do Government propose to lay a statement on the table of the House showing the comparative pre-award and post-award prices of coal in Korea, Bengal, Bihar and Central Provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The Korea coals do not come up to the standards of selected grades from Bengal-Bihar fields but along with C.P. coals are known to approximate to grade II of Jharia coals.

The prices of Korea coals as fixed by the Korea Durbar in 1945 were higher than the price of selected grade 'A' coal from Bengal/Bihar coal fields as fixed by Government of India.

(b) A statement is laid on the table.

## STATEMENT

Pre-award and post award prices of coal in Korea, C. P., Berar and Orissa and Bengal/Bihar

| PRICES BEFORE THE AWARD            |            |                           |                             |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                    | Korea      | C. P., Berar and Orissa   | Bengal/Bihar                |
| Steam coal, Rubble and Smithy nuts | Rs. 14/1/- | *Rs. 12/1/- to Rs. 14/1/- | †Rs. 10/5/- to Rs. 13/5/-   |
| Run of Mine, dust coal and slack   | Rs. 13/1/- | *Rs. 10/1/- to Rs. 13/1/- | †Rs. 9/5/- to Rs. 12/5/-    |
| PRESENT PRICES                     |            |                           |                             |
|                                    | Korea      | C. P., Berar and Orissa   | Bengal/Bihar                |
| Steam coal, Rubble and Smithy nuts | Rs. 15/3/- | *Rs. 15/6/- to Rs. 17/8/- | †Rs. 13/13/- to Rs. 16/13/- |
| Run of Mine, dust coal and slack   | Rs. 14/3/- | *Rs. 14/6/- to Rs. 16/8/- | †Rs. 12/13/- to Rs. 15/13/- |

NOTE.—Copies of relevant price notifications are attached.

Explanation.—

\*There are different prices for different groups of collieries in C. P., Berar and Orissa.

†The prices in case of Bengal and Bihar differ by grades.

## NOTIFICATION

Dated the 31st March, 1945

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause 1 of clause 4 of the Korea State Colliery Control Order, 1944 and in supersession of the notification dated the 31st January, 1945 published in the State Gazette Extraordinary of the same date, the Korea Durbar are pleased to fix as follows the prices at which coal may be sold by colliery owners:—

| Run of mine, Dust Coal and Slack—per ton. | Steam Coal, Rubble and Smithy nuts—per ton. |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Rs. 13-1-0                                | Rs. 14-1-0                                  |

Note.—The prices given above are delivery free of rail at or at the loading point nearest to the colliery, or free of tramway at the colliery or free of road vehicles at the colliery.

2. The Prices do not apply to retail sales of less than one ton on any one day for delivery by road.

Explanation.—The prices given above are—

(a) per ton of 2,240 lbs.;

(b) exclusive of stowing Excise Duty, soft coke cess excise duty and any other additional excise duty, cess or import which the Korea Durbar may hereafter declare to be payable by consumers of coal but are inclusive of all other cesses or imports; and

(c) exclusive of middleman's commission.

(2) When delivery is free on rail, the weight charged for shall be the weight ascertained at a railway weigh bridge and when delivery is free on tramway or road vehicle the weight shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed in British India.

By order,  
SOHAN LAL SRIVASTAVA,  
Dewan, Korea State.

No. 4-CD (1)/46

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

New Delhi, the 9th January 1946.

## NOTIFICATION

No. 19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Supply, No. 953, dated the 14th July 1944, as subsequently amended, the Central Government is pleased to fix as follows the prices at which coal may be sold by colliery owners:—

I. Collieries in Bengal and Bihar.

(a) Coal.—

| Grade of coal    | Price                            |       |                                    |       |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|
|                  | Run-of-mine, Dust Coal and Slack |       | Steam Coal, Rubble and Smithy Nuts |       |
|                  | Rs.                              | A. P. | Rs.                                | A. P. |
| Selected Grade A | 12                               | 5 0   | 13                                 | 5 0   |
| Selected Grade B | 11                               | 5 0   | 12                                 | 5 0   |
| Grade I          | 10                               | 7 0   | 11                                 | 7 0   |
| Grade II         | 10                               | 1 0   | 11                                 | 1 0   |
| Grade III-A      | 9                                | 11 0  | 10                                 | 11 0  |
| Grade III-B      | 9                                | 5 0   | 10                                 | 5 0   |

NOTE 1.—For the purposes of the above table the grade of any coal will be determined as follows:—

Coal from Seams of the Raniganj Series.

If the ash and moisture content thereof—

- (i) does not exceed 17·5 per cent . . . . . Selected Grade A.
- (ii) exceeds 17·5 per cent; but does not exceed 19 per cent. . . . . Selected Grade B.
- (iii) exceeds 19 per cent; but does not exceed 24 per cent. . . . . Grade I.

Coal from any other Seams.

If the ash content thereof—

- (i) does not exceed 15 per cent. . . . . Selected Grade A.
- (ii) exceeds 15 per cent but does not exceed 17 per cent. . . . . Selected Grade B.
- (iii) exceeds 17 per cent; but does not exceed 20 per cent . . . . . Grade I.
- (iv) exceeds 20 per cent; but does not exceed 24 per cent . . . . . Grade II.
- (v) exceeds 24 per cent; but does not exceed 28 per cent . . . . . Grade III-A.
- (vi) exceeds 28 per cent; but does not exceed 35 per cent . . . . . Grade III-B.

Mineral having an ash content in excess of 35 per cent, shall not be vendible as coal.

NOTE 2.—The price at which all coal produced in the Bagrakote Colliery may be sold shall be Rs. 30 per ton f. o. r. Bagrakote.

(b) Coke—

| Grade of Coke                                                                                                                        | Price                               |    |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|-----|
|                                                                                                                                      | Rs.                                 | A. | P.  |
| Soft Coke—not exceeding 45 per cent ash content                                                                                      |                                     |    |     |
| Hard Coke—from Bye-product, Beehive and country ovens,<br>and from Kulti Coke Ovens of Messrs. Indian<br>Iron and Steel Company Ltd. | } Large Rubble or<br>Smithy over ½" | 17 | 0 0 |
| (i) if the ash content exceeds 24 per cent but does not exceed 30 per cent                                                           |                                     | 24 | 0 0 |
| (ii) If the ash content does not exceed 24 per cent                                                                                  |                                     | 30 | 0 0 |
| Coke Breeze                                                                                                                          | Under ½"                            | 4  | 0 0 |

NOTE (i).—The prices given under (a) and (b) are for delivery free on rail at, or at the loading point nearest to the colliery, or free on tramway at the colliery, or free on road vehicle at the colliery.

(ii) The prices do not apply to retail sales of less than one ton on any on day for delivery by road.

## II. Collieries in Baluchistan.

| Area in which colliery situated | Lease holder of colliery | No. of Lease | Price for  |            | Station at which prices apply |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|
|                                 |                          |              | Slack coal | Large coal |                               |
| 1                               | 2                        | 3            | 4          | 5          | 6                             |
|                                 |                          |              | Rs.        | A. P.      | Rs. A. P.                     |
| Quetta                          | R. S. Tikamdas           | 58           | 29 12 0    | ..         | Quetta.                       |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 59           | 29 12 0    | ..         | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 126          | 29 12 0    | ..         | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. Sorabji              | 128          | 29 12 0    | ..         | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. Wilayat Hussain      | 73           | 29 12 0    | ..         | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 77           | 29 12 0    | ..         | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 92           | 29 12 0    | ..         | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 98           | 29 12 0    | ..         | Ditto.                        |
| Mach.                           | All leases               | ..           | 24 8 0     | 26 8 0     | Mach.                         |
| Sharigh                         | R. S. Tikamdas           | 61           | 18 4 0     | 20 4 0     | Sharigh                       |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 56           | 19 4 0     | 21 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 103          | 24 4 0     | 26 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 154          | 18 12 0    | 20 12 0    | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. Nanak Chand Chooni   | 116          | 20 4 0     | 22 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 145          | 17 12 0    | 19 12 0    | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. Wilayat Hussain      | 150          | 20 4 0     | 22 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 152          | 19 12 0    | 21 12 0    | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Minck Colliery           | 76           | 20 4 0     | 22 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. F. B. Patel          | 94           | 22 4 0     | 24 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. Pains Khan           | 137          | 23 4 0     | 25 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. K. A. Marker         | 138          | 24 4 0     | 26 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Khost                           | Associated Cement Co.    | 104          | 18 12 0    | 20 12 0    | Khost.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 105          | 19 4 0     | 21 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Do.                      | 153          | 20 12 0    | 22 12 0    | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. Ram Narain Satyapal  | 162          | 20 12 0    | 22 12 0    | Ditto.                        |
| Zardalu.                        | R. S. Tikamdas           | 133          | 18 12 0    | 20 12 0    | Zardalu.                      |
| Do.                             | Mr. K. A. Marker         | 134          | 17 12 0    | 19 12 0    | Ditto.                        |
| Do.                             | Mr. Jalad Khan           | 135          | 19 4 0     | 21 4 0     | Ditto.                        |
| Spezand                         | All leases               | ..           | 26 4 0     | 28 4 0     | Spezand.                      |
| Harnai                          | Do.                      | ..           | 23 8 0     | 25 8 0     | Harnai.                       |
| Sharigh                         | R. S. Tikamdas           | 160          | 27 4 0     | 29 4 0     | Sharigh.                      |
| Sor Range                       | All leases               | ..           | 29 12 0    | ..         | Quetta Cantt.                 |
| Do.                             | R. S. Tikamdas           | 18           | 29 12 0    | ..         | Spezand.                      |
| Nakus                           | Administration           | 156          | 24 4 0     | 26 4 0     | Nakus.                        |

Coal Briquettes—from the Briquetting Plant at Rs. 55 per ton F. O. R. Briquetting Plant Siding Quetta.

NOTE.—The prices given above are for delivery at the stations named.

## III. Collieries in the Punjab.

| Grade of Coal | Price     |
|---------------|-----------|
| Slack         | Rs. A. P. |
| Run-of-mine   | 20 0 0    |
| Large coal    | 20 0 0    |
|               | 22 0 0    |

NOTE.—The prices given above are pithead prices and do not include transport and handling charges, except in the case of Makerwal Coy's.

## IV. Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa.

| Name of colliery and name of proprietor                                                                                        | Price                            |                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                | Run-of-mine, dust coal and slack | Steam coal, rubble and smithy nuts |
| 1                                                                                                                              | 2                                | 3                                  |
|                                                                                                                                | Rs. A. P.                        | Rs. A. P.                          |
| 1. Kolhia Hirdagarh Co. Ltd., Kolhia Colliery                                                                                  |                                  |                                    |
| 2. Messrs. Budhoolal Jagannath, Proprietors, South Panara Colliery.                                                            |                                  |                                    |
| 3. The C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Receivers Junnordeo No. 2 Colliery.                                                               |                                  |                                    |
| 4. R. S. Mathuraprasad Motilal & Co., Proprietors, Jamai-Datla Colliery.                                                       |                                  |                                    |
| 5. H. N. Ojha & Co., Ltd., Proprietors Ambara and Palachauri Collieries.                                                       |                                  |                                    |
| 6. M/s. R. S. P. S. Sial & Sons, Proprietors, Sial Ghogri Colliery.                                                            |                                  |                                    |
| 7. M/s. Seth Misrilal Megraj & Bros., Proprietors Ambara Colliery.                                                             |                                  |                                    |
| 8. Walji Bhimji & Sons, Proprietors, Ghogri-Barkuhi Colliery.                                                                  |                                  |                                    |
| 9. Kishenchand & Co., Dhao Colliery                                                                                            | 12 1 0                           | 13 1 0                             |
| 10. K. S. M. Hassonji & Sons, Proprietors, East Barkuhi Colliery.                                                              |                                  |                                    |
| 11. Amritlal P. Trivedi, Proprietor, West Barkuhi Colliery                                                                     |                                  |                                    |
| 12. M/s. Karamchand Thaper & Bros., Ltd., Proprietors, Rawanwara Khas Colliery.                                                |                                  |                                    |
| 13. Nand Lal, Esq., Narsinghpur Road, Chhindwara, Proprietor, Haranghatta Colliery.                                            |                                  |                                    |
| 14. M/s. Newton Chickli Collieries Ltd., Proprietors, Newton Chickli Colliery.                                                 |                                  |                                    |
| 15. Shree Mahakali Coal Mines Ltd., Proprietors, Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd.                                                     |                                  |                                    |
| 16. Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery, Proprietors, Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdass Mannoolal Kanhaiyalal Zamindar & Rais, Jubbulpore. |                                  |                                    |
| 17. Majri Colliery, Proprietors, Rai Sahib Peshora Singh Sial & Sons.                                                          |                                  |                                    |
| 18. M/s. Shiavax C. Cambata & Co., Ltd., Proprietors, Rakhi-kel, Collieries.                                                   |                                  |                                    |
| 19. The C.P. Syndicate Ltd., Proprietors, Kalichhapar Collieries                                                               |                                  |                                    |
| 20. The C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Damua Collieries                                                                                 | 13 1 0                           | 14 1 0                             |
| 21. M/s. Budhoolal Jagannath, Proprietors, East Nandora Collieries.                                                            |                                  |                                    |
| 22. I. T. Warde, Esq., Proprietors, Ghorawari-Kalan Collieries                                                                 |                                  |                                    |
| 23. M/s. The Hirdagarh Collieries, Ltd., Hirdagarh Colliery                                                                    |                                  |                                    |
| 24. Any other colliery                                                                                                         | 10 1 0                           | 11 1 0                             |

NOTE.—(i) The prices given above are for delivery free on rail at, or at the loading point nearest to the colliery, or free on road vehicle at the colliery and are inclusive of all tramway charges.

(ii) The prices do not apply to retail sales of less than one ton on any one day for delivery by road.

## V. Collieries in Assam.

| Name of colliery                                                 | Grade of coal or coke | Price |       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
|                                                                  |                       | Rs.   | A. P. |
| The Assam Railways and Trading Co. Ltd.'s Margherita Collieries. | Run-of-mine           | 20    | 0 0   |
|                                                                  | Dust Coal             | 20    | 0 0   |
|                                                                  | Hand picked coal      | 30    | 0 0   |
|                                                                  | Hard coke             | 75    | 0 0   |

| Name of Colliery                                                               | Grade of Coal or Coke | Price  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| Nazira Coal Co. Ltd's Borgen Colliery                                          | Run-of-mine           | 30 0 0 |
| Dilli Colliery Company's Dilli Colliery                                        | Run-of-mine           | 35 0 0 |
| Cherra-Chattack Ropeway Co.'s Cherapunji Colliery                              | Run-of-mine           | 22 0 0 |
| Messrs. A. K. Bhattacharjya & Md. Haniff Ltd.'s Dogring Colliery (Garo Hills). | Run-of-mine           | 21 0 0 |
| Messrs. Assam Bengal Cement Coy.'s Bershora Colliery                           | Run-of-mine           | 25 0 0 |

NOTE.—The prices given above are for delivery free on rail at the colliery, except that the price in the case of the Dilli Colliery Company's coal is free on road vehicles at the colliery and the price in the case of the Cherra-Chattack Ropeway Company's coal is free on ropeway at the colliery. The price in case of Dogring Colliery (Garo Hills) is for delivery ex-stocks at Rangrisah Ghat. The price in case of Bershora colliery is ex-Bershora Ghat.

Explanations. (i) The prices given in the above tables are—

(a) per ton of 2,240 lbs.;

(b) exclusive of Stowing Excise duty, Rescue Station Excise duty, Soft Coke Cess Excise duty, and any other additional Excise duty, cess or impost which the Central Government may hereafter declare to be payable by consumers of coal, but are inclusive of all other cesses or imports; and

(c) exclusive of middleman's commission.

(ii) When delivery is free on rail, the weight charged for shall be the weight ascertained at a railway weighbridge, and when delivery is free on tramway or road vehicle the weight shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Coal Commissioner.

C. L. COATES,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

No. 4-CD (8)/46

New Delhi the 6th July 1946

#### NOTIFICATION

No. 887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January 1946, namely:—

In the said notification, in the table in item IV, collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa, entry 24 shall be renumbered as entry 27 and before the entry as so renumbered the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

|                                                                        | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| " 24. Ballarpur Colliery, Proprietors Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co. |     |    |    |     |    |    |
| 25. Rajur Colliery, Proprietors Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.       | 11  | 11 | 0  | 12  | 11 | 0  |
| 26. Ghugus Colliery, Proprietors Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.      |     |    |    |     |    |    |

W. G. LAMARQUE,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

No. 4-CI(2)/47

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 1947

#### NOTIFICATION

No. 547.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act,

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January, 1946, namely:—

In the said notification, in the table set forth in item IV "Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa"

(1) For entry 24, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

Rs. As. P.  
11 11 0

"24. Any other colliery

(2) Entries 25, 26 and 27 shall be omitted.

Rs. As. P.  
12 11 0

P. R. NAYAK,  
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES (INDIA)

No. 4-CI(2)/47

New Delhi, the 14th August, 1947

#### NOTIFICATION

No. 611.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January, 1946, namely:—

In the said notification, in the table set forth under item 'IV' Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa"

For entry 24, the following shall be substituted:—

|                                                            | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|
| "24. Any other colliery in the Central Provinces and Berar | 11  | 11  | 0  | 12  | 11  | 0  |
| 25. Any colliery in Orissa                                 | 10  | 1   | 0  | 11  | 1   | 0  |

P. R. NAYAK,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

New Delhi, the 9th July 1947.

#### NOTIFICATION

No. 555.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by Section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January 1946, namely:—

In the said notification, the table set forth under item "I. Collieries in Bengal and Bihar (a) Coal" shall be deleted and the following table substituted in its place, namely:—

| Grade of Coal    | Prices                           |       |                                 |       |
|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
|                  | Run-of-mine, Dust Coal and Slack |       | Screened Rubble and Smithy Nuts |       |
|                  | Rs.                              | A. P. | Rs.                             | A. P. |
| Selected Grade A | 15                               | 13 0  | 16                              | 13 0  |
| Selected Grade B | 14                               | 13 0  | 15                              | 13 0  |
| Grade I          | 13                               | 15 0  | 14                              | 15 0  |
| Grade II         | 13                               | 9 0   | 14                              | 9 0   |
| Grade IIIA       | 13                               | 3 0   | 14                              | 3 0   |
| Grade IIIB       | 12                               | 13 0  | 13                              | 13 0  |

P. R. NAYAK,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.



+PSOs of the Naval and Air Headquarters of Commodore and Air Commodore ranks.

NOTE.—Raj Pramukhs of Saurashtra, Matsya, Vindhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Rulers of Indian States enjoying a salute of 17 guns and over, should be treated for the purpose of precedence on the same footing as Governors of Provinces.

The other Princes should be fitted into suitable places in the Warrant of Precedence in accordance with their importance and status.

\*The Officer holding the post of Secretary to the Governor-General should be graded with Secretaries to the Government of India provided he has been Secretary to the Government of India before being appointed to the Governor-General's Staff.

+Should a PSO hold the rank of a Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Warrant of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for "Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank" in article 16 of the Warrant of Precedence.

H. V. P. JENGAR, Secy

#### SCHOLARSHIPS TO EAST PUNJAB SCHEDULED CASTES STUDENTS

\*1454. Prof. Yashwant Rai: Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Caste Scholarship Board awards scholarship to Harijan students in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that no applications have been entertained this year from the East Punjab, because they were late and not in time;

(c) whether Government are aware that the results were declared very late by the East Punjab University due to partition troubles; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of awarding the scholarships to the students?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) کا جواب ہاں ہے :

(b) نہیں ایسٹ پمبھاب کے بہت سے امیدواروں کی درخواستیں وقت پر مل گئیں۔ ان میں سے ۶۳ امیدواروں کو اس برس کے لئے چلنا گیا۔

(c) ہاں۔

(d) جو درخواستیں مانگی جاتی ہیں ان کے دو پارت ہوتے ہیں۔ پہلے پارت کا تعلق صرف اس بات سے ہوتا ہے کہ شیدیولڈ کاسٹ ہونے کا سرٹیفیکیٹ بھیج دیا جائے اور یہ بات بتلائی جائے کہ امیدوار کی پچھائی تعلیم کی کیا حالت ہے۔ دوسرے پارت کا تعلق یونیورسٹی کے امتحان کے ساتھ ہے۔ کہ یہ بات بتلائی جائے کہ امیدوار امتحان میں شریک ہوا اور اس طرح کا نتیجہ نکلا۔ درخواست کے لئے جو تاریخ تھہرائی جاتی ہے اس کا تعلق صرف پہلے پارت سے ہوتا ہے اور دوسرے سے نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ دوسرے پارت کے لئے کوئی تاریخ نہیں تھہرائی جاتی ہے۔ صرف یہ ہدایت کی جاتی ہے کہ جو امتحان کا نتیجہ نکلے وہ تین ہفتے کے اندر پارت دو کے ماتحت بھیج دیا جائے۔

معاملہ کی صورت پر غور کرنے کے بعد آنریبل ممبر تسلیم کریں گے کہ یونیورسٹی کے امتحان کا نتیجہ پہلے نکلے یا دیر سے نکلے اس کا کوئی لگاؤ امیدوار کے درخواست کے پہلے پارت سے نہیں ہے۔ اور اس سے درخواست بھیجنے میں کوئی رکاوٹ نہیں ہوتی۔ ایسے حالات میں گورنمنٹ کے لئے ضروری نہیں ہے کہ وہ تھہرائی ہوئی تاریخ کے بعد کی درخواستوں پر غور کرنے کی ضرورت سمجھے اور اس کے لئے دوسری تاریخ تھہرائے۔ جو درخواستیں تھہرائی ہوئی تاریخ کے اندر منسٹری کو مل گئیں وہ دوسری پرائنٹوں کی درخواستوں کے ساتھ سائیکشن بورڈ کو بھیج دی گئیں۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (a) Yes.

(b) No. Applications from most of the candidates from the East Punjab were received in time and 63 of them were selected for scholarships this year.

(c) Yes.

(d) The last date fixed for receipt of applications refers only to part I of the application which contains evidence of a student's belonging to the Scheduled Caste community and particulars about his past academic career. The result of the last examination taken by a student is to be mentioned by him in Part II of the application. No last date is fixed for sending Part II of the application which may be sent by a student within three weeks after his examination result is announced. In view of this and of what is stated at (b) above it was not thought necessary for the Government to consider any late applications from the East Punjab.

श्री बलवन्त सिंह मेहता : क्या यह स्कलरशिप देशी रियासतों के विद्यार्थियों को भी दिये जाते हैं ?

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Are these scholarships also awarded to students from Indian states?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جو ریاستیں صوبوں میں مل گئیں ہیں وہ تو پرائنٹوں میں آجاتی ہیں۔ اور جو الگ ہیں ان کا تعلق وہاں کی گورنمنٹوں سے ہے

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Those states which have merged with the Provinces, come within the Province concerned; while those which maintain their separate entity have their connection with their local Governments.

प्रो० यशवन्त राय : इस वर्ष पंजाब में कितने बर्जीफे दिये गये हैं ?

Prof. Yashwant Rai: How many scholarships have been awarded to Punjab this year?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : تریسٹھ۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Sixty-three.

प्रो० यशवन्त राय : कितने विद्यार्थियों ने दरखास्त की थी ?

Prof. Yashwant Rai: What was the number of students who applied?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ۱۰۵ (ایک سو پانچ)۔

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: 105.

#### FOREIGN-RETURNED SCHOLARS TRAINED IN PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE

\*1455. Prof. N. G. Ranga: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are maintaining any register of foreign-returned scholars and researchers in pharmaceutical science and if so, how many are on their registers?

(b) If not, do Government propose to maintain such a register?

(c) What steps are being taken to employ them and utilise their expert, and specialist knowledge and training?

(d) How many of them have been absorbed in Government service?

(e) Is any effort being made to place them in private employment?

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY  
NOTIFICATION

*New Delhi, the 10th October, 1947*

No. 669.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January, 1946, namely :—

In the said notification, in the table set forth in item IV "Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa" shall be deleted and the following table substituted in its place, namely :—

| Name of colliery and name of proprietor                                                                                          | Price                                  |                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                  | Run-of-mine,<br>Dust Coal<br>and Slack | Steam coal,<br>Rubble and<br>Smithy Nuts |
| 1                                                                                                                                | 2                                      | 3                                        |
|                                                                                                                                  | Rs. A. P.                              | Rs. A. P.                                |
| 1. Kolhia Hirdagarh Co. Ltd., Kolhia Colliery ...                                                                                |                                        |                                          |
| 2. Messrs. Budhoolal Jagannath, Proprietors, South Panara Colliery.                                                              |                                        |                                          |
| 3. Messrs. Dalmia Jain & Co. Ltd., Proprietors, Junnardeo Collieries.                                                            |                                        |                                          |
| 4. R. S. Mathuraprasad Motilal & Co., Proprietors, Jamai-Datla Colliery                                                          |                                        |                                          |
| 5. N. H. Ojha & Co. Ltd., Proprietors, Ambara & Palachauri Collieries.                                                           |                                        |                                          |
| 6. Messrs. R. S. P. S. Sial & Sons, Proprietors, Sial Ghogri Colliery.                                                           |                                        |                                          |
| 7. Rai Sahib P. S. Sial & Sons, Proprietors, Ambara Colliery.                                                                    |                                        |                                          |
| 8. N. H. Ojha & Co. Ltd., Proprietors, Ghogri-Barkuhi Colliery.                                                                  |                                        |                                          |
| 9. Kishenchand & Co., Dhao Colliery                                                                                              |                                        |                                          |
| 10. K. S. M. Hassonji & Sons, Proprietors, East Barkuhi Colliery.                                                                |                                        |                                          |
| 11. Amritlal P. Trivedi, Proprietor, West Barkuhi Colliery.                                                                      |                                        |                                          |
| 12. Messrs. Karamchand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Proprietors, Rawanwara Khas Colliery.                                                | 15 1 0                                 | 16 1 0                                   |
| 13. Nandlal, Esq., Narsinghpur Road, Chhindwara, Proprietor, Haranbhatta Colliery.                                               |                                        |                                          |
| 14. Messrs. Newton Chickli Collieries Ltd., Proprietors, Newton Chickli Colliery.                                                |                                        |                                          |
| 15. Shree Mahakali Coal Mines Ltd., Proprietors, Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd.                                                       |                                        |                                          |
| 16. Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery, Proprietors, Diwan Bahadur Seth Ballabhdas Mannoolal Kanhaiyalal, Zamindar and Rais, Jubbulpore. |                                        |                                          |
| 17. Majri Colliery, Proprietors, Rai Sahib Peshora Singh Sial & Sons.                                                            |                                        |                                          |
| 18. Ballarpur Colliery, Proprietors, Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.                                                            |                                        |                                          |
| 19. Rajur Colliery, Proprietors, Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.                                                                |                                        |                                          |
| 20. Ghughus Colliery, Proprietors, Messrs. Ballarpur Collieries Co.                                                              |                                        |                                          |
| 21. Messrs. Shaviar C. Cambata & Co. Ltd., Proprietors, Rakhikol Collieries.                                                     |                                        |                                          |
| 22. The C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Proprietors Kalichhappar Collieries.                                                               |                                        |                                          |
| 23. The C. P. Syndicate Ltd., Damua Collieries                                                                                   |                                        |                                          |
| 24. Messrs. Budhoolal Jagannath, Proprietors, East Nandora Collieries.                                                           | 16 8 0                                 | 17 8 0                                   |
| 25. I. T. Warde, Esq., Proprietor, Ghorawari-Kalan Collieries.                                                                   |                                        |                                          |

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

|                                                                |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 26. Messrs. The Hirdagarh Collieries Ltd., Hirdagarh Colliery. | 16 8 0 | 17 8 0 |
| 27. Any other colliery in the Central Provinces and Berar.     | 14 8 0 | 15 8 0 |
| 28. Any colliery in Orissa                                     | 13 1 0 | 14 1 0 |

P. R. NAYAK,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY  
NOTIFICATION

*New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1948*

No. 112.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 17 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Supplies, No. 19, dated the 9th January, 1946, namely :—

In the said notification, in the table set forth under item IV—"Collieries in the Central Provinces and Berar and in Orissa" for the existing entry against 28, the following entry shall be substituted :—

|                             |           |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                             | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| "28. Any Colliery in Orissa | 14 6 0    | 15 6 0"   |

P. R. NAYAK,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY  
NOTIFICATION

*New Delhi, the 31st January, 1948*

No. 30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) read with sub-clause (1) of clause 4 of the Korea State Colliery Control Order, 1944 and in supersession of the Korea State's notification dated the 15th November, 1947 the Central Government is pleased to fix as follows the prices per ton at which coal may be sold by colliery owners in Korea :—

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
|                                    | Rs. A. P. |
| Run of Mine, Dust Coal and Slack   | 14 3 0    |
| Steam coal, Rubble and Smithy Nuts | 15 3 0    |

Note.—I. The above prices are for delivery free on rail at, or at the loading point nearest to the colliery, or free on road vehicles at the colliery.

II. The prices do not apply to retail sales of less than one ton on any one day for delivery by road.

Explanation—

I. The above prices are :—

(a) per ton of 2,240 lbs.;

(b) exclusive of stowing Excise duty, soft coke cess duty and any other Additional Excise Duty, Cess or Impost which may hereafter be declared to be payable by consumers of coal but are inclusive of all other cesses or imposts; and

(c) exclusive of Middleman's Commission.

II. When delivery is free on rail, the weight charged for shall be the weight ascertained at a railway weigh-bridge, and when delivery is free on tramway or road vehicle the weight shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Coal Commissioner.

P. R. NAYAK,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

FIXATION OF PRICE OF KOREA COAL

\*646. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of Korea State had increased the wages of employees in their coal mines and the selling price of coal by Rs. 3/5/- per ton?

(b) Are Government aware that this selling price of coal was increased by the State by Rs. 3/5/- per ton after consultation with the representatives of the colliery owners and one of the members of the Central Provinces Fact Finding Committee?

(c) Is it a fact that the Government of India confirmed the selling price of coal thus increased by the Korea State but after the merger of Korea State with the Central Provinces on the 18th January, 1948 the Government of India reduced this increased selling price of coal by Rs. 2/3/- per ton?

(d) If so, why were the prices so reduced?

(e) Do Government propose to re-examine the question?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) In 1947 Korea State notified increased wages and other concessions for their colliery labour having regard to increased wages and other concessions allowed at that time by Government of India to colliery workers in Bengal, Bihar, C.P. and Berar and other coalfields. That State also simultaneously notified an increase in price of Korea coals by Rs. 3/5/- per ton.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The increased prices notified by Korea were allowed by Government of India to remain in force till a revision could be effected after an investigation into the production cost of Korea coal was completed by their Cost Accounts Officer.

(d) On an examination the prices as revised by Korea State in November, 1947 proved inordinately high. It was, therefore, found necessary to reduce the prices on the accepted basis of actual cost of production per ton plus a reasonable element for profit as was done in the case of other coal fields in India.

(e) Yes, if factual evidence is furnished by collieries to justify a revision.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PORTS TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

\*647. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relative economics of transport by sea and by rail was investigated as recommended by the Ports (Technical) Committee;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place their findings on the table of the House;

(c) what are the schemes of improvement of minor ports of Orissa framed by the Provincial Government and what are the criticisms of the Ports Technical Committee on such schemes as per Recommendation number 13 at page 40 of their Report of 1946;

(d) the extent to which the schemes referred to in part (d) above have been put into operation; and

(e) the action taken by Government on para. 64, pages, 29 and 30, of the Report on the question of sand movement in the coast and also accumulation of silt brought down to the coast by big rivers like the Mahanady and Godawary?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). As a preliminary to the investigation of the relative economics of transport by sea and by rail, an examination is now in hand regarding the reasonableness of the freight charged on coastal shipping in respect of certain selected commodities.

(c) to (e). The improvement of minor ports is a matter for the Provincial Government and the Government of India have no information of the schemes framed by the Provincial Government. Para. 73 of the Ports (Technical) Committee Report mentioned a scheme of the Orissa Government for the improvement of the Port of Chandbali only near Cuttack. The Ports (Technical) Committee was of the view that the Port cannot be developed except at crippling expense in view of the littoral sand drift. At the instance of the Provincial Government however the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission are now examining the practicability of developing a minor port on the Dhamra River in substitution for Chandbali.

MANUFACTURE OF RADIOS

\*648. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Official Committee have recommended the manufacture of fifty thousand cheap and twenty thousand expensive radios?

(b) If so, what action do Government intend to take in this matter?

(c) What arrangements do Government intend to make to provide cheap radios for villages?

(d) Have Government got any scheme for popularising radio news and songs among village folks?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The Development Committee for Radio Transmitters and Receivers Industry constituted by this Ministry has made this recommendation.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir. This matter is being examined by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

ASSAM RAIL LINK IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

\*649. **Shri Upendranath Barman:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Assam Railway link will pass through a good part of the tea planted area in the District of Jalpaiguri?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Out of forty-five miles length of the Assam Rail Link Project lying in the District of Jalpaiguri, less than three miles will lie in the tea planted area.

DISPARITY IN PRICES OF GRAM IN ROHTAK AND DELHI

\*650. { **Ch. Ranbir Singh:**  
          **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:**

(a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether Government are aware that gram is being sold in Rohtak Mandi at Rs. 8/- a maund?

(b) Are Government also aware that in Delhi gram is being sold to the consumer at Rs. 14/- per maund?

(c) If the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what step do Government propose to take to do away with the disparity of the level of the prices of gram at various places?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). Yes, there is disparity in the prevailing market prices of gram in Rohtak and Delhi.

(c) Gram now forms part of cereal ration in Delhi and is issued at Rs. 10/8/- per maund retail. In non-rationed areas also supply of gram is being made through relief quota shops. It has been decided to ban free trading of all rationed grains including gram, as also its import into Delhi. These measures, it is hoped, will bring down the prices of gram in Delhi.

#### REDUCTION OF EXCISE DUTY ON POWER ALCOHOL

\*651. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering a proposal for the reduction of excise duty on power alcohol or the grant of a subsidy to the industry?

(b) Is it a fact that Government are contemplating to enforce compulsory admixture of power alcohol in suitable areas in the country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) With a view to developing the power alcohol industry, Government are examining the necessity of granting relief, if any required to this industry. As a preliminary, they deputed a Cost Accounts Officer to investigate into the cost of production of power alcohol in U.P. distilleries. He has submitted a report which is under examination.

(b) Yes.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### PAY SCALES OF EMPLOYEES OF SHAHDARA-SAHARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

36. **Lala Achint Ram:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing the current salary grades of different categories of employees in Traffic, Engineering, Loco, Medical and Carriage Departments of the Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway and the corresponding grades on State Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The Railway Ministry have no information regarding the scales of pay of staff of the Saharanpur Shahdara Light Railway as that Railway is owned and managed by a Private Company.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### REPORTED STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER ON 'WHITE AUSTRALIA' POLICY

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Trust of India—Reuter report appearing in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 10th February, 1949 (Page 1, Column 4), to the effect that "in the view of Dr. Evatt, External Affairs Minister of Australia, the Prime Minister of India supported the 'White Australia' policy"; and

(b) if so, how far is it correct?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is not quite clear what Dr. Evatt meant by the report attributed to him. Presumably this is based on some newspaper report which appeared in Australia. In the course of an interview with an Australian newspaper correspondent some time ago I stated that I could understand an emigration policy based on economic considerations with a view to maintain certain standards and ways of living but that I thought a racial policy was wrong and to be deprecated.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was this matter of the "White Australia" policy discussed or raised at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference held in October last and did India make a suggestion to the effect that Australia should abandon the policy before she agreed not to quit the Commonwealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir; the subject was not raised at all.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have there been any diplomatic exchanges between India and Australia before or after Dr. Evatt's statement was made on this subject?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We enquired into this matter and we found that Dr. Evatt expressed to our representative that he regretted that he has not been quite understood.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How long, Sir, does India propose to remain in the Commonwealth along with member States like Australia and South Africa dominated by this neo-imperialist and megalomania and racist balderdash?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That question does not arise.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, the 24th February, 1949.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ORAL ANSWERS

DEDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TRADE UNIONS DIRECTLY FROM SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES

\*652. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the names of companies, corporations and concerns which deduct subscriptions to the Unions registered and recognised under the Trade Union Act directly from the salaries of the employees and pass the amounts on to the Union authorities?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** We have no information. Under the Payment of Wages Act the employers cannot deduct such subscriptions from the wages of the employees.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if such a system prevails in the Labour Unions in England?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I doubt very much.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are the Government opposed to the subscriptions being deducted from the salaries of the members of the Unions?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Vehemently.

MIGRATION OF NON-MUSLIMS FROM SIND

\*653. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of non-Muslims still remaining in Sind and whether they desire to come to India?

(b) What arrangement has been made for their transport to India?

(c) At what places are they mostly living?

(d) How many refugees have migrated during the year 1948?

(e) What is the transport facility existing at present for their migration?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (e). There are about 2.5 lakh non-Muslims still remaining in Sind, mostly in the Upper Sind, Hyderabad and Tharparkar districts. It is understood that a substantial proportion of them desire to evacuate to India. Evacuation is at present possible only by sea and arrangements are made from time to time for the necessary shipping to carry the displaced persons from Karachi to Indian ports. I may inform the

House that the Government of India have decided not to use the word 'refugees' and in its place to use the words 'displaced persons' or *Sharanarthi*.

(d) About seven Lakhs.

(e) Normal railway transport to reach Karachi from where they are evacuated to India by sea.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether representation has been made by these displaced persons that they would like to go to Cutch from the Mirpur side, which the Honourable Minister has referred to and required certain arrangements to be made, and may I know whether the Government contemplate considering this question favourably?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, the Government have been considering this question. Because of the water famine, it is not possible and it is not thought desirable to evacuate them to Cutch.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that many of them are desirous of leaving Pakistan for India and the Pakistan Government is standing in their way and they are being kept there under duress more or less?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is not correct to say so. Most of them, who want to evacuate, own cattle. The Pakistan Government has prohibited cattle being taken out, and that may act as a force standing in their way. That is the only consideration. There is no other law by which they are prohibited.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If they migrate, will their cattle which is their only wealth be allowed to be taken?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, under the present conditions, the Pakistan Government is prohibiting the export of any cattle.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know whether the Hindus remaining in Sind are of the poorest section of society, mostly Harijans, who deserve much larger assistance than what is being provided by the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is true most of these persons are Harijans. It is not correct to say that they want to come out and they are not given assistance. If they want to come out without the cattle, they can be taken out.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Is it a fact that a large number of Hindus left behind in Sind are being forcibly converted to Islam?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is not so. My submission is that about 400 persons have been converted and from enquiries made, I think, that is the normal conversion.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many of them?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** 453.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** We have been told that the Pakistan Government is prohibiting the Hindus remaining in Sind from taking out their cattle. May I know what is the policy of our Government regarding this: whether our Government will allow Muslims to take away their cattle?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** No muslims are going out with their cattle.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many of the two and a half lakhs are urban people and how many rural?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** About one lakh are urban and about one and a half rural.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** My question has not been answered. I enquired what was the policy of our Government if the Muslims wanted to go to Pakistan with their cattle.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Is it not a hypothetical question, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That is a hypothetical question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the intention of our Government, as the Government of Pakistan is not making it convenient for them to bring their cattle?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, we can negotiate with the Pakistan Government. Their contention is this: a large number of cattle have been slaughtered and therefore on account of shortage of cattle, they are not allowing cattle to be taken out.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Were the 453 persons converted by force?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have no information.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** With regard to this matter of conversion, will the Honourable Minister enquire what was the reason, what was the occasion of this conversion at this moment.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, it is not possible to make enquiries like that. But we gather from the reports and we have been informed by the High Commissioner there, that in a large number of cases, the conversion has not been forcible.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has our High Commissioner there got some figures of the conversion before partition and after partition? The Honourable Minister said that it is normal conversion. How do we know that that is normal conversion?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** That is an impression.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Is it a fact that directly or indirectly restrictions are placed on Hindus in the practice and profession of their religion?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That does not arise from this question. Next question.

#### ANNUAL MEETINGS OF CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION

\*654. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation was held at Delhi in 1947 and also in 1948?

(b) What were the proposals discussed in the 1947 conference and how many of them were executed?

(c) Are these conferences of engineers from all over India convened only to exchange views on various irrigation problems or for specific purposes?

(d) What is the cumulative result of such meetings?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Irrigation is not entrusted with the execution of works. The Board comprises Chief Engineers Irrigation and Hydro-electric from all over India and they meet once a year to discuss the results of research carried out in the Central and Provincial Irrigation Research Stations and other developments in technique that have taken place during the year. They also lay down the research programme for the following year. The recommendations of the Board are purely advisory.

(d) The cumulative result of these meetings has been the extensive development in India of research connected with irrigation and river control problems and a general development in the technique connected with irrigation.

engineering. The personal contacts established by these meetings which have been a regular feature for the last nineteen years have brought together irrigation engineers from different parts of the country and it is often that problems that arise in one part of the country are solved as a result of the experience already gained on similar problems in other parts of the country.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Central Board of Irrigation has recommended that factories be set up for the manufacture of power plants in India, so that their production may be stepped up by not later than 1951? If that is so, what steps have been taken and whether the target of 1951 will be fulfilled?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That is one of the recommendations which is being considered.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The point is whether the target will be borne in mind. I want to know whether by 1951 it will be completed.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It will be borne in mind; but whether it will be possible is another question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want to know whether the Government consider this a serious matter and whether the Government have taken any steps. That is the question.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I have already replied: The Government is considering.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With what results? When the Government themselves consider the position serious, I want to know what steps have been taken, when this recommendation was made last year.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Honourable Minister has already said that all possible steps are being taken. Next question.

#### INDIAN NATIONALS IN WAR ZONE IN CHINA

\*655. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indian nationals in the fighting area in China?

(b) How many are in Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking and Canton?

(c) Are our nationals affected in any way on account of the war in China?

(d) Have Government made sufficient arrangements for their safety and evacuation, if necessary, in the event of emergency?

(e) If so, what are the details of the arrangements made?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) The number of Indian Nationals in areas where there have been fighting are as follows:

|     |          |       |
|-----|----------|-------|
|     | Peiping  | 18    |
|     | Tientsin | 42    |
|     | Tsingtao | 53    |
| (b) | Shanghai | 562   |
|     | Hongkong | 2,500 |
|     | Nanking  | 98    |
|     | Canton   | 12    |

(c) Our nationals have not suffered any special disabilities but inevitably some of the consequences of the war affect them also.

(d) and (e). The question was answered by the Prime Minister on the 8th of this month in reply to a short notice question by Shri H. V. Kamath.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any Indians lost their lives in these riots and disturbances that have swept over large tracts of China recently?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Not to our knowledge.

#### METAL DEPOSITS IN STATES

\*656. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a letter to the Editor in the *Hindustan Times* dated 6th December, 1948 regarding precious and rare metal deposits in various states?

(b) If so, what is the information of the Geological Department on such deposits?

(c) Do Government propose to instruct the Geological Department to conduct inquiries and undertake a preliminary survey of such States?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) A list of the published and unpublished reports of the Geological Survey of India containing the geological information on the deposits referred to is laid on the table.

(c) The Geological Survey of India is conducting investigations systematically all over India, including the States referred to in the letter. In the current Field Programme (1948-49), the Department is taking up the following investigations in the States referred to:

(i) Daribo Copper Mines. Alwar.

(ii) Investigation of Limestone deposits in Kotah State (and in Jhalawar State) for cement making.

(iii) Investigations for oil, limestone and salt in Kangra District, Mandi and Suket States.

(iv) Examination of lead-zinc-silver mines at Zawar, Udaipur State.

#### STATEMENT

##### List of Published and Unpublished Reports

1. *Alwar State*.—(a) Manganiferous iron-ore in Alwar State. Mem. Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXVII, p. 1157.

(b) Barytes, Alwar State. Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LIV, p. 238.

(c) Marble, production—1924-23, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 408.

(d) Slate, production—1924-23, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 430.

(e) Barytes, production—1924-23, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 325.

(f) Report on Daribo Copper Mines, Alwar State, by Dr. H. Crookshank (unpublished).

(g) Recent visit to Daribo Copper Mines, Alwar, by Dr. H. Crookshank (unpublished).

(h) A short note on his recent visit to Daribo Copper Mines, Alwar, by Dr. H. Crookshank (unpublished).

2. *Bijawar State*.—Steatite, Bijawar State, production for 1924-23, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 439.

3. *Orchha State*.—(a) Barytes, Orchha State, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LX, p. 431.

(b) Barytes, production for 1924-23, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIV, p. 326.

4. *Suket State*.—Preliminary note on coal in Duhar, Suket State, and the proposed mineral survey of the State, by Dr. Sahni (unpublished).

5. *Udaipur State*.—(a) Copper ore, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LX, p. 28.

(b) Garnet, production for 1909-13, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. XLVI, p. 271.

(c) Iron ore, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXV, p. 51.



- (d) Lead ore, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXV, p. 55.
- (e) Marble, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXII, p. 32.
- (f) Steatite, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXV, p. 67.
- (g) Zinc mines, Zawar, Rec. G.S.I., Vol. LXIII, p. 79.
- (h) Report on the lead-zinc mines at Zawar, by J. B. Auden (unpublished).
- (i) Report on ancient lead-zinc ore mines near Zawar by V. Hodgson (unpublished).
- (j) Report on the mineral Resources of Udaipur State, by H. Nandi (unpublished).
- (k) Note on Zawar zinc-lead mine, Udaipur State, by E. L. G. Clegg and P. Cowen (unpublished).
- (l) A short note on his visit to Zawar mines by Dr. Crookshank (unpublished).

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware that as far as Vindhya Pradesh is concerned, and as far as Bastar State is concerned which has just been merged in the Central Provinces, there are big deposits, and that in Bastar State there are oil deposits too? Are Government making any particular efforts to have investigations made in Vindhya Pradesh and Bastar State?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** So far as these areas are concerned, they will be taken up for investigation in due course.

**Seth Govind Das:** When will be the "due course" because the Honourable Minister has just given information about certain States which are now under investigation? When will these particular areas be taken in hand?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I cannot say just now. It may be possible within a period of five years.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that in some of these States the Rulers, before accession, merger or integration, converted some of these precious and rare metal deposits into private property?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice of that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the number of Geologists in the Government of India?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** There are 120.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that substantial deposits of mica and copper ore are obtainable in Bharatpur State?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It may be so. I cannot say.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Would Government consider this number of 120 sufficient for survey purposes?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As a matter of fact an extension programme has been put up before the Government and it is being considered.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF PROVISIONS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ACT.

†\*657. **Shri V. O. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what action Government have taken to enforce the provisions of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948?

(b) What progress has been made by the Provincial Governments in the regulation of rates and acquisition of power houses?

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

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) In October 1948, the Provincial Governments were requested to take immediate action to implement the provisions of sections 1, 3, 4, 57, 58 and 77, the VI Schedule and the Table appended to the VII Schedule of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, which came into force from 10th September 1948. In addition, the Government of India are actively considering the question of the constitution of the Central Electricity Authority under section 3 of the Act.

(b) The financial provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, which govern private undertakings, come into force only from the commencement of the accounting year of the Licensee following the passing of the Act. Consequently, Provincial Governments will not be in a position to take steps to regulate the rates of private undertakings till a period of one year is over following the application of the Act.

The Act does not empower Provincial Governments to acquire Power Houses except under certain conditions.

#### NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO MAHATMA GANDHI AT RAJGHAT

\*658. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether Government of India have taken any decision to erect a suitable National Memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, at Rajghat, the place where his remains were cremated?

(b) If so, has any scheme been evolved, and if not do Government propose to consider the advisability of taking suitable action in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes. It has been decided to lay out a park and erect a memorial on the site at Rajghat where Mahatma Gandhi's body was cremated.

(b) Government have recently sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 4,55,000 for protecting an area of about 12 acres at Rajghat against inundation by means of bunds. The area so enclosed will be raised by 3' by earth filling. Two terraces will be made inside the plot by raising the central 2 acres by another 4' and the inner-most 1/5th acre by a further 3'. The terraces so formed will be grassed and hedges and shrubs grown around them. Flowers and trees will also be planted. The platform for the Samadhi will be surfaced with marble with a railing all round and 20' away from it. Water supply and staff quarters will also be provided.

The form of the memorial itself has not yet been decided.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government received various designs of the memorial and has any of them been approved so far?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Various designs are still with the Government of India and invitations will be issued for many more designs.

**Seth Govind Das:** By what time is it expected that this work will begin?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** It will take some time. I cannot give any idea because we want to have the best possible memorial. Naturally it will entail some time.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** What will be the estimated cost of raising the area so enclosed by 3' by earth filling?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I have already said Rs. 4,55,000.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi devoted his whole life to the service of *Dandya Narayan*, will this national park be

open to the poorest, the lowliest and the lost, freely, and without let or hindrance?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Obviously!

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I say a word or two about this matter of the memorial at Rajghat? Some of us are of the opinion that it would be far more fitting that this memorial should be as little of a memorial as possible—of the usual type of memorials. What I mean is that it should retain the simplicity and ruggedness that exists there today, and not be converted into a pleasure garden with marble and the rest of it. What exactly the final form should be is a matter for very careful consideration. But there is that to be considered; whether it should retain its present form subject to certain changes or whether we should put up something ornate. For my part I am entirely against ornateness.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government considering putting the kind of exhibition which is now being shown as the Gandhi Mandap Exhibition on a permanent basis?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As regards a real exhibition of all things pertaining to Gandhiji, I suppose the Gandhi Memorial Fund will consider that matter. It may have to be a big exhibition but our little experience of the present small exhibition has led us to certain conclusions. First of all, that the way this exhibition has been organised—I mean to say the structure that has been built and the internal organisation—has been so good and so much in keeping with, if I may say so, Gandhiji's own idea on the subject, that we should like to give some permanent habitation to it. We cannot keep this present structure there, partly because it is on low-lying ground and partly because it is not strong enough to resist rain and tempests, etc. It was built hurriedly. It is a very beautiful structure but it is very weak and cannot withstand any strong winds. So the idea is that that structure should be removed to a place just across the road not far from it on the higher ground, and erected in a more permanent way, but having the same external appearance as it has got now, but more permanent.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the educative and edifying value of the Gandhi Mandap Exhibition, is it proposed to make it a moving one and take it around the country?

#### EFFORTS BY HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA IN LONDON FOR SECURING LODGING FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

\*659. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what has been or is being done by the High Commissioner for India in London, to get lodging for Indian students in boarding houses and hostels?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): The High Commissioner for India in London affords every possible assistance in arranging accommodation for Indian students in the United Kingdom. A Welfare Officer has been specially appointed in his office for this purpose. Hostels have been started for Indian students in London and Edinburgh and it is proposed to establish another hostel in London to serve as a Reception and Transit Camp. A hostel for Indian women students has also been taken over on lease.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any instances come recently to the notice of Government where Indian students have been refused admission into British boarding houses by landladies there?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware of any.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Are there any cases of students going abroad for further studies without having secured reservations in institutions and colleges?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, there have been many such cases and probably this is one of the reasons why we have to cope with these difficulties and there are complaints that students do not receive admission. Generally it happens that students go without making prior arrangements or writing to the High Commissioner's Office and afterwards they complain that they have not got admission in the institution they wanted to join.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is not the Minister aware of any homes which are open to Whites and closed to coloured peoples?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It does in connection with boarding houses.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know whether there are any Indian students in London without any accommodation or with inadequate accommodation and if so, what is their number?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** London at present is a very crowded place and it is possible that not only Indian students but other Indians also like the British people suffer for want of accommodation.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is it a fact that when some students succeeded in gaining admission to a university or college through their own efforts, the Indian Embassy asks the institution concerned why they granted admission without previous reference to them?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** We do not know of any such instance. If it is brought to our notice we will look into it.

#### PROVISION FOR WORKERS' QUARTERS IN CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACTORIES

†\*660. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is the policy of Government to insist upon the construction of workers' houses or quarters with the necessary sanitary and other public conveniences as a condition to be fulfilled simultaneously with the construction of new factories?

(b) How many new factories have been constructed and licensed since 1945?

(c) How many of them are provided with the complement of workers' quarters?

(d) What progress has so far been made in general, in the implementation of Government's policy in ensuring construction of workers' houses wherever new factories are constructed?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Not at present.

(b) There is no provision in the Factories Act, 1934 for the licensing of factories but the information collected from the annual Provincial reports on the working of the Act, shows that the numbers of factories brought on the registers during the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 were 1387, 1463, and 1583 respectively.

(c) We have no information.

(d) Government are preparing a scheme for the construction of industrial housing, the details of which will be announced after they have been fully worked out.

## EVACUEE'S PROPERTY IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

†\*661. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state what is the total extent of property left by non-Muslims in Pakistan who have migrated to India?

(b) What arrangements have been made to manage that property or to dispose it of?

(c) What is the corresponding extent of property left behind by Muslims who migrated to Pakistan from India?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The information is not available.

(b) Both the Dominions have appointed Custodians of Evacuee Property to look after the interests of evacuee owners. Evacuee Property, both movable and immovable, situated within the jurisdiction of a Custodian vests in him for the purposes of management.

At the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Karachi in January, 1949 both the Governments have agreed to: (i) allow sales and exchanges of urban immovable property belonging to evacuees, and (ii) the restoration of movable property in all cases where the property has not been requisitioned or acquired for a public purpose, or the export of which has not been banned under the general orders of the Dominion Government. For any property which is acquired or requisitioned for a public purpose, the evacuee owners are entitled to the payment of fair compensation. When export is forbidden the property has to be sold inside the Dominion concerned.

As regards Eastern Pakistan, Evacuee Property Management Boards are to be set up in Districts or areas from where a substantial exodus has taken place. These Boards will assume management of properties only on the definite request of the owners. Their functions will be of a managerial character.

(c) A statement giving the information so far received is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

*Extent of Property left behind by Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan from India*

|             |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| East Punjab | Houses—1,10,732, Shops—17,542, Factories—1,495.<br>43 Lakh acres of land.                                                                                                               |
| Bihar       | Houses—958 and 1,214 <i>bighas</i> of land.                                                                                                                                             |
| U. P.       | Houses and Shops—3,950, Factory—1, Land 14,221<br>Acres and one to estate.                                                                                                              |
| Orissa      | 2 Motor vehicles, 2 Rice Mills.                                                                                                                                                         |
| Assam       | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| C.P.        | 406 Houses.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Madras      | Nil                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Bombay      | } Information is being collected.                                                                                                                                                       |
| West Bengal |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Delhi       |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ajmer       |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Patiala     | Land—4,800 <i>bighas</i> .<br>Agricultural land 7,10,038 acres.<br>Houses—50,786 (Rural areas)<br>Houses—30,431 (Urban areas)<br>Shops—2,831 (Urban areas).<br>4.21 Lkhs acres of land. |
| Alwar       | Property worth Rs. 35,000                                                                                                                                                               |
| Jodhpur     | Houses—823.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Jaipur      | } Information is being collected.                                                                                                                                                       |
| Bikaner     |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Rajkot      |                                                                                                                                                                                         |

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner (Mr. Deputy Speaker) being in the Chair.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LABOUR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON TANNING INDUSTRY  
†\*662. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what is the report of the Labour Investigation Committee regarding the Tanning Industry?

(b) What are the steps taken to rectify the defects in the industry?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) A copy of the report is available in the Library of the House. The main defects in the tanning industry mentioned in the report are: (i) the low level of, and lack of uniformity in, basic wages and dearness allowance, and (ii) unsatisfactory working conditions, inadequacy of protective equipment and absence of welfare and medical facilities.

The defects mentioned in part (2) above are mostly confined to the small unregulated factories which were not covered by the Factories Act, 1934.

(b) Under clause (a) of sub-section (i) of section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the appropriate Governments are required to fix before the 15th March, 1950, minimum rates of wages in respect of employments mentioned in Part I of the Schedule which include employment in tanneries and leather goods manufactories. Appropriate wages will, therefore, be fixed by the prescribed date. Apart from these statutory measures, Government have recently set up a Tripartite Committee on Tanneries and Leather Goods Manufactories. The Committee at its first meeting held on the 10th and 11th December, 1948, recommended a uniform scale of wages, bonus and dearness allowance to workers in the organised sector of the industry until their fixation on a statutory basis under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These recommendations have been forwarded to the employers covered by the recommendations. The constitution of two separate Sub-Committees of the aforesaid Industrial Committee for the un-organised sector of the industry for dealing with (i) Tanneries and (ii) Leather Goods Manufactories is under consideration at present. As regards unsatisfactory working conditions the Factories Act, 1948, provides for proper standards in regard to health, safety and welfare.

## USE OF ELECTRICITY IN INDIA

†\*663. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state what percentage of the population in India are having the benefit of electricity?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** According to recent estimate the percentage of population in Indian Dominion enjoying the amenities of electric supply is about 1.4.

## ENQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

\*664. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government have appointed a special officer to enquire into the agricultural labour conditions in this country?

(b) Has he submitted any report?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) No. An officer of the Labour Ministry will be in general charge of the enquiry.

(b) The enquiry will commence within the next few months and is expected to be completed within a year.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With reference to part (a) of the question, was there any informal conference of certain individuals recently on this subject?

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

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** No.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** What is going to be the scope of this enquiry?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** To investigate into the rates of earnings of the agricultural labourers in the villages.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Was any resolution passed at a conference held recently of the labour ministers to the effect that they will conduct an enquiry regarding agricultural labour?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The decision was made long ago and that is why we are going to have the enquiry.

**Shri B. Das:** In view of the inflation in the wages of agricultural labour, has the Honourable Minister included in the terms of reference that this enquiry should be province-wise and not as an all-India matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Obviously the provincial governments will be associated with the enquiry.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the number of landless agricultural labourers shown a tendency to increase or decrease during the last three years?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It is very difficult to say for the last three years but I will refer my honourable friend to the two past censuses. If he will compare the figures of the Census of 1931 with that of 1941 he will come to the inference that the number of agricultural labourers is on the increase.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Do the Government propose to introduce any Bill to improve the conditions of the agricultural labourers?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** That will be decided only after we receive the report of this enquiry.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know if any officer has been deputed by the Labour Minister to inquire into the question of forced labour (Begar) in India and if so, what is the name of the officer and when is he going to submit his report?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** How does it arise out of this question?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that these agricultural labourers who reside in the villages have no proprietary rights on their houses in which they have been living for centuries? I wanted to know if the Government is aware that these agricultural labourers have no houses of their own.

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It is true that a very large percentage of them do not possess their own lands but it cannot be characterised that they do not have their own houses.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know if the Honourable Minister has fixed any programme for this special officer and whether he thinks that one special officer will be able to carry on the work?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have already replied that no special officer is going to be appointed but someone from the Ministry will be in general charge of the investigation. If I am permitted I may explain the scheme. The scheme is that in every province he will take the assistance of one or two well known persons. There will also be one supervisor, four investigators and eight deputy investigators who will investigate into the earnings or wages of the agricultural labourers in collaboration with the officers of the provincial governments.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Dr. Ambedkar had proposed the appointment of a Committee some years ago. I would like to know whether the Honourable Minister has considered about that.

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I think that question may be put to Dr. Ambedkar and not to me.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Why should I ask Dr. Ambedkar when the Honourable Minister is in charge of Labour?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have said that we are going to have an enquiry. I am not very much enamoured of a committee or commission.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** When will the work of investigation begin and when is it expected to be completed?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have already answered that question.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Under the new Constitution which we are going to frame only those can become voters who reside in a house. Most of these agricultural labourers do not reside in houses. I want to know whether they can become voters.

#### INDO-JAPANESE TRADE CONTRACTS

**\*665. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that large contracts in respect of Indo-Japanese trade have been entered into already?

(b) What are the goods India is going to get from Japan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes.

(b) I lay on the table a statement containing the requisite information.

#### STATEMENT

##### REVISED TRADE PLAN

##### Imports from Japan

|                                                                              | \$         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Raw silk . . . . .                                                       | 500,000    |
| (2) Silk manufactures . . . . .                                              | 250,000    |
| (3) Cotton manufactures—Yarn . . . . .                                       | 3,000,000  |
| Fabrics . . . . .                                                            | 2,000,000  |
| (4) Rayon manufactures—Yarn . . . . .                                        | 1,000,000  |
| Fabrics . . . . .                                                            | 250,000    |
| (5) Wool manufactures . . . . .                                              | 500,000    |
| (6) Industrial leather goods . . . . .                                       | 500,000    |
| (7) Ferro alloys . . . . .                                                   | 200,000    |
| (8) Industrial machinery and parts . . . . .                                 | 11,229,586 |
| (9) Bicycles and parts . . . . .                                             | 110,000    |
| (10) Electrical appliances and mfgs. . . . .                                 | 253,150    |
| (11) Sewing machines . . . . .                                               | 270,000    |
| (12) Instruments, surgical and scientific, apparatus and appliances. . . . . | 150,000    |
| (13) Drugs and medicines . . . . .                                           | 300,000    |
| (14) Dyes and pigments . . . . .                                             | 125,000    |
| (15) Paper and paper products . . . . .                                      | 250,000    |
| (16) Rubber manufactures . . . . .                                           | 300,000    |
| (17) Hardwood and Mfgs. (including plywood) . . . . .                        | 100,000    |
| (18) Pottery and porcelain . . . . .                                         | 100,000    |
| (19) Glass ware and glass products . . . . .                                 | 200,000    |
| (20) All other items included in the Open General Licence No. XIII . . . . . | 5,000,000  |

TOTAL . . . . . 26,587,736

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). Particulars regarding Government scholars who have returned after training are maintained. Six candidates trained in Pharmaceutical Chemistry three of whom were sponsored by provincial Governments and three by the Central Government have returned after training.

(c) to (e). The Central Government have circulated to the Provincial Governments particulars regarding the three Central candidates. One of them has already found employment with a private firm in Bombay. The other two have not yet found employment but efforts on their behalf continue. Information regarding the placement of the three provincial scholars is being called for from the Provincial Governments concerned. Under the terms of their scholarship if no Government employment is found for a Government scholar within three months of his return he is at liberty to accept private employment.

#### HOUSES DESIGNED BY MR. MACPHERSON OF JODHPUR STATE

†\*1456. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the new type of houses designed by Mr. Macpherson, the former Superintending Engineer of Jodhpur State;

(b) whether it is a fact that these houses are built mostly of local materials such as bamboos, chunam and earth;

(c) whether it is a fact that its cost is not more than Rs. 1,500 each;

(d) whether its durability is estimated to be more than 50 years; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any steps to study its designs, cost, etc., and begin to build such houses for the benefit of the poor sections of our people?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) It is understood that the principal materials used are lime, sand and bamboo.

(c) Information has been called for and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

(d) Experience of similar methods of construction has shown that the life of these houses depends on good maintenance. In tenant-owned houses it can safely be assumed to be 15 to 20 years.

(e) Yes. Detailed information has been called for and the possibility of utilising the designs will be studied.

#### FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

\*1457. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government are taking away from the petrol tax collected Re. 0-9-6 of the tax and merge the proceeds with the general revenue of the Centre and allots from the general revenue every year funds required for National Highways and roads in areas administered by the Centre?

(b) Is this fund, which is allotted every year for National Highways, a non-lapsing fund or a lapsing fund?

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

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The customs and excise duty on motor spirit merges in general revenues but a sum equal to 2½ annas a gallon is paid into the Central Road Fund for road development. Funds for the construction and maintenance of National Highways are provided in the capital and revenue budget respectively and not from the Road Fund.

(b) The unspent provision for National Highways lapses at the end of each financial year like the provision on other services.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Have Government any intention of creating a non-lapsing Road Fund for National Highways?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Not at present.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In connection with the development of these National Highways, have any reports been received by the Honourable Minister whether there are any highway robbers in our country?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if this money is spent directly by the Central Government through their P.W.D. or is it spent by the provincial Governments?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is a question which should be addressed to my Honourable colleague the Minister of Transport, but having been in charge of it myself, I can give an answer. The expenditure on National Highways is incurred by the Central Government but the provincial P.W.D. is used as the agency for execution.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** On what basis is this fund distributed to various provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** May I suggest that the best course would be for the honourable member to put down a question for the Minister of Transport.

#### SPECIAL TRIBUNAL IN HYDERABAD

\*1458. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether a special Tribunal has been appointed for the purpose of conducting trials of accused persons who were responsible for murder, loot and arson in Hyderabad before and during the Police Action?

(b) If so, what are the names of the members of the Tribunal and what is the number of the accused so far to be tried by this Tribunal?

(c) What are the powers of the Tribunal?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The information has been called for and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will this Tribunal's decision be final or will it be appealable to any higher court?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The accused is entitled to appeal to the High Court of the State.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the question of the trial of Mir Laik Ali and his Ministers and also of Kasim Razvi still under Government's active consideration?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The investigation is going on. When it is completed, the trial will take place.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the SCAP organisation take a hand in the fixation of the export prices?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes. The SCAP actually fixes the price, but I understand a variation is under consideration at least in regard to certain categories of goods.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How far are the export prices different from the home market prices?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I am not in a position to answer that question straightaway.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are these contracts entered into between Government and government or by private parties?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The agreement is between the Government of India as one of the five sterling countries and the SCAP authorities, but the actual implementation of the agreement is to be left to private merchants.

**Shri B. Das:** Has the Honourable Minister laid down a policy about the import of essential goods or luxury goods from Japan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know what my friend means by a 'policy'. As a matter of fact it is a specific agreement between the two countries, in which different categories of articles have been specified and the value also of each such article has been specified by both sides.

**Seth Govind Das:** What is the value of the essential articles and what is the value of the luxury articles or such articles which are not very necessary for our country?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is very difficult to categorise articles into those two classes. For instance I find that industrial machinery and parts count for the largest share so far as our imports from Japan are concerned. Similarly there are instruments and other like things. Then there are drugs and medicines and industrial leather goods. I should take it that so far as essential commodities are concerned they represent a very large bulk of the whole thing.

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya:** What is the value of the money involved in the total goods coming?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have said I am placing a statement on the table. This is given there and I suggest that the honourable member studies the statement.

**Seth Govind Das:** Cannot the Honourable Minister give the sum total value?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Surely, but not according to the classification that my honourable friend suggested. The sum total is this: Exports to Japan are expected to value about Rs. 5 and odd crores and imports from Japan would be to the approximate value of Rs. 9 crores.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Does this contract require the previous sanction of General MacArthur?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The SCAP authorities are parties to this agreement.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have Government taken sufficient care to see that such imports are not allowed as would be prejudicial to our own industry?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Definitely. As a matter of fact the agreement is based upon an inter-Ministerial report as regards the needs of this country, and the Ministry of Industry and Supply definitely played a

very important part in deciding upon the commodities that we need from Japan and the quantities of each such category of articles.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know why the value of the export is so little and why the value of the import is so much? Is it because we require more goods from there while we have not much to export to Japan?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I take it my honourable friend is interested in the question of the balance of payment. For the information of the House I might say that India has a credit balance in her favour from Japan to the extent of £ 5½ million (sterling) on account of certain previous transactions which were entered into before the SCAP negotiated this agreement.

**Shri Ramnath Goenka:** What about Question No. 661, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The honourable member was not in his seat.

**An Honourable Member:** It was your own question, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I am not particular about my question. It will be printed in the Proceedings.

**Shri Ramnath Goenka:** What about supplementaries?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Supplementaries are ruled out. The question has been passed over. The honourable member was not alert.

#### POLICY RE PARTICIPATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

\*663. **Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement explaining the policy of Government regarding the participation by political parties in the Trade Union movement and more particularly the steps Government propose to take to meet the growing communist challenge to industrial truce?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I lay on the table of the House a statement showing Government's policy in the matter.

#### STATEMENT

Government have repeatedly made it clear that any challenge to the authority of the State will be strongly and promptly dealt with. Legitimate trade union activity is permitted and encouraged but any attempt to sabotage the national interest will not be tolerated.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** As the question pertains to a very important topic of the day may I request the Honourable Minister to read out the statement if it is small?

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know whether under the present Trade Unions Act it is open to an employer to recognize more than one Union?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The Trade Unions Act does not provide for recognition: it provides only for registration and it is open to the employers to recognize more than one Union at present.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Is it also a fact that some of the employers are playing one Union against another and thus creating chaos amongst labour?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It is a fact to a certain extent.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Honourable Minister in a position to give us figures showing the number of Unions affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C., the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, and the F.T.U.C?



**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I fail to see how it arises out of this question. But there is another question and I am supplying the figures in respect of that question.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT TO SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY

†\*667. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what encouragement is being given by Government to encourage ship-building industry in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This question relates to a matter that pertains to the portfolio of my Honourable Colleague, the Industry and Supply Minister, and may please be addressed to him.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT TO COASTAL TRAFFIC

†\*668. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether Government have proposals to encourage companies to take up coastal traffic; and

(b) whether Government have already undertaken (if so, with what result), or propose to undertake any investigation regarding the possibilities of using coastal traffic for carrying commodities at cheaper cost?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) It is Government's declared policy to secure a progressive increase in the share which Indian Shipping enjoys in the coastal trade, and ultimately to reserve that trade exclusively for Indian shipping. The initiative for acquiring tonnage, however, rests with Indian Shipping Companies, and Government have announced that they would not only freely license such Indian-owned ships for the coastal trade but would also render all assistance possible, in the acquisition of additional tonnage by providing exchange facilities and the assistance of India's trade and diplomatic representatives abroad.

(b) The possibility of the development of sailing vessels' traffic with a view to increased use of such vessels for purposes of coastal movement is the subject of an investigation by a special committee set up by the Government.

An investigation is now being undertaken as to whether there is any scope for reduction in the prevailing freight rates of coastal steamers, notwithstanding the present high cost of operation.

#### INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER INCIDENTS

\*669. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what were the terms of the agreement reached between the Deputy Commissioners of Amritsar and Lahore at Khalra on the 20th December 1948 as regards border incidents?

(b) How many border incidents have taken place since that date?

(c) What is the number of casualties in the incident which occurred on the 31st January, 1949 on the Indo-Pakistan border linking the Districts of Amritsar and Lahore?

(d) Has any representation or protest been made to the Government of Pakistan and if so, with what result?

(e) Do Government propose to award any compensation to the victims of this raid?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) to (e). We have asked for exact information from the Government of the East Punjab and are still waiting for it. It will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

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

#### REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL

\*670. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the exact number of refugees who have come from East Bengal up to 31st December 1948 per month since the exodus began?

(b) How have these refugees been settled province-wise in the country?

(c) Has any agreement been arrived at between the Governments of India and Pakistan for the protection and management of the property left by these refugees in East Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) About eighteen Lakhs. Monthly figures of exodus from East Bengal are not available.

(b) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 7 by Shri Arun Chandra Guha on the 11th February, 1949.

(c) At the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Calcutta in April 1948, and in Delhi in December 1948, it was decided that the Governments of East and West Bengal should enact legislation for the setting up of Evacuee Property Management Boards in districts or areas from where a substantial exodus had taken place. These Boards will assume management of evacuee property only on the definite request of the owners who declare their intention to return to their original homes as soon as normal conditions have been restored to the satisfaction of both the Governments. Their function will be of a managerial character and they will not have the power to alienate the property entrusted to them. These Boards are to consist of members of the minority community. The East and West Bengal Governments were required to legislate by the 31st January, 1949 and the Boards were to be set up as soon thereafter as possible. It is understood that the matter is under the active consideration of both the Governments and that the Boards will be set up after the necessary legislation has been passed.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Out of the eighteen lakhs what is the number of the refugees who are residing in Calcutta?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I could not give the exact number of refugees residing in Calcutta. If the honourable member wants the total number of refugees in West Bengal I can give him.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Can he give us some figure as to the number of people who have been repatriated from Calcutta?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have no definite information except what I gave on the last occasion that about 5,000, as I had been informed, had left Calcutta.

\* **Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** May I know what steps are being taken by Government to remove the congestion in the City of Calcutta?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I would require notice of this question.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** May I ask whether the people who have migrated from East Bengal to India are mostly *vaki's*, merchants, doctors or whether are mostly villagers?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact those who have come belong to what may be called the middle classes and they generally are from amongst the lawyers, government servants and other such persons.



**RETURNING FACILITIES TO KASHMIR REFUGEES BELONGING TO PAKISTAN  
CONTROLLED TERRITORIES**

**\*671. Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of Pakistan is providing adequate facilities to those refugees who want to return from India to the "Pakistan-controlled territory" of Jammu and Kashmir State before the plebiscite is held?

(b) Have Government taken any steps to provide free transport facilities for return to their homes of such refugees who had to leave their hearth and home under compulsion?

(c) Do Government propose to grant scholarships to the children of such refugees who want to make provision for their education in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Details of arrangements for the return of refugees from Jammu and Kashmir State to their homes in the part of the State which is not under the control of the Government of India or the State Government have not yet been worked out. A condition precedent to such return is that refugees returning to this area should have the requisite measure of security. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India and the U. N. Commission.

(b) The matter primarily concerns the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Government of India will give whatever assistance they can.

(c) Government have no scheme for the purpose. If refugees are to be encouraged to return to their home, the need for the grant of scholarship for study in India will hardly be necessary. In cases when necessity arises Government will be prepared to consider the question then.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Honourable the Prime Minister in a position to assure the House that no plebiscite whatever will be held in Kashmir unless and until all the Kashmiri refugees in India have returned home, all outsiders expelled, and all other terms and conditions of the cease fire agreement have been implemented by Pakistan in letter as well as in spirit?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Prime Minister can only draw the attention of the honourable member to documents that have appeared. He will give no other assurances.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** May I know what is the total number of these refugees and whether they are willing to go back to the raider-held territory?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That is rather a guesswork—one can have one's guess; I imagine that the total number of refugees from all parts of Kashmir State will be about half a million or so.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** May I know whether they are willing to go back in the present conditions?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Obviously, I cannot give a definite answer. The answer to that is, I suppose, that they will be willing to go back when they are assured that proper security will be provided for them. Now, the test of that security will be for us and for them to judge. We have laid the greatest stress on this fact that there must be adequate security to induce the people to go back. We cannot drive them back; they can only go back when they can feel that they can go back in security.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is the Honourable the Prime Minister in a position to give the number of muslim refugees who had left Kashmir and gone over to Pakistan and have since returned to Kashmir?

**DISCHARGED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir, I cannot give that. There are, I take it, two types of refugees: one is the type that went and stayed in Pakistan; the others were those who temporarily went and came back. Large numbers went and came back within a few weeks of their going. It is very difficult to have their figures, I am afraid.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Since the cease fire?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I rather doubt if any major migrations have taken place since then.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that quite a number of tribal people have left Kashmir? May we have some idea of the number?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Tribal people, from the information received by us, are leaving and some have left, I do not know about the numbers involved.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if the Government have in their view some steps to encourage these refugees to reach Kashmir before votes are taken?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Honourable members must remember that there are any number of preliminaries to be attended to before that question really arises. Obviously, we are interested in these refugees returning and giving them facilities for returning and the creation of conditions which make it easy for them to return there and settle down before the question of a plebiscite arises.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Can their votes not be taken here in India in that case?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It does not arise. Next question.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** I have got some very important question, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** You may go on.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** As I understand from the answer of the Prime Minister, the refugees can return if they are assured of security. May I know who can give this assurance, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Perhaps the honourable member might help in the task.

**DISCHARGE OF INDIANS FROM BURMA GOVERNMENT SERVICE**

**\*672. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the *Reuters* news published in Delhi papers dated 7th February 1949 that about 2,500 Indians are going to be discharged from Burma Government Service forthwith being non-Burman nationals;

(b) the steps taken in this regard to safeguard their rights for compensation as also for their safe transport to India.

(c) whether the Government of Burma had intimated this to the Government of India before; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to place the correspondence on the table of the House?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes, Sir. The press report, however, is not correct. The Government of Burma have announced their intention of reducing their ministerial establishment substantially, as a measure of economy and non-Burman nationals, particularly those holding higher posts, form one of the

categories that are to come under retrenchment. There is no possibility of immediate retrenchment of non-Burmans.

(b) Employees whose services are terminated on grounds of alien nationality are granted proportionate pension and certain other concessions, including leave and leave salary under the general orders issued by the Government of Burma. The question of making arrangements for their safe transport to India does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know the result of such concessions that have been offered or promised? Just now the Honourable the Deputy Minister spoke of certain concessions. Would he kindly give us some idea as to the sum total of those concessions?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Sir, I have not understood the question. I have detailed the concessions given; I cannot give any figures as to how much it amounts to. The concessions given, as I have already said, are that these men are given proportionate pension and concessions probably with regard to leave, that is they get long leave prior to retirement as officers are given here also. But it is not possible to give any figures as to how much it amounts to—it depends on the posts they hold.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Are there any Indians who still remain in the service of the Government of Burma after the discharge of these 2,500?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** As I have just said, very few are being discharged immediately. Certain proposals have been announced by the Government of Burma that they propose to discharge non-Burmans from Government service, but immediately there is no prospect of a larger number of them being discharged.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Can Indians qualify for Burmese citizenship?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That does not arise here.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, the way the question has been put rather confuses the issue. Any person, I suppose, qualifies under the terms of the appropriate nationality law for the citizenship of that country. The question is whether people of Indian origin living in Burma can, under the new law, become Burmese citizens. At the present moment there is no specific Indian nationality law. People of Indian origin in Burma can, under the law, if they fulfil certain qualifications become Burmese citizens. Up till recently there was no such thing as a Burmese citizen or an Indian citizen, technically or legally speaking; they were British subjects—all of them. Now, since Burma became an independent country and the rules have been made by the Burmese Parliament on this issue, no doubt those who fulfil those rules can become Burmese citizens.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Is there any Burmese in the service of the Government of India or in the service of any Provincial Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I think it is rather unlikely; there might be perhaps a few persons, but very, very few.

May I just say one word, Sir, in regard to all these questions about Burma? Honourable members must realise that all these questions and all these matters are hardly in keeping with the existing situation. Very serious things are happening in Burma and we can hardly discuss at length petty matters affecting individual services etc., when the whole attitude of the State is in a ferment. The House will no doubt extend its deepest sympathy to the troubles of the Burmese people at the present moment. This is no time for us to enlarge on petty difficulties.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the Honourable the Prime Minister is in a position to give us some information as to the extent to which the life and property of Indians living in Burma is involved in the present outbreak of Karens trouble there?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It does not arise. I will call the next question.

MUSLIM HOUSES SEALED BY CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEES PROPERTY, DELHI

**\*673. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses belonging to Muslims lying vacant and sealed by the Custodian of Evacuees Property, Delhi, in the Pul Bangash and other areas separately as on 1st October, 1947, 1st January, 1948, 1st July, 1948 and 1st January, 1949;

(b) the reasons, for not allocating these houses to those in need of them;

(c) the probable time for which they are still proposed to be kept vacant; and

(d) the order and manner in which the allotment of houses, if any, will be carried out?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). Houses available for allotment are allotted to displaced persons in need of them. Of the 138 houses which were found vacant and sealed by the Custodian of Evacuees Property, 124 have been allotted and occupied by the allottees; the remaining number are subject to claims of restoration. These claims are being determined. As soon as other claims have been decided, the available number will be allotted.

(d) Fresh allotments of houses are made to:

(i) those displaced persons in whose favour previous allotments did not prove effective and who are still in need of accommodation;

(ii) those displaced persons from Provinces other than West Punjab who were registered as refugees upto 29th February 1948 and according to the prescribed Provincial percentages;

(iii) displaced persons from West Punjab registered upto 10th December 1947;

(iv) a number of shelterless widows, a few of the men of the Armed Forces posted on active duty, and persons displaced due to fire in the Kingsway Camp are given special priorities.

Houses of low category rejected by the allottees and those in villages are allotted to shelterless, poor displaced persons irrespective of fixed priorities and provincial percentages. The orders of allotment are given effect to in the order in which they are made by the small Enforcement Police Squad attached to the Custodian's Office.

#### STATEMENT

Number of houses belonging to Muslims lying vacant and sealed by C.E.P., Delhi in the Pul Bangash and other areas on different dates.

|                             | Pul Bangash Area. | Other Areas. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------|
| (i) On 1st October, 1947 .  | Nil.              | Nil.         | Nil.   |
| (ii) On 1st January, 1948 . | Nil.              | Nil.         | Nil.   |
| (iii) On 1st July, 1948 .   | 62                | 46           | 108    |
| (iv) On 1st January, 1949 . | 26                | 4            | 30     |

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of the priorities given by the Custodian of Evacuee's Property last year in the matter of allotment to refugees have not yet been respected and there is a long outstanding list of refugees who have got no possession in spite of high priorities?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not think it is correct to say that. The fact is that those persons who were allotted according to these priorities could not get possession because the houses were already occupied by others and in view of the recent decision by the Committee of the Cabinet that these persons should not be disturbed until alternative accommodation is provided to them, effect has not been given to the order in which these persons had been allotted houses.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What is the number of allotments made during every month or say during the last three months?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I am answering a similar question later on, but my information is that the remaining houses, which are about 6,000 in number, will be allotted within six weeks.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have the houses left behind by Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan been commandeered or forcibly occupied by the authorities there or are they still vacant? Have Government any information on the subject?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** May I know how it arises from this question?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Because they are houses of non-Muslims—whether there is reciprocity at all?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It does not arise.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that the Advisory Committees appointed to advise the Custodian of Evacuee's Property have been dissolved?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Some of the Advisory Committees have been dissolved, but I do not know to which particular one the honourable member is referring.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** All the Advisory Committees—I mean the Central Advisory Committee and the Sector Advisory Committees.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I would like to have notice of the question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Could they be dissolved without reference to the Honourable Minister?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact, I do not know whether that particular Committee has been dissolved because there was one Advisory Committee which was appointed at the very start and that was functioning for some time. I do not know whether it is functioning now.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** The Honourable Minister may take it that all Advisory Committees including the Central Advisory Committee which was appointed from the very start have been dissolved long ago.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The honourable member is giving information. I thought he was seeking information.

**Shri B. L. Sondhi:** And you are denying it!

#### APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES REGISTERED WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

†\*674. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preference in giving appointments is shown by various

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

Departments to candidates who register themselves at the Labour Exchanges and who are recommended by such Exchanges;

(b) for what appointments and up to what salaries the Exchanges register applicants for employment in Government service;

(c) whether any new Exchanges are being opened; and

(d) how many new Exchanges were opened in 1948 and in which provinces were they opened?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) No preference is given, but the various Departments of the Government of India are required to notify their vacancies, other than those recruited through the Federal Public Service Commission, first to the Transfer Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs and then to the Employment Exchanges of the Ministry of Labour. Persons registered at the Transfer Bureau have the first claim on vacancies under the Central Government and those registered at the Employment Exchanges are considered only when the Transfer Bureau is unable to nominate or recommend suitable candidates.

(b) The Employment Exchanges register all categories of employment-seekers for all jobs, without limit as to salaries.

(c) No new Exchanges are being opened, except a District Employment Office at Mercara (Coorg) and twenty District Employment Offices in U.P. These latter are being opened by the Government of the United Provinces.

(d) In 1948, two new Employment Offices were opened (i) the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange at Kidderpore in West Bengal; and (ii) the District Employment Office in Karnal in East Punjab.

#### ARREST OF INDIAN NATIONALS IN JOHORE, MALAYA

\*675. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian nationals have been recently arrested in Johore by the Malayan police under emergency regulations;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the grounds on which the arrests have been made?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister for External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Twenty two Indians were arrested, of whom eight have subsequently been released.

(c) They were arrested under the Emergency Regulations for the alleged payment of protection money to terrorists.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** How do Government propose to secure their release?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** We are enquiring into the matter, but the honourable member must be aware that action taken by foreign governments for their own security purposes cannot be dealt with as we would in any other circumstances.

**Seth Govind Das:** Has our representative there sent some report about these arrests?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes. He has met most of the arrested persons and has had a talk with them, and he is trying his best to secure their release.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Any information as to whether those who are still in jail are going to be tried or repatriated?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** These arrests are under emergency regulations; so I think they are being detained and not being tried.

## REFUGEES IN DELHI AND ALLOTMENT TO OTHER PROVINCES

†\*676. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- the number of refugees allotted to the different provinces; and
- the number of refugees that have settled down in Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) According to the census of refugees held in October, 1948, there were 3,82,224 refugees living in Delhi.

## STATEMENT

*Number of Refugees allotted to different Provinces*

| <i>Provinces.</i>       | <i>Number of Refugees Allotted.</i>                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| East Punjab . . . . .   | 13 Lakhs urban <i>Plus</i> the entire rural population of West Punjab and rural population of Punjab extraction from other parts of Western Pakistan. |
| U. P. . . . .           | 4 Lakhs.                                                                                                                                              |
| Bombay . . . . .        | 5 Lakhs.                                                                                                                                              |
| C. P. . . . .           | 3 Lakhs.                                                                                                                                              |
| Bihar . . . . .         | 50,000.                                                                                                                                               |
| Orissa . . . . .        | 25,000.                                                                                                                                               |
| Assam . . . . .         | 2.5 Lakhs.                                                                                                                                            |
| Delhi . . . . .         | 2.5 Lakhs.                                                                                                                                            |
| Ajmer-Merwara . . . . . | 0.5 Lakhs.                                                                                                                                            |

## EXPENDITURE ON CAMPS AND EMPLOYMENT OF REFUGEES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

†\*677. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- the monthly expenditure incurred on each Refugee camp run by Government;
- the number of refugees for whom employment in Government service has been found so far; and
- whether these posts were created for the refugees or whether they were normal posts under Government?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The average expenditure per head is approximately Re. 1 per day. The information for individual camp is not available.

(b) Reports so far received show that about 15,804 persons have been absorbed in Central and Provincial Governments.

(c) The vacancies were out of normal posts under Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONCILIATION BOARD AND FACT FINDING COMMITTEE  
RE COAL MINE LABOUR UNREST

\*678. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in view of the growing discontent prevailing among the coal-mine labourers, the Government of India set up a Board of Conciliation for Bengal and Bihar and a Fact Finding Committee

for the Central Provinces to investigate into the causes of labour unrest there and suggest remedies therefor?

(b) Were the reports of the Board and the Committee referred to in part (a) above accepted and the recommendations implemented *in toto*?

(c) Were the wages of coal-mine employees increased in terms of these recommendations and was the selling price of coal also increased by Rs. 3/8/- per ton in the case of Bengal and Bihar and by Rs. 3/-/- per ton in the case of the Central Provinces?

(d) Is it a fact that the increase in the wages of employees and the selling price of coal was effected with the consent of the mine owners and the representatives of labour?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations of the Board of Conciliation for the Bengal and Bihar and the Fact Finding Committee for Central Provinces and Berar were accepted by the Government and the Industry. In this connection the attention of the honourable member is invited to the Government Resolutions No. LR. 2 (103) dated the 12th May 1947 and No. LR. 2(111) dated the 10th October 1947. The collieries have generally implemented the recommendations made by the Conciliation Board and the Committee. Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery look into cases where colliery owners are not implementing any of the recommendations and take steps to rectify them.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative except that in respect of Central Provinces and Berar the increases in coal prices ranged from Rs. 2/13/- to Rs. 3/7/-.

(d) The answer is in the negative so far as revision of the selling prices of coal is concerned. As regards wages, the increase was agreed to by the representatives of the employers and the workers on the Conciliation Board.

## POSTPONED STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Postponed from 21st February, 1949)

## PRIME MINISTER'S VIEWS ON NATIONAL LANGUAGE

\*528. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the views expressed by him on the question of National language at the Usmania University were his own personal views or the considered views of the Government of India on the subject?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is not clear to what part of my speech the honourable member refers. The views expressed by me were certainly my own. The question has not been considered by the Government of India in any detail, but the broad approach of the Government is as indicated by me.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that whenever he expresses his views, it is very difficult for the public to understand whether he expressed them as Prime Minister or as an individual?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is sometimes difficult for me to make that out either.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know whether this matter has been under the consideration of the Cabinet and whether the Cabinet has come to certain conclusions as far as the national language is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have just said in reply to this question that the Cabinet has not considered this specific question in any detail.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that whenever this question was raised in the Constituent Assembly, he himself said that this matter would be left to the Constituent Assembly and the Government or the Legislature would not decide this matter until it is fully dealt with in the Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, Sir. I am not aware of that. I never said any such thing. What I said was, so far as the Constitution is concerned, the provisions in it will naturally be dealt with by the Constituent Assembly, which is a very different thing from other aspects of the question.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that certain amendments to article 99 which deals with the question of language have been sent in to be moved in the Constitution which will decide the question of national language?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have not understood the question.

**Seth Govind Das:** I want to explain my question. [Interruption]

**Seth Govind Das:** I wanted to know from the Prime Minister [Interruption]

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, order.

**Seth Govind Das:** I wanted to know from the Prime Minister whether he is aware of the fact that certain amendments to article 99 of the Constitution have been sent by the members of the Constituent Assembly which relate to the question of national language and that the question is to be decided by the Constituent Assembly as a whole?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, Sir. I am fully aware of that fact.

#### PAKISTAN'S REFUSAL TO INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR LAYING WREATH ON MAHATMA GANDHI'S STATUE IN KARACHI

\*556. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan declined permission to the Indian High Commissioner in Karachi to lay a wreath at the foot of Mahatma Gandhi's Statue there on Sarvodaya day, the 30th January 1949; and

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan, and with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes. Our High Commissioner informed the Foreign Secretary of the Pakistan Government on January 24th that he would like to lay flowers at the foot of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi and a garland round the neck on the evening of January 30th. On the night of January 29th, he was informed that this would not be appreciated.

(b) No formal communication was sent on behalf of the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan. The High Commissioner, however, informed us that he would himself write to the Pakistan authorities on this subject.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that on an earlier occasion permission was refused by the Pakistan Government for the immersion of Gandhiji's ashes in the Sindhu river?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The question hour is over.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. When once a question has been put and supplementaries are being asked, I think the practice has been to have them answered even if the question hour is over.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The practice unfortunately has been otherwise. Exactly at 11-45 A.M. the question hour will be over, whether it is in the middle of a question or otherwise.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### EXPENDITURE ON REFUGEE CAMPS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND LOAN ADVANCES

**37. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Government of India, both recurring and non-recurring on refugee camps still maintained by them;

(b) the number of institutions started by Government for the education of refugee boys and girls and the amount spent thereon, both recurring and non-recurring;

(c) the amount spent in advancing loans to refugees in the various parts of the country;

(d) the number of Hindu and Sikh Government servants who opted for India and the number who have already been absorbed in Central and Provincial services; and

(e) the approximate number of refugees who still remain to be rehabilitated either in service or in businesses?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena:** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) 3 crores 5 lakhs and 11 thousand.

(d) 1 lakh 88 thousand one hundred and seventy one. Hindu and Sikh Government servants had opted out for India. Nearly all of them have since been absorbed in Central and Provincial services.

(e) The information is not available

##### TRADE UNIONS AND ALL INDIA TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

**38. Shri Satish Chandra:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state according to the latest available figures:

(a) the total number of registered Trade Unions in the country;

(b) the total membership of all these unions;

(c) the number of All-India Trade Union Federations along with their names, and the names of various political parties which influence, dominate or exercise their control on these Federations in each case; and

(d) the total membership of the Trade Unions affiliated to each of these Federations?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) According to the latest available information, the total number of registered trade unions in India is 2,278. The information relates to the financial year 1947-48 except in the case of West Bengal the information for which relates to 1946-47. The figures do not include the number of registered trade unions in the East Punjab as no information is available for this Province.

(b) Information regarding membership is available only in respect of registered unions which have submitted returns. A detailed statement showing the number of registered unions, the number of unions which have submitted returns and the membership reported is placed on the table.

(c) At present there are three All India Organisations of workers which are invited to the various labour conferences and committees, namely (i) the Indian National Trade Union Congress, (ii) the All India Trade Union Congress and (iii) the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. In regard to their party affiliation I would leave it to the member to draw his own conclusions from the speeches delivered by the Labour leaders belonging to these organisations.

(d) Early in 1948, the Government of India conducted an enquiry to ascertain whether the All India Trade Union Congress or the Indian National Trade Union Congress was the most representative organisation of organised workers in India for the purpose of the selection of workers' representatives for the International Labour Conference. This enquiry showed the membership of the All India Trade Union Congress to be 8,15,011 and that of the Indian National Trade Union Congress 9,73,179. Since then the Hind Mazdoor Sabha has come into existence. Government have no information regarding the present membership of these three organisations.

## STATEMENT.

*Registered Trade Unions in the Dominion of India on the 31st March, 1948.*

| Province.                             | No. of unions on the register on 31-3-48. | No. of unions submitting returns. | Total membership of the unions submitting returns. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .               | 11                                        | 10                                | 4,881                                              |
| Assam . . . . .                       | 80                                        | 43                                | 46,706                                             |
| West Bengal* . . . . .                | 601                                       | 259                               | 488,697                                            |
| Bihar . . . . .                       | 238                                       | 104                               | 123,137                                            |
| Bombay . . . . .                      | 327                                       | 261                               | 383,794                                            |
| Central Provinces and Berar . . . . . | 95                                        | 56                                | 55,679                                             |
| Delhi . . . . .                       | 50                                        | 35                                | 25,114                                             |
| Madras . . . . .                      | 529                                       | 360                               | 312,084                                            |
| Orissa . . . . .                      | 54                                        | 25                                | 5,633                                              |
| United Provinces† . . . . .           | 293                                       | 109                               | 68,465                                             |
| <b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>                | <b>2,278</b>                              | <b>1,262</b>                      | <b>1,514,190</b>                                   |

R.g.—Figures are not available for East Punjab.

\*Information relates to 1946-47.

†The figures are based on the interim report and the information is not complete. In 1946-47 the Province had 210 unions out of which 121 submitted returns showing a total membership of 139,115.

# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Friday, 25th February, 1949*

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

### USE OF THE WORD "GENTLEMEN" WHILE ANNOUNCING THE SPEAKER TO THE HOUSE

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to draw your attention to an omission on the part of your Marshall. While announcing your arrival here, he addresses only the "gentlemen" here and not the "ladies".

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** "Gentlemen" includes "ladies", Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I will ask him to correct.

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

#### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

#### BUILDINGS REQUISITIONED FOR USE OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

\*679. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many buildings have been requisitioned and de-requisitioned from 1st September, 1948 to date at Bombay, Deolali, Lonavla, Poona, Madras, Ranchi, Patna and Calcutta?

(b) How much rent has been paid by Government as rent to landlords for all the buildings so far requisitioned in the above places and how much has been recovered from tenants?

(c) Have Government ascertained whether all buildings so far requisitioned are occupied by military officials only?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No building has been either requisitioned or de-requisitioned during this period at Deolali, Lonavla, Madras, Ranchi and Patna. Two buildings have been de-requisitioned in Bombay and Calcutta and one requisitioned in Poona.

(b) It is regretted that the information is not readily available, but I should mention that rent is not recoverable in respect of all requisitioned buildings. For example, rent is not recovered when such buildings are allotted to personnel entitled to rent-free accommodation or are used for storage of Defence Stores.

(c) It is not strictly correct to say that requisitioned buildings can be occupied only by military officials, for there are also civilians among those

entitled to a share of the accommodation requisitioned for the Defence Ministry. It is however known that in a few cases in the Bombay area some ex-service-men are still occupying accommodation which was allotted to them before their release. Action is in hand to de-requisition these buildings.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of the answer to (b), may I know what are the difficulties in supplying the information called for?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I said, it will take a long time to collect and give the information required by the honourable member.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In the last session, a similar question was put and a similar answer was given. May I know at what time I would be given the information? It is a very important matter, and probably the information is intentionally avoided. May I repeat the answer given on the last occasion, which was:

"It is regretted that the information is not readily available." Today also the same answer is given. May I know, if at some stage I shall be given this information?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** If the honourable member wants information for a particular station, I will be able to get it, but if information is required for buildings in all the towns of this country, it is a difficult job.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But don't the military authorities keep account of the buildings?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** If the honourable member is interested, I can put that information at his disposal, but it will be wasting the time of the House to give such a long reply here. I can supply him if he wants that information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The point is: may I know how much loss is occurring to the State by having certain buildings kept vacant and paying rent to the landlords? I want to know whether landlords are paid rent when the houses are kept vacant. To that extent, may I know whether Government have considered the loss incurred by the State and what steps are they taking to avoid it?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Does the honourable member require the amount?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Yes.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I will require notice.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In Bombay, Sir, has a hotel called the "Grand View Hotel" in Reclamation Area been requisitioned by Government for the accommodation of Government servants?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Not to my knowledge, so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned. I do not think we are having anything to do with the buildings; I think it is in charge of Works, Mines and Power.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that in several Cantonments, a large number of buildings are lying vacant and are not being made use of?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Certainly, because a large number of troops are in Jammu and Kashmir.

#### TRANSACTION OF GOVERNMENT FINANCES BY IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

\*680. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government finances are transacted by the Imperial Bank where no branches of the Reserve Bank exist?

(b) If so, what are the names of such places?

(c) Do Government receive any interest on their deposits with these Banks?

(d) How much Government money is in deposit with the Imperial Bank?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes. - The Imperial Bank of India act as agents of the Reserve Bank for the conduct of Government business at all centres in the Provinces of India where the Imperial Bank have a branch and there is no office of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank.

(b) I place on the table of the House a list containing the information required by the honourable member.

(c) Since the inception of the Reserve Bank in 1935, no Government balances are kept with the Imperial Bank, and the net effect of the Government transactions (payment and receipts) at their branches is adjusted daily with the Reserve Bank. The question of the Government receiving any interest on deposits with the Imperial Bank of India does not, therefore, arise. No interest is also received from the Reserve Bank as the Government are required to deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Reserve Bank under the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(d) This question does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

List of branches of the Imperial Bank of India where Government business is transacted.

#### BENGAL CIRCLE

| Office/Branch<br>1    | Sub-offices<br>2   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Asansol . . . . .     | Burdwan            |
| Berhampore . . . . .  | ..                 |
| Bhagalpur . . . . .   | ..                 |
| Chapra . . . . .      | ..                 |
| Cuttack . . . . .     | ..                 |
| Darbhanga . . . . .   | ..                 |
| Darjeeling . . . . .  | ..                 |
| Dhanbad . . . . .     | ..                 |
| Dibrugarh . . . . .   | ..                 |
| Gaya . . . . .        | ..                 |
| Howrah . . . . .      | Midnapore          |
| Jalpaiguri . . . . .  | ..                 |
| Jamshedpur . . . . .  | ..                 |
| Monghyr . . . . .     | ..                 |
| Mazuffarpur . . . . . | Bettiah            |
| Patna . . . . .       | Alipore (Calcutta) |
| Purnea . . . . .      | Arrah              |
| Ramgarh . . . . .     | ..                 |
| Ranchi . . . . .      | ..                 |
| Shillong . . . . .    | ..                 |
| Agra . . . . .        | ..                 |
| Aligarh . . . . .     | ..                 |
| Allahabad . . . . .   | Pratapgarh         |
| Bareilly . . . . .    | ..                 |
| Banaras . . . . .     | Azamgarh           |
| Bulandshahr . . . . . | ..                 |
| Kanpur . . . . .      | ..                 |
| Dehra Dun . . . . .   | ..                 |



| 1             | 2              |
|---------------|----------------|
| Etawah        | ..             |
| Farukhabad    | ..             |
| Faizabad      | ..             |
| Gorakhpur     | Bahraich       |
|               | Gonda          |
| Hapur         | ..             |
| Hathras       | ..             |
| Jhansi        | ..             |
| Lucknow       | ..             |
| Meerut        | ..             |
| Moradabad     | ..             |
| Mussoorie     | ..             |
| Mathura       | ..             |
| Mazaffarnagar | ..             |
| Naini Tal     | ..             |
| New Delhi     | ..             |
| Saharanpur    | Roorkee        |
| Sitapur       | ..             |
| Abohar        | Faizka         |
| Ambala City   | ..             |
| Amritsar      | ..             |
| Erozeper      | ..             |
| Hissar        | Rohtak         |
| Jammu         | ..             |
| Jullundur     | Hoshiarpur     |
| Ludhiana      | ..             |
| Simla         | ..             |
| Ahmedabad     | ..             |
| Ahmednagar    | ..             |
| Ajmer         | ..             |
| Akola         | ..             |
| Amraoti       | ..             |
| Belgaum       | ..             |
| Broach        | ..             |
|               | Thana (Bombay) |
| Deolali       | ..             |
| Dhulia        | ..             |
| Godhra        | ..             |
| Hubli         | ..             |
| Indore        | ..             |
| Jalgaon       | ..             |
| Jubbulpore    | ..             |
| Katni         | ..             |
| Khamgaon      | ..             |
| Khandwa       | ..             |
| Nadiad        | ..             |
| Nagpur        | ..             |
| Nasik         | ..             |
| Poona         | ..             |

| 1                                 | 2        |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Raigarh                           | ..       |
| Raipur                            | Bilaspur |
| Rajkot                            | ..       |
| Sambhar (Sub-branch under Jaipur) | ..       |
| Sholapur                          | ..       |
| Surat                             | ..       |
| Wardha                            | Chanda   |
| Yeotmal                           | ..       |
| Adoni                             | ..       |
| Anantapur                         | ..       |
| Bangalore                         | ..       |
| Bellary                           | ..       |
| Vijayawada                        | ..       |
| Bhimavaram                        | ..       |
| Calicut                           | ..       |
| Cannanore                         | ..       |
| Chittoor                          | ..       |
| Kakinada                          | ..       |
| Cochin                            | ..       |
| Coimbatore                        | ..       |
| Cuddalore                         | ..       |
| Cuddapah                          | ..       |
| Eluru                             | ..       |
| Erode                             | ..       |
| Gudivada                          | ..       |
| Guntur                            | ..       |
| Kumbakonam                        | ..       |
| Madura                            | ..       |
| Mangalore                         | ..       |
| Masulipatam                       | ..       |
| Nandyal                           | Kurnool  |
| Negapatam                         | ..       |
| Nellore                           | ..       |
| Ootacamund                        | ..       |
| Pollachi                          | ..       |
| Rajahmundry                       | ..       |
| Salem                             | ..       |
| Tanjore                           | ..       |
| Tellicherry                       | ..       |
| Tirunelveli                       | ..       |
| Tirupur                           | ..       |
| Tiruchirapalli                    | ..       |
| Trichur                           | ..       |
| Trivandrum                        | ..       |
| Tuticorin                         | ..       |
| Vellore                           | ..       |
| Visagapatam                       | ..       |
| Visianagram                       | ..       |

1920 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [29TH MARCH 1949]

**PRESS REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVING PAYMENTS FROM STATE OFFICIALS BOTH IN HYDERABAD AND DELHI**

**\*1459. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some of the press representatives have been found mentioned in the Nizam of Hyderabad's papers as having been receiving payments from the state officials, both in Delhi and Hyderabad, before and after the Police action was taken?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Some names do appear in the Government records but I do not consider it would be fair to disclose the names in the absence of evidence to show that the amounts were actually received by the persons to whom the payments purport to have been made. I should like to add that in the administrative conditions of the State at the time the possibility of diversion of funds from their intended purpose cannot be ruled out.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if those representatives who were stationed at Delhi and who got subsidies from the Nizam, are still on the roll of recognised representatives here?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is not possible for me to ascertain whether these people actually received the subsidies, and therefore I have not answered his question.

**RETIREMENT BENEFITS AND GRATUITY IN CASES OF PREMATURE DEATH OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS**

**\*1460. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have come to any decision about paragraphs 199 and 199A of the Pay Commission's Recommendations regarding retirement benefits and gratuity in case of premature death of a Government servant and if not, why not?

(b) How long will they take to come to a final decision?

(c) Do Government propose to give any gratuity to the heirs of the Government servants who died before their retirement since the announcement of the Pay Commission's Report and if not, why not?

(d) What is the number of Central Government servants, who died before their retirement since the announcement of the Pay Commission's Report?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Central Pay Commission regarding retirement benefits are still under consideration and Government expect to come to a decision shortly.

(c) No. It is not the usual practice to give retrospective effect to financial concessions.

(d) Government have no information.

**CADETS IN INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY**

**\*1461. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of Cadets who have been in the Indian Military Academy since the inception of the Post-war Regular Commission Course, i.e., for the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and the seventh courses respectively?

(b) How many Cadets have so far received permanent commissions after the inception of these courses?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the table of the House.

| Courses | Number of Cadets who joined for training. |                                                            | Number of Cadets who received permanent commission | Remarks                |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2nd     | 247                                       | plus 42 relegated from the previous Course<br>(Total 289*) | 204                                                | *45 left for Pakistan. |
| 3rd     | 204                                       | plus 20 relegated from the previous Course<br>(Total 224*) | 193                                                | *67 left for Pakistan. |
| 4th     | 207                                       | plus 15 relegated from the previous Course<br>(Total 222)  | } These courses are still running.                 |                        |
| 5th     | 186                                       |                                                            |                                                    |                        |
| 6th     | 160                                       |                                                            |                                                    |                        |
| 7th     | This course will commence in July 1949.   |                                                            |                                                    |                        |

**BANK FAILURES IN BENGAL**

**\*1462. Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the failures of many banks including some Scheduled Banks in Bengal;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the circumstances leading to such failures;

(c) the amount of deposits and the number of depositors involved in these Bank crashes; and

(d) whether Government intend to take any steps to recover the depositors' money?

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

(b) No formal enquiry has been conducted but the causes are well known. Most of the Banks followed unsound policy in the matter of investments, branch expansion and attraction of deposits.

(c) No information regarding non-scheduled banks is available. As regards scheduled banks, information regarding the number of depositors is not available, but the demand and time liabilities of six scheduled banks on the dates nearest to the dates of suspension of payment amounted to Rs. 6,02,24,000.

(d) This is a matter primarily for the consideration of the High Court which has granted a moratorium to these Banks.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Have the Government made any enquiries about the conduct of those persons who were responsible for these banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am waiting for the report that is being prepared under the directions of the High Court. Until that is received, I am not in a position to take any action.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Have the Government started any enquiry about the personal properties of those persons responsible for the banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I take it that when the report, which is now being prepared under the orders of the High Court, is available, it will throw a good deal of light on the financial affairs of the company including such questions as those raised by the honourable member.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of answer to (c), where the Honourable Minister stated that the Government money is not deposited with the Imperial Bank, may I know whether the money is not deposited at even those branches of the Imperial Bank where there are no offices of the Reserve Bank.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** What is happening is that payments and receipts are adjusted each day, and whatever balance is left is adjusted with the Reserve Bank with reference to the balances held by the Imperial Bank with the Reserve Bank. It is a book transfer.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I take it that these branches of the Imperial Bank have no cash deposits of the State?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Government keep no balance with the Imperial Bank.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I mean, how much surplus, the highest amount, which is in all these Branches? May I have some idea of it?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Government are not keeping their balances with the Imperial Bank; they are keeping them with the Reserve Bank.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know if the various reserve funds of the Government of India and the Railway and the municipalities are kept in the Reserve Bank of India or they are kept in the Imperial Bank of India on Reserve Bank account?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** With the Reserve Bank.

**An Honourable Member:** Has the Reserve Bank certain branches where it keeps the cash balances and does ordinary monetary transactions?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Under the Reserve Bank of India Act, we are expected to keep all our cash balances with the Reserve Bank free of interest.

**An Honourable Member:** May I know whether the Government is dealing direct with the Imperial Bank or the Imperial Bank as the agent of the Reserve Bank?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Imperial Bank as the agent of the Reserve Bank.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Why has this agency not been given to any other bank which is Indian and why preference has been given to the Imperial Bank of India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is an arrangement under the Reserve Bank of India Act, for which I am not responsible.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how much money is kept for the day to day monetary transactions at those branches?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** No money is kept direct. The Honourable Minister has already answered.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My point is: is it not a fact that lakhs of rupees are kept with those branches over which no interest is derived, whether you call it cash balances or any balance.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That is under the statute, as has already been said by the Minister.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have the Government a proposal under their consideration to change the Reserve Bank with regard to its relationship with the Imperial Bank of India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As I told the House during the debate on the Banking Bill, I am having the position of the Imperial Bank under the Imperial Bank of India Act examined.

### NEW SCHEME FOR AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDIES ABROAD

\*681. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 404 asked on the 23rd August, 1948 regarding scholarships awarded for studies abroad and state whether the new scheme for award of scholarships has since been formulated?

(b) Have any new students been sent in 1948 overseas under the Overseas Scholarship Scheme and if so, how many?

(c) How many of the students who have returned after theoretical education in foreign countries have been absorbed either in service or in business?

(d) Has any effort been made to give practical education to these students after they passed out from Colleges and Universities?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) ہاں - اورسٹیز اسکالرشپ اسکیم اب سنہ ۱۹۴۹ء سے جس تھنگ پر چلائی جائے گی اس کا فیصلہ ہو گیا ہے اور نئے سرے سے امیدواروں کے چناؤ کا انتظام کیا جا رہا ہے -

(b) ہیں - کوئی نیا اسکالرشپ نہیں چنا گیا اور نہ بھیجا گیا - ہاں جو اسکالرشپس برسوں میں چنے جا چکے تھے اور اڈمیشن کا یا پیسینج کا انتظام نہ ہو سکے کی وجہ سے نہیں جاسکے تھے ان کے بھیجنے کا انتظام کیا گیا - ان کی تعداد باؤن تھی -

(c) دو سو بیس سنٹرل اسکالرز اس وقت تک واپس آ چکے ہیں - ان میں سے ایک سو تو کام پر لگ گئے ہیں - باقی کے لئے کوشش کی جا رہی ہے - ایک سو تیس پراونشیل اسکالرز واپس ہوئے - ان میں سے چونستہ کام پر لگا دیئے گئے -

(d) پریکٹیکل ٹریننگ اورسٹیز تعلیم کا ایک ضروری حصہ ہے جو حالت اور ضرورت کے مطابق ویدیاتھیں کو دی جاتی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes; the lines on which the Overseas Scholarships Scheme is to run in its revised form from 1949 onwards have been decided. Arrangements for fresh selections for 1949 are already in progress.

(b) No; except 52 scholars who had already been selected in previous years but could not be sent earlier for want of admission or passage facilities.

(c) Out of 220 Central Scholars so far returned from abroad, 109 have been employed; out of 133 returned Provincial scholars, 64 have been employed.

(d) Practical training forms generally an integral part of the overseas studies and is imparted to the students, wherever necessary and available, according to the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities.

شری آر - کے - سدھوا : میں جناب وزیر صاحب سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے جو یہ کہا کہ نئی اسکیم منظور ہو چکی ہے اس کے لئے ایپلیکیشنس کب منگوائی جاوینگی -

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want to enquire from the Honourable Minister that as he has stated that the new scheme has been approved, so, when the applications for this will be invited?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شاید درخواستیں اکتوبر میں منگوائی جائیں گی۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I think that probably the applications will be invited in the month of October.

شری آر۔ کے۔ سدھوا : کوششیں تہی - کے جواب میں جناب وزیر صاحب نے یہ کہ پریکٹیکل ایجوکیشن کی بہت ضرورت ہے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے لئے ہندوستان میں کچھ انتظام کیا گیا ہے -

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In answer to part (d) of the question, the Honourable Minister has stated that there is a great necessity of practical education. I wish to ascertain if any arrangements for this have been made in India?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اب جو نئی اسکیم چلائی جائیگی اس میں یہ بات رکھی گئی ہے کہ جو سکالر چنے گئے جائیں ان کو کچھ دنوں تک بھیجے گئے ہوں ایک خاص طرح کی ٹریننگ دی جائے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** In the new scheme that will be introduced it has been decided that the scholars who may be selected may be given a special training for some time before being sent.

श्री मोहनलाल गौतम : यह कहा गया है कि १२२० में से सिर्फ १०९ लगाये गये हैं। वापस आये हुएों में जो १११ बाकी हैं उनके बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या सोच कर रही है।

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** It is alleged that out of 220 students only 109 have been employed. Out of those who have returned 111 are still unemployed. What thought the Government is giving to them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ان میں سے ۵۰ کو جگہیں آخر کی گئی ہیں - اور انٹرویوز کے لئے بلایا گیا ہے - باقی کے لئے کوشش کی جا رہی ہے - لیکن آنریبل ممبر کے سامنے یہ بات رہنی چاہئے کہ یہ اسکیم اس تعلق پر پچھلی گورنمنٹ نے چلائی تھی - اور اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ بہتر پلاننگ کے ساتھ نہیں چلائی تھی جس کی وجہ سے مشکلیں پیش آ رہی ہیں - لیکن موجودہ گورنمنٹ پوری کوشش کر رہی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Fifty have been offered posts and called for interview. Efforts are being made for the rest. But the honourable member must bear this in mind that the scheme was launched by the previous Government and there is no doubt that it was not launched with better planning, with the result that difficulties are cropping up. But the present Government is making fullest efforts.

شری دیپس بلدھو گپتا : کیا یہ امر واقعہ نہیں ہے کہ جو یہ ۱۱۱ واپس آئے ہیں ان کو واپسی کے بعد کام دیا گیا ہے وہ کام نہیں ہے جس کے لئے وہ موزوں تھے یا جس کے لئے وہ باہر بھیجے گئے تھے ؟

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that after their return these 111 students have not been given the same work for which they were best suited or for which they were sent abroad?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں - میرے خیال میں ایسی بات نہیں ہے

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No, it is not so, so far as I am aware.

شری دیپس بلدھو گپتا : کیا اس کے برعکس ہے -

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Anything contrary to this?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں جہاں تک ایجوکیشن منسٹری کے علم میں ہے انہیں زیادہ تر انہیں کاموں پر لگایا گیا ہے جس کے لئے وہ بھیجے گئے تھے - ہو سکتا ہے کہ کچھ لوگوں کو اس کام پر نہ لگایا جا سکا ہو اور مجبوری کی وجہ سے دوسرے کام پر لگایا ہو - ایسا ہو سکتا ہے - لیکن یہ میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ بڑی تعداد کو انہیں کاموں پر لگایا گیا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No. As far as Ministry of Education is aware they have been mostly employed on the duties for which they were sent. It is just possible that some of them may not have been appointed at their proper posts but appointed on other work. It is just possible it may be so, but this I can say that a majority of them have been appointed at their proper places.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : क्या इनको सरकारी कामों पर लगाया गया है या प्राइवेट फर्मों में लगाया गया है ?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have they been appointed on Government posts or in private firms?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : صرف ۱۷ ایسے ہیں جو پرائیویٹ فرموں میں لگائے گئے ہیں - باقی سرکاری کاموں پر لگائے گئے ہیں -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Only 17 have been employed in private firms, the rest have been given Government service.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : जितने लोग बाहर तालीम के लिये भेजे गये थे क्या गवर्नमेंट ने उन पर उनकी तालीम में जो सरफा हुआ है वह पूरा अपने खजाने से दिया है।

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have the Government met from its treasury all the expenses incurred on their education by the students sent abroad?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یقیناً - یہ اسکیم اس انتظام سے چلائی گئی تھی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Certainly. This scheme was introduced with this very arrangement.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : जो लोग कि उस तालीम के बाद सरकारी काम पर नहीं लगाये गये, क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम किया है कि जहां पर वह

کام करें या तो उन फर्मों से वह सरफा वापिस लिया जाय या वह अपने काम की तनखाह में से वापिस कर ?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have the Government made any arrangement that those students who after receiving education have not been appointed on Government posts be made to refund the money spent on their education from their pay or the firms where they are employed be asked to refund the money?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں - اس اسکیم میں کوئی ایسی بات نہیں رکھی گئی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No, there was nothing like this in the scheme.

श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन : क्या आनरेबल मंत्री यह बतलाने की मेहरबानी करेंगे कि नयी स्कीम में क्या क्या खास तजवीज हैं और पुरानी स्कीम से वह किस तरह मुस्तलिफ़ हैं ?

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to mention the salient features of the new scheme and how far these differ from the old one?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ میں پوری تفصیل تو ابھی نہیں بتا سکتا - اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I cannot give the full details just now. I require notice for this.

श्री राज बहादुर : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मन्त्रि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन २२० में रियासती विद्यार्थी कितने हैं ?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state that out of these 220 students how many come from States?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Notice is required for this.

شری دیپن بندھو گپتا : کیا نئی اسکیم میں اس بات کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے کہ جو ویدارتھی باہر بھیجے جاویں گے ان سب کو کام پر لگایا جا سکے اور ایسا نہ ہو جیسا کہ پچھلی گورنمنٹ کے وقت میں ہوا -

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has a provision been made in this new scheme that all the students who will be sent abroad will be employed, lest it may come out to be as happened in the time of the previous Government?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : پچھلی اسکیم میں جو خرابیاں رہ گئی تھیں اس کی بڑی وجہ یہ تھی کہ تھیں طرح کا نقشہ نہیں بنایا گیا تھا - اس لئے جو لوگ اب وہاں سے پڑھ کر آتے ہیں ان کو کام پر لگانے میں مشکل پیش آرہی ہے - اب نئی اسکیم میں یہ بات سامنے رکھی گئی ہے کہ صرف اتنے ہی آدمی باہر بھیجے جائیں جن کو واپس آنے پر فوراً کام پر لگایا جا سکے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The defects that cropped up in the previous scheme were mainly due to the fact that a proper plan had not been drawn up. So difficulty is being felt in providing suitable work to the persons who return from there after finishing their studies. Now in this new scheme this fact has been taken into consideration that only as many persons be sent abroad as could be employed immediately after their return.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा कोई समय बतला सकते हैं जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा बन्दोबस्त हो जाय कि यहां से विद्यार्थियों को बाहर जाने की जरूरत न रहे बल्कि बाहर के विद्यार्थी यहां पर पढ़ने के लिये आवें ;

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Can the Honourable Minister foretell the time when India may have such facilities that our students may not be obliged to go abroad but students from other countries may come here instead to get their education?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نئی اسکیم جو اب چلائی گئی ہے اسی بنیاد پر چلائی گئی ہے جو روپیہ پہلے پرانی اسکیم پر خرچ کیا جا رہا تھا اس کا ایک بہت بڑا حصہ ملک کے اندر کے انسٹی ٹیوشنوں پر خرچ کیا جائیگا تاکہ انکی طاقت بڑھے اور بہت جلد وہ وقت آجائے کہ باہر بھیجنے کی ضرورت ہی باقی نہ رہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The new scheme that has been introduced is based on this very principle. A major portion of the money that was being spent on the previous scheme will now be spent on the institutions in this country, so that they may be strengthened and a time may soon come when there may not be any necessity of sending students abroad.

شری آر - کے - سدھوا : کیا جناب رزیر صاحب یہ بتاویں گے کہ یہ صحیح ہے کہ اسکات لینڈ میں ہندوستان کے لڑکوں کی ایک میٹنگ ہوئی تھی جس میں ان کے پریسیڈنٹ مسٹر جے - سی گپتا نے یہ کہا تھا :

"We have received 15 letters from returned State Scholars who are walking on streets of New Delhi and seeking for jobs."

اور اگر یہ بات صحیح ہے تو گورنمنٹ ان لڑکوں کے لئے کیا کوشش کر رہی ہے -

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state that is it a fact that the Indian students in Scotland held a meeting in which the President Mr. J. C. Gupta stated as follows:

"We have received 15 letters from returned State Scholars who are walking on streets of New Delhi and seeking for jobs"

If this fact is correct, then what efforts the Government are making for these students?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں نے ابھی آپ سے عرض کیا کہ پچھلی اسکیم کی غلطیوں کے لئے ہم ذمہ دار نہیں ہو سکتے - ہم جو کچھ کر سکتے تھے کر رہے ہیں ہم نے اس کے لئے ایک خاص بورڈ بنایا ہے اور خاص طور سے کوشش کی جا رہی ہے کہ ایک اسکالر بھی بیکار نہ رہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I have just stated that we cannot be held responsible for the shortcomings of the previous scheme. Whatever we could do is being done. We have formed a Special Board for this and special efforts are being made so that not a single scholar may remain unemployed.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I have heard for the past two days similar letters read out by Mr. Sidhva. It will be better, as we have popular Government functioning, if he writes to the Government with regard to these details and avoids questions here on the matters. There are many questions on the Order Paper to be gone through during the question hour.

**श्री मोहनलाल गौतम :** क्या गवर्नमेंट अपनी नयी स्कीम में इस बात का ख्याल रखेगी कि जिन तुलबा को बाहर भेजा जाय वह हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी तालीम यहां हासिल कर सकते हैं उसको हासिल कर लें ?

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Will the Government make a provision in the new scheme that the students who are sent abroad may receive all the education that they can get here in India?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد :** اس بات کا پورا خیال رکھا گیا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Fullest attention has been paid to this.

#### BASIC EDUCATION SCHEME IN DELHI PROVINCE

\*682. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have started a Basic Education Scheme in Delhi Province and if so, how many schools under this scheme have been opened and how many boys have been admitted?

(b) Is the scheme confined to rural areas only or to urban areas also and if it is confined to rural areas, what is Government's plan for its extension to urban areas?

(c) What is the number of children in the Delhi Province of the ages of 6 to 11 in rural and urban areas respectively?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد :** (a) ہاں دہلی پراؤنس کی دیہاتی آبادیوں میں بیسک ایجوکیشن اسکیم کا کام شروع کر دیا گیا ہے - ایک سو اسکول کھولے جا چکے ہیں اور پچاس اسکول اپریل میں کھلنے والے ہیں - ان اسکولوں میں بچوں کی تعداد چار ہزار کے لگ بھگ ہے -

(b) ہاں اس وقت اسکیم صرف دیہاتی آبادی کے اندر چلائی گئی ہے - کیوں کہ یہ کام ایک کے بعد ایک قدم اُٹھا کر ہی پورا کیا جا سکتا ہے - ایک مرتبہ میں نہیں کیا جا سکتا - سروسٹ گروئنڈز کے سامنے دہلی شہر کے لئے کوئی خاص پلان نہیں ہے - البتہ دہلی میونسپل کمیٹی ایک پلان بنا چکی ہے اور دس اسکول شہر میں کھولے جا چکے ہیں -

(c) آخری سانس ۱۹۴۱ میں لیا گیا تھا اس کے بعد سے آبادی کی حالت بہت کچھ بدل چکی ہے - اس لئے تھپک تھپک تعداد بتلانا مشکل ہے - البتہ ایسا

اندازہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ دہلی پراؤنس میں ۶ سے ۱۱ برس کی عمر کے بچوں کی تعداد ایک لاکھ پچیس ہزار کے قریب ہوئی - ان میں سے چالیس ہزار کے قریب دیہاتی آبادیوں کی تعداد سمجھنی چاہیے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The Basic Education Scheme has been introduced in the rural area of the Delhi Province. About 100 schools have been opened already and 50 more will be opened in April, 1949.

The number of pupils (boys and girls) in these schools is 4,000 approximately.

(b) Yes. At present the scheme is confined to rural area only. Facilities for Basic Education are being expanded by stages and at present the Government have no plan for introducing Basic Education in the urban area of Delhi. It may be added for information that the Delhi Municipal Committee has 10 Basic Schools.

(c) As the last Census was taken in 1941 and many changes have taken place since then, only approximate figures can be given. The number of children inclusive of refugees in the Delhi Province of the ages of 6—11 is in the neighbourhood of 1,25,000 of which about 40,000 are in rural area.

**श्री एच. वि. कामत :** इन बेसिक एजुकेशन की शालाओं में छात्रों और

छात्राओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the number of boy and girl students in these schools for basic education?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد :** میں نے ابھی آپکو جواب دیتے ہوئے تعداد بتائی ہے

کہ ان اسکولوں میں بچوں کی تعداد چار ہزار کے لگ بھگ ہے جس میں کہ بچے اور بچیاں دونوں شامل ہیں -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I have just stated the number in replying to you. The number of children in these schools is about four thousand, which includes both boys and girls.

**श्री एच. वि. कामत :** उनमें से छात्रों और छात्राओं की तादाद कितनी है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What out of them are the numbers respectively for boy and girl students?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد :** اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے یہ فکر میں ابھی نہیں بتا سکتا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Notice is required for this. I cannot give figures just now.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Poker.

**Several Honourable Members rose—**

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I cannot allow all the members to stand at the same time, and any honourable member putting a question before he is asked to do so. There must be some amount of order maintained in the House. I have called Mr. Poker.

**Mr. B. Poker:** May I just suggest that in view of the importance of this question, you may be pleased to ask the honourable Minister for Education to give the substance of his answer in English, if he is so pleased, or otherwise to make arrangements to have it interpreted?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That is nothing new. The honourable member was not here when such an arrangement was agreed to. Every time the honourable member comes, he puts forward this claim. I know that whenever an honourable member wants an answer, the Honourable Minister has made arrangements for translating his answers in English and if the honourable member had only asked me, I would have asked the honourable minister to read the translation.

**Mr. B. Paker:** I did ask you, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** He must have done so earlier.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** We wanted to put supplementary questions, but the honourable member raised a point of order, therefore we did not stand up.

**श्रीमती जी० दुर्गाबाई :** जनाव, आपने अभी वी० के जवाब में कहा कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स की कानफ्रेंस हुई थी। इसके बारे में जो रिकमंडेशनस हुई उनके बारे में क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि अरबन एरिया में भी स्कीम लगाने की कोई रिकमंडेशन दी गयी या नहीं ?

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Sir, you have just stated in reply to (b) that there was a conference of the Education Ministry. As regards its recommendations may I know if any recommendation was made for the extension of the scheme to the urban area or not?

**आनंदिल मल्ला अबुलकलाम आज़ाद :** मैंने अभी आप से कहा कि यह काम ऐसा नहीं है जो एक महीने में पूरा किया जा सके - एक के बाद एक आया जा सकता है - अभी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने यह महसूस किया कि सब से ज्यादा ضروری काम दीहाती आबादी का है - इसे शुरू किया गया है - दिल्ली शहर के लिये कोणी खास नक्शा अभी हमारे सामने नहीं है - दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपालिटी ने काम शुरू कर चुकी है और 10 स्कूल शहर में खोले जा चुके हैं - हमें कुछ दिनों انتظار करना पड़ेगा -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I have just told you that this is not the kind of job that could be accomplished at once. We can go step by step. The Ministry of Education felt that for the present work among the rural population was the most important. So, it has been taken up. We have no special plan for Delhi city before us yet. The Delhi Municipality has started this work and 10 schools have already been opened in the city. We should have to wait for some days.

**श्रीमती जी० दुर्गाबाई :** मैं क्या यह भी जान सकती हूँ कि जो देहात में यह बेसिक स्कूल खोले जाते हैं उनके लिये सरकारी तर से कुछ ग्रांट मिलेगी ?

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I also know if any Government grant will be available for these basic schools which are being started in the villages?

**आनंदिल मल्ला अबुलकलाम आज़ाद :** ग्रांट का سوال ही पैदा नहीं होता - बिसक एजुकेशन स्कीम की पूरी कामे डाय गवर्नमेंट पर है - गवर्नमेंट ही ये स्कूल खोल रही है और تمام खर्च उठा रही है -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The question of grant does not arise. The entire responsibility for the basic education scheme rests upon the Government. It is the Government that is opening these schools and bearing the entire expenditure.

**श्री दीक्ष बंधु गुप्ता :** क्या मैंने ये दरिअत कर सका हूँ कि इस बिसक एजुकेशन में अदलत एजुकेशन के लिये भी कोणी अंतظام किया गया है ?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I enquire if any arrangements have also been made for adult education under this basic education (scheme)?

**आनंदिल मल्ला अबुलकलाम आज़ाद :** ضرूर - ایسا ہی نقشہ سامنے رکھ کر سکیم چلائی گئی ہے - لیکن ابھی وہ صورت پیدا نہیں ہوئی ہے کہ اقلیت ایجुकیشن پوری طرح سے دی جا سکے - کچھ حلقوں میں ہم شروع کر چکے ہیں اور روز بروز اسے پھیلا رہے ہیں -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Certainly. The scheme has been started with just such a plan in view, but things have not taken that shape yet when adult education could be imparted to a full extent. We have made a beginning in some areas and are extending it day by day.

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** इस बुनियादी तालीम में किन किन दस्तकारियों की तालीम दी जाती है ?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What industries are taught under this basic education?

**आनंदिल मल्ला अबुलकलाम आज़ाद :** اس کے لئے نوٹس کی ضرورت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** This requires notice.

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** क्या मैं यह दरियाफत कर सकता हूँ कि इस स्कीम में इस बात का लिहाज रखा गया है, जैसा कि महात्मा गांधी जी चाहते थे कि यह स्कूल अपना खर्च खुद इन दस्तकारियों की आमदनी से उदास्त कर सकें ?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I enquire whether this scheme has any regard for the fact, as desired by Mahatma Gandhiji, that these schools should be in a position to pay their own way with the help of the income from these industries?

**आनंदिल मल्ला अबुलकलाम आज़ाद :** नहीं - गवर्नमेंट ने इस स्कीम पर पूरी तरह ध्यान दिया - वह इस निश्चय पर पहनचपी है कि ये दस्तकारियाँ तालीम के लिये बहुत مفید हैं - लेकिन उन से ये امید नहीं करनी चाहते कि ये अपना सारा खर्च पूरा कर सकें -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No. The Government gave their full consideration to this scheme. It came to the conclusion that these industries are very useful for education but it should not be expected of them that they should be able to meet their entire expenditure.

**मस्तर तजमल حسین :** کیا میں یہ پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ جب کہ اس اسکیم کو چلانے کے لئے مہانما گاندھی جی کی یہ ایڈوائس تھی کہ دستکاروں سے جو روپیہ ملے وہ



اس میں لگایا جائے۔ تو ان اسکولوں کا جو سالانہ خرچہ ہوگا اس میں حکومت کو کتنا خرچ کرنا پڑیگا۔

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** May I enquire, in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhiji's advice with regard to the bringing into operation of this scheme was that the income obtained from the industry should be expended thereon, how much of the annual expenditure on these schools will have to be borne by the Government?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: میں اس وقت تعداد تو نہیں بتا سکتا۔ لیکن بہت خرچ ہوگا؟

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I cannot give the amount just now, but the expenditure would be considerable.

#### EVACUATION OF NON-MUSLIMS OF SKARDU, KASHMIR

\*683. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of non-Muslims who were residents of Skardu after the fall of Skardu (Kashmir Frontier)?

(b) Is it a fact that they are confined in a Fort without being provided with sufficient food and cloth?

(c) Have Government made any enquiries about their whereabouts and safety?

(d) Have Government explored means to evacuate them?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) According to the information available with us the number of non-Muslim residents of Skardu after its fall was 173.

(b) It is understood that these non-Muslims are still being kept in Fort Skardu but no definite information regarding their food and cloth situation is available.

(c) On receiving reports that these non-Muslims were being ill-treated, a protest was made to the Government of Pakistan.

(d) The matter was raised at the Inter-Dominion C-in-C's Conference and it was stated by the Pakistan representative that owing to climatic conditions and the distance involved it would not be possible to repatriate the persons before Spring 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if there has been any fatality in the number of these persons who are kept in Fort Skardu?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** We have got no definite information but it is reliably reported that after the fall of Fort Skardu, the hostiles killed most of the male Sikhs, but the exact number is not known.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, whether the names of these 173 are available for the information of the relatives?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir. Not at present.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** As regards these people who have been confined within the Skardu Fort, were they not released even after the Cease Fire agreement was signed?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I stated, arrangements are being made to repatriate them to India.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know, Sir, whether Col. Thapa, who was in charge of the Skardu Garrison, when it fell to the Pakistan armies, has been released from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have not got any definite information, but arrangements are being made for the release of all the military personnel that were in possession of the Pakistan Armies.

#### REPORT re MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD

\*684. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether any half-yearly report of the Military administration of Hyderabad is proposed to be published;

(b) whether the enquiries into the financial dealings in India and abroad of the Laik Ali administration have been completed;

(c) if so, what the main findings are;

(d) what happened to the sums in London transferred by the Hyderabad envoy to United Nation Organisation to the account of a Pakistan Official; and

(e) whether the Hyderabad funds deposited in the Reserve Bank etc. in Pakistan by Hyderabad representatives have been recovered by the State?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Appropriate steps are being taken to safeguard the interests of the State in all these matters.

#### OPIMUM SEIZED IN COURSE OF SMUGGLING

\*685. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total quantity of opium seized while being smuggled from India into (i) Ceylon, (ii) Burma and (iii) China?

(b) What has become of the opium so seized and what is the value thereof?

(c) What were the steps taken against the smugglers?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The total quantity of opium seized in the course of smuggling from India to Burma and China during the year 1948 was 3 maunds 36 seers and 25 maunds 5 seers respectively. No case of attempted smuggling of opium from India to Ceylon was detected during that year.

(b) The seized opium was sent to the Government of India's Opium Factory at Ghazipur, except in one case in which, under the orders of the Magistrate, the drug was delivered to the Provincial Excise authorities. The value of the seized opium during 1948 was Rs. 5,03,205.

(c) The smugglers were ordinarily handed over to the Police and prosecuted. In cases where ownership could not be established or in very minor cases the seized opium was confiscated and penalties imposed by the Customs authorities under the Sea Customs Act.

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

## PRIVILEGE TICKET-ORDER CONCESSION TO NON-RAILWAY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

†\*686. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Privilege Ticket-Order Concession for Civil Government employees has come into force?

(b) Is it a fact that payments are made after the journeys are performed?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the question of issuing concession vouchers instead of paying in cash?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) Yes. The P.T.O. Concession for non-railway Central Government servants has been introduced with effect from 1st January, 1948.

(b) Yes.

(c) Payment in cash is only an interim arrangement. The P.T.O. forms (or concession vouchers, as referred to by the honourable member) are being printed. They will be issued shortly.

\*687. [WITHDRAWN.]

## ANTI-ILLITERACY DRIVE IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

\*688. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps the Government of India have taken so far, or intend to take now to wipe out illiteracy in the rural areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Do Government intend to make any arrangements for primary education of illiterate adults—male and female—in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(c) If so, what are the details of the scheme and when is it likely to be implemented and if not, why not?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) سے (c) جہانگیر ایسے بچوں کی پڑھائی کا تعلق ہے جو اسکول جانے کی عمر کے ہیں آنریبل ممبر اس جواب کو دیکھ لیں جو خود انہی کے ایک سوال نمبری ۴۵۶ کے جواب میں ۱۷ فروری ۱۹۴۹ کو دیا جا چکا ہے۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے دہلی اور اجمیر میروارہ کے لئے ایک اسکیم سوشل ایجوکیشن کی بنائی ہے جس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ ۲۵ - برس تک کی عمر کے آدمیوں کی پڑھائی تک کا انتظام کیا جائے اور پانچ برس کے اندر کم سے کم پچاس فیصدی آدمیوں کو لکھنا پڑھنا اور اپنے دیس کی باتوں کو سمجھنا بوجھنا سکھا دیا جائے دہلی پرائس میں یہ کام شروع ہو چکا ہے اور اجمیر میروارہ میں نئے فنانسنگل برس سے شروع ہو جائے گا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) to (c). So far as children of school going age are concerned, the attention of the honourable member is drawn to answers given to parts (c), (d) and (e) of his own Starred Question No. 456, dated the 17th February, 1949. The Government have also prepared a scheme of Social Education for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, which aims at achieving the target of 50 per cent. literacy for adults between the ages of 12

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

to 45, in the course of the next five years. The scheme has already been introduced in Delhi and will be started in Ajmer-Merwara from the next financial year.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The answer may be translated now.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Nobody asked for it, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Mr. Paker already asked last time. I do not want any honourable member not to understand what the Honourable Minister says.

(The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha read out the English translation of the Answer.)

श्री एच० वि० कामत : क्या जनाव मोहतरिम वजीर तालिम यह बतलाने की मेहरबानी करेंगे कि दिल्ली और अजमेर मेरवाड़ा में देहाती और शहरी इलाकों में फी सदी कितने लोग निरक्षर हैं ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education be pleased to state what is the percentage of the illiteracy in the rural as well as urban areas of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں یہ فکر اسوقت تو نہیں بتلا سکتا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I cannot give these figures just now.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** May I know, Sir, what was the reason that the other Centrally Administered areas were not included in this adult education scheme?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اب صرف تیسرا ایویا وہ جاتا ہے کرگ کا - وہاں سے پانچ اسکالر اہ باد کے ٹریننگ کالج میں داخل کئے گئے ہیں اور یہ امید کی جاتی ہے کہ بہت جلد وہ اپنی تعلیم وہاں پوری کرلیں گے اور اس کے بعد کرگ میں کام شروع کیا جا سکے گا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Now there remains only the third area of Coorg. Five scholars from there have been admitted into the training college at Allahabad. It is expected that they would soon complete their education there, after which it will be possible to start work in Coorg.

श्री सीता राम एस० जाजू : क्या पन्त पिपलोदा इसमें शामिल नहीं होगा ?

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Will Pant Piploda not be included therein?

## STATES NOT YET REPRESENTED IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

\*689. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any States that have not sent their representatives to the Constituent Assembly after acceding to the Indian Union;

(b) the names of those States; and

(c) the reasons for their not sending representatives to the Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Bhopal and Jammu and Kashmir States have not sent representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

(c) Generally speaking it is for the States to decide whether they should send their representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad**: What about Hyderabad?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: The Nizam has not yet formally signed the Instrument of Accession.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Is the Minister aware that Vindhya Pradesh and Patiala and East Punjab States Union have also not sent representatives to the Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: I have said that Bhopal, Jammu and Kashmir have not sent representatives.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: What about Patiala, and East Punjab States Union and Vindhya Pradesh?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker**: The honourable member has said that Patiala has sent representatives.

**An Honourable Member**: No, no.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Does the Government propose to call upon Bhopal, Jammu and Kashmir to send representatives to the Constituent Assembly in time for the next session?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: What about Vindhya Pradesh?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: Reference has been made to Kashmir, Hyderabad and Bhopal. The House will realise that each of these cases stands on a particular footing. While we welcome their representatives here, we cannot request them to send representatives because the conditions are special in each case and have to be dealt with in a special manner.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Not even Bhopal, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I am sorry. In Bhopal certain changes have taken place and are taking place and I am not in a position to say at what stage that particular matter is.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man**: Is it a fact that Faridkot, Nabha, Kapurthala and other States which have integrated with Patiala had one representative here before their integration and that too has been taken away by the Rajapramukh of Patiala?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha**: I want notice.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I am afraid my colleague and I are not in a position to answer this question. We have not got sufficient data before us.

#### PAKISTAN'S COMPLAINT IN SECURITY COUNCIL *re* HYDERABAD

**\*690. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava**: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what policy the Government of India have so far pursued and intend to follow in future, in connection with the complaint lodged by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, in the U.N.O. regarding Hyderabad State?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): The Government of India have throughout taken the stand that the United Nations Organisation has no jurisdiction to deal with the matter and that after the complaint has been withdrawn by the Nizam it is not necessary for India to be represented at the Security Council proceedings. The Government of India adheres to this view.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Has Mr. Zafrullah Khan's application or complaint lodged by him in the U.N.O. been kept alive by the U.N.O.?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: So far as we know, the U.N.O. never lets anything go out; they remain in their files for ever and ever. Whether it is alive or not is for the U.N.O. to say.

#### RE TRANSFER OF BANK BALANCES OF HYDERABAD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**\*691. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava**: Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government have taken any steps to secure the re-transfer of Hyderabad State Treasury Bank balances in foreign countries which were illegally transferred to the personal accounts of various officials of the late Government of the Nizam?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): Yes.

#### RECOGNITION OF INDIAN UNION FLAG BY STATES

**\*692. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the States that have joined the Indian Union are expected to replace the State flags by the Union flag?

(b) If not, are they allowed to hoist their State flags along with the flag of the Indian Union?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Acceding States are now part of the Union of India and the National Flag of India is also their National Flag. There is no intention however that within a State the National Flag should supplant the distinctive flag of the Ruler of that State.

#### FORMATION OF HOUSE CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

**\*693. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of India have taken any decision to form a House Construction Corporation on commercial lines, and if so, by what time is it likely to come into existence and what will be the total capital required therefor?

(b) What will be the extent of Government's investment in it or will the shares of the said Corporation be open to the public or will it be wholly a Government concern?

(c) Do Government intend to bring any legislation for the purpose and if so, by which date are they likely to introduce the same in the Parliament?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai**: (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### STUDENTS TO BE SENT ABROAD FOR TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

**\*694. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of students going to be sent abroad for technological education in the year 1949-50 from different provinces of the Indian Union?

(b) What is the number allotted to each province?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) اور (b) ایسے و دیار تھیں کا نمبر ابھی نہیں بتایا جا سکتا۔ ابھی یہ بات معلوم کی جا رہی ہے کہ پراونشیل گورنمنٹوں کو ٹرینڈ آدمیوں کی کیسی اور کتنی ضرورت ہو گی۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی منسٹریوں یونیورسٹیوں اور ٹیکنالوجیکل انسٹیٹیوٹوں میں سے بھی اس بارے میں بات چیت چل رہی ہے جب یہ بات معلوم ہو جائیگی کہ کس جگہ کتنی مانگ ہے اور کتنے آدمیوں کو اس برس بھیجنا ہے۔ تو پھر اس بات کا فیصلہ ہوگا کہ پراونٹوں کا کیا کوٹا ہونا چاہئے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). Requirements of Provincial Governments in regard to trained personnel are being ascertained. Ministries of the Government of India, Universities and Technological Institutions, etc., are also being consulted. As soon as the various demands are received, quota to be allocated to the different provinces will be determined.

श्री सीता राम एस० जाजू : क्या प्रान्तीय सरकारों के साथ रियासतों का सवाल भी सोचा गया ?

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Was the question of the States also taken into consideration along with the Provinces?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں ریاستیں بھی اس لائن میں آجاتی ہیں۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes, the States also come in this category.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि किस बिना पर हर एक प्रान्त का कोटा तय किया जाता है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister for Education kindly state on what basis the provincial quota is fixed?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس لئے کوئی ایک اصول نہیں بتایا جا سکتا۔ یہ دیکھا جائیگا کہ کس پراونٹ کو کتنی ضرورت ہے اور آئندہ پانچ برس کے اندر کتنے کاموں کو آگے بڑھانا ہے اور اس کے لئے کتنی آدمی چاہیں ان باتوں کو دیکھ کر تعداد مقرر کی جائیگی۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** For this, no definite principle can be quoted. The number would be fixed after taking into consideration the needs of the Provinces and in the next five years which works are to be carried forward and for them how many people would be required.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know what is the sum allotted for each province at least?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں نے ابھی کہا کہ اس بارے میں کوئی کوٹا مقرر نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ اب دیکھا جائیگا۔ کہ کونسے سمجھوتے ایسے ہیں کہ جن کے لئے ہم کو آگے پانچ برس میں ٹرینڈ آدمیوں کی ضرورت ہے اور کس جگہ کی مانگ کتنی ہے اس کو دیکھ کر کوٹا مقرر کیا جائیگا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I have just stated that no quota in this respect has been fixed. Now it will be seen for what subjects we stand in need of trained personnel in the next five years, and what are the demands of the various places. The quota will be fixed after taking this into consideration.

श्री देशबन्धु गुप्ता : क्या दिल्ली और अजमेर भी इस फहरत में शामिल हैं -  
**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Are Delhi and Ajmer also included in the list?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یقیناً۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Certainly.

श्री रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय : क्या रियासतों से, जैसे सूबों से पूछा गया है, पूछा जायगा ?

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Like the Provinces will the States also be asked their opinion?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : تمام ریاستوں سے نہیں لیکن بعض ریاستیں جو اب شامل ہو چکی ہیں وہ پراونٹوں کی صف میں آ جاتی ہیں۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Not from all the States but from some of those states which have merged and so these come in the category of the Provinces.

श्री रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय : मेरा सवाल यह है कि उनसे पूछ लिया गया है

या नहीं ?

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** My question is whether they have been consulted or not?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : کارروائی ہو رہی ہے اور جس طرح صوبوں سے پوچھا گیا ہے ان ریاستوں سے بھی پوچھا جا رہا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Action is being taken and the States are also being consulted on the same lines as were the Provinces.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : कोटा एजुकेशन मिनिसट्री मकरर करती है या कोई

खास सेलेशन बोर्ड है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the quota fixed by the Education Ministry or is there any special Selection Board?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : کوٹہ (quota) ایجوکیشن منسٹری نہیں تقسیم کریگی بلکہ کوٹہ کمیٹی (quota committee) تقسیم کریگی جس میں سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی شریک ہونے والی سبھی منسٹریاں اور فنانس (Finance) منسٹری کا ایک نمائندہ شامل ہونگے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The quota will be distributed not by the Education Ministry but by a Quota Committee on which all participating Ministries of the Central Government and a representative of the Ministry of Finance will work.

CASES OF CORRUPTION IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

\*695. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many cases of corruption in Central Government Services were brought to the notice of Government in 1948?

+ A revised by the Honourable Minister of Education.—Ed. of D.

- (b) How many of these cases were tried?  
 (c) In how many cases were the accused found guilty?  
 (d) What punishments were meted out to the offenders?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) 476.

(b) 106 cases were sent up for trial; 19 cases were decided, 11 ending in conviction and 8 in acquittal. The remaining 87 cases are still under trial.

(c) Thirteen.

(d) In the cases ending in judicial conviction, sentences ranging from surety for good behaviour for a sum of Rs. 100 to rigorous imprisonment for one year in addition to a fine of Rs. 500 were passed. In the two cases decided departmentally one public servant was removed from service and another punished by being made to pay additional house rent as he had sublet the house allotted to him by Government.

#### DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA TO STUDY METHOD OF TACKLING MULTI-LINGUAL PROBLEM

\*696. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government of India to send a deputation to U. S. S. R. to study the ways in which Russia has tackled her multi-lingual problems?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, do Government propose to consider this matter?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**: (a) and (b). No. But the Government are examining a proposal to send to U.S.S.R. and several other countries a small deputation of educationists to study their methods of Social Education. Should such a deputation be sent, it will be asked to study the question mentioned by the honourable member.

#### PERSONS EMPLOYED THROUGH TRANSFER BUREAU

\*697. **Shri R. K. Sidhva**: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many applications were received in the Transfer Bureau and how many persons have secured employment during the year 1948.

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): During the calendar year 1948, the number of persons registered at the Transfer Bureau was 6,683. Of these 4,331 are definitely known to have been absorbed in various Departments of the Government of India. 1,378 other candidates were also nominated during this period but reports about their absorption or otherwise have not so far been received from the appointing authorities.

#### FINANCIAL AID TO REFUGEES BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

\*698. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava**: Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) what financial aid in the form of grants or loans has been given by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration so far to the refugees and what the basis and objects, and the terms and conditions of such financial aid are; and

(b) whether the aid has been given to refugees settling in all the provinces or whether the same has been given on the recommendation of the Provincial Governments or in any other manner?

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

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

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai**: (a) The Rehabilitation Finance Administration gives only loans and not grants. The object of these loans is to enable displaced persons to settle in business or industry. Up to the 5th January, 1949, loans aggregating Rs. 48,93,500 were sanctioned by the Administration. The following are the terms and conditions on which loans are sanctioned:

*Interest*.—Six per cent. per annum but if the financial position of the Administration permits some rebate may eventually be given in respect of interest charges;

*Repayment*.—in annual instalments spread over a period of not exceeding ten years;

*Guarantors*.—where possible, one or more guarantors are taken;

*Additional security*.—such as insurance policies, shares, immovable property, etc., is taken where available.

(b) A displaced person settling anywhere in the Provinces of India is eligible for a loan. A displaced person settling in an acceding State is also eligible for a loan, if the State concerned is agreeable to giving the Administration similar powers in regard to realisation of loans as it has in India. The loans so far sanctioned are in favour of displaced persons who have settled in the Provinces of Delhi, U.P., East Punjab, Bombay, West Bengal, Ajmer-Merwara, and C.P. and in the States of Tehri Garhwal, Patiala, Kotah, Bharatpur and Gwalior.

In all cases the Administration makes its own investigation but the Provincial or State Government concerned is also consulted in cases where this appears necessary or advisable.

**Shri B. Das**: What is the total amount of grants and loans advanced so far under the two categories (a) grants, (b) loans?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai**: I said in the answer that the amount sanctioned so far as loans amounts to 48 lakhs of Rupees.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray**: What is the total amount of these loans given to refugees from Eastern Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai**: I have not the exact figure now but the total number of applications that have been so far sanctioned, comes to somewhere about 370. Out of that I should say about 50 are loans which have been sanctioned in respect of East Pakistan.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man**: Are doctors and lawyers given the benefits of this scheme? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai**: As regards professional people, the assistance is given directly by Government.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray**: Is it proposed to raise the amount of loans given to refugees from Eastern Pakistan in the near future.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai**: If loan applications come from Eastern Pakistan they will be given the same consideration as applications coming from elsewhere.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya**: Were any loans advanced to persons in the Matsya Union? If so, how much?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai**: I am not in a position to give the answer. But I could give the honourable member the answer if he wants it.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** As for the non-Scheduled Banks, will Government enquire about the amount of deposits involved?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** For the moment the enquiry is confined to the Scheduled Banks, which are in trouble.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** The Honourable Minister has given only the time and demand liability of those banks but not the larger liabilities.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I shall be able to tell the honourable member when the full report is available.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Is there any scheme of Government whereby the depositors' money may be guaranteed, something like the Federal Insurance Corporation of America?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I presume liquidation proceedings are pending?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is so.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then the matter becomes *sub judice*.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has the Reserve Bank issued instructions not allowing the Scheduled Banks to give any cash credit to individuals or firms?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Does that question arise?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** So far as the Bengal Scheduled Banks are concerned, the remaining Scheduled Banks, are they . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That does not arise, except if we refer to the duty of the Reserve Bank, as the honourable member seems to think, to help these banks in the matter of cash.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** So far as the remaining Scheduled Banks are concerned, as a result of the working of the Banks in the Bengal Presidency, have any instructions been issued to the rest of the Scheduled Banks not to give cash credits?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Not to my knowledge.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** The Honourable Minister said that there was a moratorium. Are we to understand that there are actually liquidation proceedings? A moratorium is different from liquidation proceedings.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am glad that my honourable friend has raised that question. That is the correct position.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Has not the Reserve Bank any special responsibility to help these Scheduled Banks whenever they are in trouble?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. That is an argument.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many of the Scheduled Banks failed?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Six.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Reserve Bank made periodical inspections under the rules? If so, how many times?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to give the answer straightaway. But I could get the information.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Have Government any information that these banks were running in a very bad way and a crisis was impending any moment?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I expect the Reserve Bank in the ordinary course of its duties would have got into touch with the position in Bengal, and when the crisis actually arose, as far as my information goes, the Reserve Bank went to their assistance to the best of its ability as far as circumstances permitted.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Would the Government enquire into the conduct of those persons to see whether any investment was on their own personal name or put into some other *Benami* transaction?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As soon as the auditors' report is available, I am prepared to go into all these questions. (*Interruption.*)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I think we may go to the next question.

#### RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME FOR FAILED BANKS IN WEST BENGAL

**\*1463. Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent bank failures in West Bengal, Government have any reconstruction scheme so that the realisable assets of these banks may be capitalised to form a new bank; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to help the smaller banks, particularly those of West Bengal?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) A decision on the feasibility of setting up a Bank of Reconstruction can be taken only after the financial position of the banks which closed their doors is known with more accuracy, but it seems unlikely that such a bank could effectively be set up.

(b) There is no special scheme, but the assistance of the Reserve Bank of India is available under Sections 17 and 18 of the Reserve Bank of India Act. Assistance under section 17 is confined to scheduled banks against prescribed securities. Section 18 covers assistance to other banks as well and accommodation under this section is available when in the Reserve Bank's view an emergency has arisen. The general policy is to assist sound units in the banking system to enable them to tide over any crisis beyond their control. The Reserve Bank also offers advice and guidance to scheduled as well as non-scheduled banks by issue of circulars from time to time on important aspects concerning bank management.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Government consider the desirability of looking into the affairs of those small banks and take effective steps so that there may not be any more banking crises or bank failures?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As far as these banks which have now suspended operation are concerned, I think we have in them a big enough problem. I think the best thing is to concentrate whatever resources we have on giving assistance to these banks if circumstances permit.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** I am speaking of those banks that are still working but are not on a sound footing and there is a fear of a crisis any day.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We are keeping a watch on the situation.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of (a) what is the procedure when there is a false panic or rush on the bank? Does the Reserve Bank come to the assistance of such banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The reserve Bank watches the situation and if they find in the circumstances that assistance is called for they give it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have they paid any substantial amounts to these banks in West Bengal?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In the case of some banks, they have offered some assistance.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Government consider the advisability of taking over those small banks or giving them sufficient guarantee so that they may be run on a sound footing?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member is making suggestions.

## REVENUE FROM ENHANCED EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO, CIGARETTES AND TEA

\*699. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the revenue realised from the enhanced excise duty on tobacco, cigarettes and tea separately?

(b) What was the revenue for the same period before enhancement?

(c) When did the enhanced rates come into effect?

**The Honourable Dr John Matthai:** (a) to (c). The year of enhancement has not been specified by the honourable member, but apparently the reference is to the enhancement in the rates of excise duty made by the Indian Finance Act, 1948. These rates of duty took effect from the 29th February, 1948. A comparative statement showing the revenue realised on these commodities during the period from March to November, 1947 and 1948 is laid on the table of the House. There was no excise duty on cigarettes prior to the 29th February, 1948.

## STATEMENT

*Revenue realised on Tobacco, Cigarettes and Tea from March to November 1947 and 1948*

| Commodity              | March to November |          |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------|
|                        | 1947              | 1948     |
|                        | Rs.               | Rs.      |
| Unmanufactured tobacco | 12,07,45          | 14,75,54 |
| Cigars and charoots    | 10,79             | 12,34    |
| Cigarettes             | ..                | 4,69,56  |
| Tea                    | 1,58,23           | 3,76,75  |

## TRAVELLING EXPENDITURE OF MINISTERS

\*700. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the total expenditure incurred by each of the Ministers as well as the Ministers of State including their personal staff during the last financial year and the current year up-to-date on account of travelling?

(b) What are the figures for the corresponding periods in the years 1944-45 and 1945-46?

(c) Do Government propose to effect any economy to reduce this expenditure?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when ready.

(c) No journey at Government expense is undertaken by Ministers which is not in the public interest. The need for economy is always kept in view.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Have Government considered the advisability of Ministers discontinuing travelling in special saloons?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** How does it arise?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** It does as a measure of economy.

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

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It is under the consideration of the Government.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have there been any instances where the friends and relatives, near or distant, of Ministers and Ministers of State have formed a part of the entourage of these Ministers when travelling?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I think it is not correct.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the rates of travelling allowance prescribed for the Ministers and Ministers of State?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that Ministers are paid their travelling allowances and other facilities only when they go on official visits and not on party propaganda or private visits?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I would like to have notice.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** As regards (c) has any economic committee been formed and what is its report?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Does the honourable member expect the Minister to read out the report? Every one knows that an Economic Committee is there and the matter is being considered. He has answered that long ago.

## PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS OF STATE

\*701. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what is the total yearly expenditure on account of pay and other allowances of the Ministers of State?

(b) How much is each of them getting separately as pay and other allowances?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Ministers of State are entitled to draw a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem. They are not entitled to free furnished houses or any other allowances except travelling allowance on tour. Information, regarding the travelling allowances drawn by them is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there Ministers of State with portfolio and Ministers of State without portfolio?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** How does it arise?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It does not arise.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How is that the Ministers of State are paid less than Cabinet Ministers?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** How does that arise?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I want to know why the distinction has been made. Why are the "pays" different?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That does not arise out of the question. This relates to the total yearly expenditure on account of pay and other allowances of Ministers of State. The Honourable Minister has already answered that.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I want to know if there is a difference between the "pays" of the Honourable Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of State?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** He has said so.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Is the Minister of State without portfolio entitled to travelling allowances?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** He is a Minister of State though without portfolio.



**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has any Bill been brought before the Assembly in respect of the salary and emoluments of the Ministers of State?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It is not necessary under the rules and nothing has been brought.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which are the rules?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The honourable member knows much better than others! Next question. It is no use persisting with the matter when the Honourable Minister has not the information.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS SUSPENDED IN 1948

**\*702. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many newspapers and periodicals have been suspended under the orders of the Government of India during the year 1948?

(b) What is the number of journalists arrested or prosecuted or convicted during the same period under the Emergency Press Laws in each Province or State or in the Centrally Administered areas?

(c) How many appeals have been preferred by the accused persons in law courts and how many of them were successful throughout the country?

(d) What compensation if any, has been given to each of the journalists under detention for the maintenance of their families?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

#### PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF RULERS OF ORISSA STATES

**\*703. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what has been done regarding the private properties of the former rulers of Orissa States?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** I invite the honourable member's attention to the reply given by me to his question No. 347, answered on the 14th February, 1949.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Is it a fact that many of the Rulers converted State property into private property before the merger or integration?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I think this question has already been answered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does Government propose to persuade the Rulers of these Orissa States to follow the example of the Nizam in surrendering private property?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** No such suggestions have been made with respect to officers to give up their salaries. It does not arise out of the question.

**Shri Santanu Kumar Das:** Has the Government received and considered a complaint from the Orissa States Council regarding the private property of the Rulers of the Orissa States?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Have any rules been framed to settle the property of the Rulers?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I would suggest to Honourable Members that they may reserve all these questions to a later date when the Honourable Minister in charge will be in a position to give them an answer.

#### CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

**\*704. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India have considered the suggestion of taking a census of unemployed persons throughout the country?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** No.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Do Government propose to do so now?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** I have already said "no". There is a great difficulty in having a census of these unemployed people and therefore Government is contemplating having some kind of "sample" census in this regard.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Do Government regard this as one of the first obligations of a nationalist Government?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha:** It does, but as I pointed out, there is a great difficulty.

#### CASES OF CORRUPTION IN VARIOUS MINISTRIES

**\*705. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases under corruption reported and tried departmentally and in courts of law and the number out of them in which orders of discharge, dismissal or conviction were passed in each of the various Ministries of the Government of India and their subordinate or attached offices during the year 1948?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

#### COMMUNIST MENACE IN HYDERABAD

**\*706. Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total number of communists arrested so far in Hyderabad?

(b) Is it a fact that a large number of them are still in hiding and fomenting trouble, and if so, what is their estimated number?

(c) What steps are Government taking in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) 3,932.

(b) No, but a certain number are either in hiding or have left the State. It is not possible to estimate their number.

(c) All possible steps are being taken but it is not in the public interest to disclose their nature.

#### MANAGEMENT OF LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

**\*707. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the relationship between the Government of India and the Association for the conduct and management of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The management of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, is vested in a registered Association. The Government has no direct control but certain Government officials are *ex-officio* members of the Governing Body. A list of the members is placed on the table of the House.

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

*List of members of the Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and Hospital for Women, New Delhi.*

- (1) The Director General of Health Services, Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Shri Shankar Prasad, I.C.S.
- (3) The Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, Mr. B. S. Puri, I.S.E.
- (4) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
- (5) The Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service. (Vacant.)
- (6) A representative elected by the members of the All India Association of Medical Women, Dr. J. J. Jhirad, M.B., B.S. (Lond.).
- (7) The Surgeon to H. E. the Governor General of India, Colonel B. Chatterjee.
- (8) One prominent Indian gentleman of Delhi, Mr. Suraj Narain, Bar-at-Law.
- (9) One Local Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. Barkat Narain, Director of Health Services.
- (10) One prominent Indian lady of Delhi, Mrs. Raksha Saran.
- (11) Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan, Member, Constituent Assembly.
- (12) The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and Railways.
- (13) Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Member, Constituent Assembly.
- (14) A prominent business man of Delhi, Sheikh Abdus Salam, (Salam Trading Company, Sadar Bazar, Delhi).
- (15) Mr. K. R. K. Menon, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance.
- (16) Lt.-Col. T. C. Puri, Deputy Director General of Health Services.

**Shri B. Das:** Is it not under contemplation to convert the Lady Hardinge College and Hospital into a Government institution?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** A reorganization committee of the Lady Hardinge College was appointed and it has been preparing a report. That report is ready I understand but it has not yet been officially submitted to the Government.

#### CURTAILMENT OF POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

**\*708. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have instructed the various Provincial Governments and States to curtail their various post-war development schemes?

(b) What has been the result of such instructions so far?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The subject covered by these questions will be dealt with in the Budget statement.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have Government also instructed the Provincial Governments to go slow with their zamindari abolition and prohibition schemes?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I believe the whole thing will be dealt with in the Budget statement.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I would ask the honourable member to wait.

#### SCHOLARS SENT ABROAD FOR ADVANCED TECHNICAL TRAINING

**\*709. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of scholars sent abroad for advanced technical training by Government during the years 1945-47?

(b) What is the estimate of average expenditure on each such scholar?

(c) How many of them have completed their course of training and returned?

(d) Out of those who have returned, how many have been absorbed in Government employment?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) ۷۳۶ - اس میں ۲۱۵ سنٹرل اسکالرس ہیں اور ۳۲۱ پروونشیل -

(b) ہر اسکالر کے لئے دھائی برس کی مدت سامنے رکھ کر خرچ کا جو اندازہ لگایا گیا ہے وہ یونائیٹڈ سٹیٹس کے لئے ۲۸ ہزار - یو - کے - کے لئے ۱۹ ہزار - اسٹریلیا اور نیوزی لینڈ کے لئے ۱۲ ہزار ہے - سنٹرل اسکالرس کا پورا خرچ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ اٹھاتی ہے اور پروونشیل اسکالرس کا آدھا - باقی کا آدھا پروونشیل گورنمنٹیں دیتی ہیں -

(c) ۲۲۰ سنٹرل اور ۱۳۳ پروونشیل - کل ۳۵۳ -

(d) ۱۵۶ - ۹۲ سنٹرل اور ۶۴ پروونشیل - ان کے علاوہ ایک تعداد ایسے اسکالرس کی بھی ہے جو اگرچہ مرکزی کاموں پر نہیں لگائے جا سکے لیکن کاموں پر لگ گئے ہیں -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) 736, out of which 415 are Central Scholars and 321 are Provincial Scholars.

(b) The average estimated expenditure on each scholar calculated on a 2½ years basis is Rs. 28,000 (Rupees twenty-eight thousand only) for the United States of America, Rs. 19,000 (Rupees nineteen thousand only) for the United Kingdom and Rs. 14,000 (Rupees fourteen thousand only) for Australia and New Zealand. The expenditure on Central Scholars is borne entirely by the Government of India, whereas the expenditure on Provincial Scholars is shared by them equally with the Provincial Governments.

(c) 353, comprising 220 Central Scholars and 133 Provincial Scholars.

(d) 156, namely 92 Central Scholars and 64 Provincial Scholars.

श्री एच. वी. कामत : क्या यू. के., यू. एस. एं., आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूज़ीलैंड के अलावा दुनिया के और किसी मुल्क में हमारे विद्यार्थी भेजे गये थे ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Were any of our scholars sent to other countries of the world other than the United Kingdom, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ فگرز جو اس وقت بتائے گئے ہیں وہ پرانے اسکیم سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں - اب نئی اسکیم جو چلائی جائیگی اس میں اور بہت سی جگہوں میں بھیجنے کا ارادہ ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The figures which I have just given relate to the old scheme. Now under the new scheme to be enforced, it is proposed to send them to many other places.

श्री रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय : क्या इन में कुछ रियासतों से भी हैं ?

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** May I know if it consists of States' scholars also?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں یہ صرف سنٹرل اور پروونشیل گورنمنٹوں سے ہیں - سٹیٹس سے جو گئے ہیں ان کی تعداد الگ ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No. This comprises of only Central and Provincial Government scholars. There is a separate number of scholars sent from the states.

**श्री राज बहदुर :** क्या कुछ विद्यार्थी रूस भी भेजे जायेंगे ?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Will any scholars be sent to Russia also?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ تو اس پر موقوف ہے کہ کن کن سبجکٹس کے لئے سامنے برس میں بھیجنا ہے اور اس کے لئے کن ملکوں کی تعلیم ضروری ہو گئی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** This all depends upon the nature of the various subjects for which the scholars may have to be sent abroad during the next year and the particular countries in which they would have to undergo training.

**श्री एच० वी० कामत :** माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के ख्याल में रूस कौन से सबजेक्ट में आगे बढ़ा है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know in what particular subject, in the opinion of the Honourable Minister, Russia has advanced?

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** यह जो एक एक तालिबान पर अट्ठाइस अट्ठाइस हजार रुपया सर्फ करने की स्कीम गवर्नमेंट चला रही है, क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बढ़े हुए खर्च को मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए इस बात का भी खयाल रखेगी कि आइन्दा इतना बड़ा सर्फ सिर्फ उन्हीं स्टूडेंट्स पर किया जाय जिन्हें गवर्नमेंट अपने काम में ले सके।

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Since the Government are spending about Rs. 28,000 on each scholar, will they keep it in view that in future such a huge amount is spent in respect of those scholars only whom the Government are in a position to employ under them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نئی اسکیم اس بات کو سامنے رکھ کر بنائی گئی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** This has been kept in view while preparing the new scheme.

**श्री रामचन्द्र उपाध्याय :** क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास ऐसा भी कोई तरीका है जिससे वह मालूम कर सके कि जो विद्यार्थी गये हैं वह पढ़ रहे हैं या नहीं और तरक्की की है या नहीं ?

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Have the Government any means at their disposal by which they can know whether or not the scholars who have gone are studying; and if they have made any progress or not?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : آنریبل ممبر کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ گورنمنٹ وہاں ویدیارتھوں کو بھیج کر سونہیں جاتی ہے ۔ وہاں گورنمنٹ کے افسر ہیں جو خاص اس کام کے لئے مقرر کئے گئے ہیں

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The honourable member should know that the Government do not cease to take interest after sending the scholars abroad. The Government have got their Officers there who have been specially deputed to look after this job.

#### FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION IN MOTHER TONGUE IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STAGES

**\*710. Shri G. S. Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the recent meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, it has been decided that facilities for instruction in the mother tongue, where it is different from the State language, should be provided if there are at least 40 children in a Junior basic school, and also in the secondary stage if there are sufficient pupils to justify the existence of a separate school;

(b) whether it is a fact that these recommendations were adopted unanimously with the participation of representatives from all the Provincial Governments;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to complaints against the violation of these recommendations by certain provincial Governments in respect of the languages of the minorities within their territorial jurisdiction; and

(d) what are the principal languages spoken in the different provinces and the population speaking each of those languages in them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) اور (b) سنٹرل ایڈوائیزری بورڈ نے ایسا فیصلہ کیا ہے

گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے اس بارے میں جو ریزولوشن اگست ۱۹۴۸ میں منظور کیا تھا اسکی ایک کاپی ہاؤس کے ٹیبل پر رکھدی جاتی ہے

(c) ہاں ایمووکیشن منسٹری کے پاس برابر اس طرح کی شکایتیں مختلف صوبوں سے آتی رہی ہیں - اور منسٹری ان پوائنٹوں کی گورنمنٹوں کو اس بارے میں لکھتی رہی ہے -

(d) آنریبل ممبر کو اس کا جواب ستے ٹیسٹیکل ہیلڈ بک نمبر ۲ پارٹ ۲ اور ۳ سے مل سکتا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). Yes. Attention is drawn to this Ministry Resolution No. D.3791/48-D.I., of the August, 1948 which is placed on the table.

(c) Yes. This Ministry have been receiving, from time to time, complaints against the violation of the rights of the linguistic minorities in several Provinces.

(d) In this connection honourable member's attention is invited to Statistical Handbook No. 2, parts II and III.

No. D. 3791/48-D.I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION -

New Delhi 3, dated the ..... August, 1948

## RESOLUTION

SUBJECT:—Medium of Instruction in Educational Institutions

The principle that a child should be instructed, in the early stage of his education, through the medium of the mother tongue has been accepted by the Government. All educationists agree that any departure from this principle is bound to be harmful to the child and therefore to the interests of society. Unfortunately the application of this educationally sound principle in practice raises some difficulties. One question is what is to be considered as the mother tongue through which education has to be imparted. As is well known in every Region, Province and State in India a number of dialects are spoken. Children learn these dialects at home; are they to be all adopted as media of education? Unfortunately their number is large and most of them are without literature and therefore without necessary pabulum to nourish education. There are, however, about a dozen languages more or less developed which possess literatures and which seem to be marked out to become such media.

Here a second difficulty arises. Although in some Province one of these languages is predominant, in others speakers of two, three or four of them live together, and there is hardly a province in which besides a principal language there are not considerable number of inhabitants speaking other languages.

In the Madras Province four principal languages are used, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarose and in the city of Madras there are numerous speakers of both Telugu and Tamil. Similarly in the Bombay Province there are Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarose speaking people, and in the city of Bombay a mixed population of Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Hindi speakers. In Bihar and U. P. there are certain districts and cities where along with Hindi, Bengali is spoken by many. Calcutta again is a sort of cosmopolitan town with a mixed population speaking a number of languages. In Orissa, Oriya is the main language but in some parts Telugu is used. The Central Provinces have large areas of Marathi and Hindi speaking inhabitants. Nagpur is a city of mixed speakers of Hindi and Marathi. East Punjab has two languages Hindi and Punjabi.

Conditions like these make it impossible for any State or Province to adopt any single language as the medium of instruction. An attempt to adopt one language in a Province where groups of people speaking different languages reside, and to impose it on all, is bound to lead to discontent and bitterness. It will affect interprovincial relations and set up vicious circles of retaliation. Provincialism will grow and Indian nationalism will suffer.

The History of European countries is a warning. England sought to impose English on Ireland, Germany on Poles, Eastern European countries their particular languages on pockets of inhabitants speaking foreign languages. In every case the results have been disastrous.

In the case of India there does not exist any justification for adopting a policy which Europeans followed to their discomfiture. All Provincial languages are Indian languages and there is little reason why any Province in India should seek to deprive children inhabiting that Province of their fundamental right to receive education through the medium of the mother tongue.

It is obvious that if a Province has adopted any particular language as the language of administration, it will be to the interest of those whose mother tongue is different, to learn it in order to claim participation in the life and privileges of the people of the Province.

The principle of teaching through the mother tongue than is of general application, but practical consideration suggests two limitations.

In the first place the principle applies mainly to the first stage of education, i.e., the stage of compulsory primary education, or to the group of children at the junior basic stage from the ages of 6 to 11, for the reason that at the stage of compulsory education children should not be forced to study a language which is not their mother tongue. In the higher stages after the junior Basic it will be necessary for pupils to learn the language of the Province.

Secondly, employment of the mother tongue for the education of the children whose numbers are extremely small will create administrative and financial difficulties; hence it is desirable that a minimum number should be fixed for the use of their languages. The Provincial or State Government should not only refrain from forcing any particular language on such groups, but should place the same facilities of education at their disposal as it does for the other children.

The Government of India is of opinion that in the larger interests of the country it is desirable that the policy enunciated above should be followed by all Provincial and State Governments.

TARA CHAND.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Teipur Local Board in Assam has stopped the grant to the Bengalee Girl's School there, because the medium of instruction was Bengalee and not assamese?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** میں اس خاص واقعہ کے متعلق کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا لیکن بہار گورنمنٹ کے متعلق شکایتیں منسٹری کے پاس آئی ہیں۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I cannot say anything about this particular incident but complaints have reached the Ministry about the Bihar Government.

**श्री एच० वी० कामत:** मध्य स्टेज के मुतालिक जिसका जिक्र टुकड़ा (ए) में किया गया है, मातृ भाषा में शिक्षा देने के लिये उन स्कूलों में पर्याप्त संख्या कितनी होनी चाहिये?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** For the secondary stage, mentioned in part (a), what should be the requisite number in those schools to enable education to be imparted in the mother tongue?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** اس لئے نوٹس چاہئے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I would require notice.

**श्री एच० वी० कामत:** जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, मेरा सवाल यह था कि प्राथमरी शिक्षा में जैस संख्या ४० होनी चाहिये, वैसे सेकेंडरी स्टेज में पर्याप्त संख्या कितनी होनी चाहिये?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, my question was what should be the requisite number in the secondary stage, just as it is to be 40 in the case of primary education?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** اس کے متعلق سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ نے اپنے الہ آباد کے اجلاس میں یہ طے کیا ہے کہ اگر کافی تعداد وہاں ایسے لوگوں کی ہے جو ایک خاص زبان میں سکندری سٹیج میں اپنی تعلیم جاری رکھنا چاہتے ہیں تو ان کو بھی موقع دیا جائے مگر اس لئے کوئی خاص تعداد مقرر نہیں کی گئی ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** With regard to this the Central Advisory Board decided at their Allahabad meeting that if there is a sufficient number of such boys who wish to continue their education at the secondary stage in some particular language they too should be afforded the opportunity to do so, but no set number has been fixed.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister has received any complaint from the district of Singhbhum especially from Tata-nagar and other areas also, to the effect that even students at the primary stage are forced to learn Hindi as against Oriya?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** میں نے ابھی کہا ہے کہ کئی پرائنٹوں سے شکایتیں آچکی ہیں اب جس خاص واقعہ کے متعلق آنریبل ممبر ذکر کر رہے ہیں اس کے متعلق میں کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا لیکن جن پرائنٹوں سے شکایتیں آئی ہیں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے ان پرائنٹوں کا دھیان ان شکایات کی طرف دلیا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I have just stated that complaints have been received from several provinces. Now I cannot say anything about the particular instance mentioned by the honourable member but the Government of India have drawn the attention of those provinces, from which complaints have been received, to those complaints.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Arising out of part (c) of the question what has been the reaction of the defaulting provinces to the protests sent by the Government of India to these provinces? Some provinces have violated the instructions of the Government of India and the Government of India has sent protests or circulars to those provinces. What action has been taken by these provinces on those circulars?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اس بارے میں یہی کہہ سکتی ہے

کہ صوبوں کو توجہ دالئے اور نتیجہ کا انتظار کرے

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** All that the Government of India can do in this respect is to draw the attention of the provinces and wait for the result.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** What action have those provinces taken on those circulars of the Government of India?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** They are considering them.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : सूबे दिल्ली और पूर्वी पंजाब में मातृ भाषा कौन सी मानी जाती है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the mother tongue in Delhi Province and the East Punjab?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جن جن جگہوں میں جو انکی مدرتنگ ہے وہ ہی مانی جاتی ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Whatever has been the mother tongue in those areas will be regarded as such.

श्री सान्तनु कुमार दास : दो रियासतें सरायकलां और खुरसवां बिहार में शामिल हो गई हैं । वहां पर जो उड़िया बच्चे हैं उनको उड़िया पढ़ने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं मिली ?

**Shri Santanu Kumar Das:** Two states, Serai Kalan and Khuraswan, have merged with Bihar. Why are the Oriya children there not allowed to read Oriya?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** How does any honourable member expect the Honourable Minister to remember the details of every place? He may put a specific question for answer on the floor of the House or he may write a letter to the Honourable Minister to elicit his reply.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : सूबा दिल्ली के १०० स्कूलों में से कितने स्कूलों में हिन्दी में तालीम दी जाती है और कितने में उर्दू में ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Out of the hundred schools in the Delhi Province, in how many of them instruction is imparted in Hindi and in how many in Urdu?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس کے لئے نوٹس چاہئے

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** This requires notice.

مولانا حسرت موہانی : کیا میں دریافت کر سکتا ہوں کہ یو پی سے بھی آنریبل منسٹر کے پاس کوئی ایسی شکایت آئی ہے وہاں پر وہ کسی دوسرے کی بات ماننے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں۔

**Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** May I enquire if the Honourable Minister has also received any such complaint from U.P.? There they are not prepared to agree to any proposal from any other quarter.

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں یو پی سے بھی شکایت آئی ہے

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes, complaint has also been received from U.P.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, KARNAL, INTO AN INDEPENDENT PERMANENT DEPOT

**\*711. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the policy adopted by Government to build up the Government Medical Stores Depot, Karnal, into a permanent independent Depot?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** A small depot was set up at Karnal during the last war for storing medical supplies required for the A.R.P. organisation. On the termination of the war, this Depot was used as a storage Depot for the Central Reserve of quinine and it has now been decided to expand it into a regular Medical Stores Depot to supply the requirements of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the East Punjab, Delhi and neighbouring areas which were served before the partition by the Government Medical Store Depot, Lahore. The Karnal Depot has already started functioning.

##### PURCHASE OF STOCK FOR GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, KARNAL

**\*712. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the purchases of stocks for the Government Medical Stores Depot, Karnal, are not made from the dealers of the East Punjab, but from Bengal, Bombay and Madras?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The medical stores required by the different Government medical store depots including the depot at Karnal are purchased by the Director General of Industries and Supplies on whom indents are placed by the Director General of Health Services. The Director General of Industries and Supplies arranges for the purchase of stores after calling for quotations, on terms most favourable to Government, and not necessarily with reference to the location of the firms.

##### RETRENCHMENT OF TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

**\*713. Maulana Hasrat Mohani:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of temporary personnel under the Government of India who have been retrenched since the 15th August, 1947?

(b) Is it a fact that Government are considering the retrenchment of more personnel in the near future and if so, what is the extent to which such retrenchment will be made and the time it will take?

(c) Is it a fact that no retrenchment has so far been done in the Gazetted ranks and if not, what is the total number of such officers retrenched?

(d) Have Government taken any steps to provide alternative employment to the retrenched personnel and if so, what are they, and how far have they proved effective?

(e) What is the criterion for retrenchment?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) to (c).

Up-to-date information is being collected from the various Ministries of the Government. A statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(d) Retrenched employees, provided they are graduates, have put in at least three years' service were not above 28 years of age at the time they entered Government service and are declared suitable by the Ministry concerned, are eligible for the facilities provided by the Transfer Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Others are eligible for registration at the Employment Exchanges.

(e) Persons who are not qualified and are not eligible for confirmation are retrenched first in order of juniority. Others are classified into three classes:

(i) outstanding, (ii) fit for permanent appointment, and (iii) the rest. If retrenchment of this category of employees becomes necessary, those in a lower class of priority are discharged before others in a higher class are affected.

#### ENGINEERING OFFICERS IN ARMY AND NAVY

\*714. **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Engineering Officers in the R.I.E., the I.E.M.E., the R.I.N. and the Military Engineer Service; and

(b) whether Government propose to place on the table of the House a statement showing the sanctioned Engineering Officer strength of the R.I.E., the M.E.S., the I.E.M.E. and the R.I.N. and the number of Officers actually employed against the sanctioned strength?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). Yes, there is a shortage but it would not be in the public interest to disclose the actual deficiencies in the various branches of the Armed Forces. Various measures are being taken to meet the shortage.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### FIREARMS LICENCES ISSUED IN DELHI FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER, 1947

39. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many licences for firearms were issued by the then District Magistrate of Delhi between August and December, 1947?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Minister of State): 3,037.

##### GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED STAFF OF MINISTRY OF FINANCE

40. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted officers in his Ministry;

(b) the number of Superintendents;

(c) the number of Assistants; and

(d) the number of senior grade and Junior grade clerks and stenographers?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) 194 (excluding Superintendents).

(b) 59.

(c) 484.

(d) 770.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### ARRESTS OF MEMBERS OF ALL-INDIA RAILWAY MEN'S FEDERATION IN CONNECTION WITH THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of the union affiliated with the All-India Railway Men's Federation were arrested recently in connection with the threatened Railway strike;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, recently in their general-body meeting, under the Presidentship of Shri J. P. Narain resolved against the projected strike of railwaymen?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) It is a fact that certain arrests have been made recently under the Provincial Public Safety Acts, and that the individuals arrested include some members of Unions affiliated to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

(b) So far as information is available about 50 members of Unions affiliated to the A.I.R.F. were among those arrested. Most of them have been or are being released. According to information which has already reached us, the number released till yesterday was 29.

(c) Yes.

**Shri B. Das:** Are Government releasing such men who have pronounced Communist views in spite of their membership of this Trade Union?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** No.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Is it intended that the cases of the remaining 21 members will also be considered and they will be released in due course of time provided they are not reported to be taking steps towards the strike?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Their cases are being considered and I am almost sure that some of them must have already been released. The cases of others will be considered.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Monday, 28th February, 1949.*

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Chairman (Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao) in the Chair.

DECLARATION BY MEMBERS

The following member made the Declaration under Rule 4:

Shri Pranalal Thakorlal Munshi (Baroda State).

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

FIVE YEAR MILK PLAN

\*715. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have proposed a five year Milk plan for all provinces?

(b) If so, what is the total production of milk envisaged under such a plan and has the plan been approved of by the provinces?

(c) If so, when is this plan likely to come into operation in each province?

(d) What is the total cost of the plan and how is the cost proposed to be met?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) 313 lakh maunds.

(c) The Provinces are considering the plan.

(d) The capital expenditure for giving effect to all the projects proposed in the Plan is estimated at Rs. 55 crores spread over a period of five years. A major portion of this expenditure will be in the form of investments by private individuals and bodies participating in the Plan, and the balance may have to be met by Provincial Governments in the form of loans and subsidies. The expenditure will have to be met from the Provincial revenues or from the Block grants for development placed at their disposal by the Government of India.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that to implement the scheme a large number of technicians will be required? If so, what is their number and what steps will be taken to see that these technicians are available?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** A very large number of technicians will be required and the provincial governments have been asked to take steps in that direction.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether under the plan there is a scheme for the colonisation of dislodged animals? What steps have been taken in that direction? What are these dislodged urban cattle meant for?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These steps are intended to be implemented by the provincial governments. A very large scheme for dislodging cattle from the city area is now being put into operation in Bombay.



The cattle which are at present in or near the inhabited area are being removed to about twenty or thirty miles from the city and a large dairy farm is being put up there. All the milk will be brought from that area in trains to the city. Similar schemes are also under contemplation for other large cities.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** In view of the reply given by the Honourable Minister, what do the Government intend to do with regard to their imports of milk powder?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This question does not directly arise. However, I might say that the army requires a certain quantity and specific quality of milk powder for which there are no arrangements in our own country for its manufacture and so we are helpless in this matter, because the Defence Department requires a certain quantity and quality of milk powder which is not available in India.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** From what I can understand from the reply of the Honourable Minister the plan is to produce more milk and not milk powder, I believe. May I know how they expect to add to the production of milk in the country? Are they going to import some animals from outside or do they expect that the same animals which happen to exist in the country today will produce more milk?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Both these things may be taken.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I am anxious to know how within five years you can create so much extra milk in the country? Are you going to import extra animals from outside?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This plan when it is examined will be found to relate to increasing the milk supplies in the towns and cities and this particular plan does not cover the rest of the population or the rest of the area.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it not a fact that the milk which will be supplied to the towns will deprive, to that extent, the villagers of their milk?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Part of the scheme relates to the importing of milk from the villages to the cities and another part of the scheme relates to the creation of new dairy farms from which the cities will receive their supplies.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How do the Government expect to substitute the loss of milk to the villagers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** By increasing the yield and quantity of milk through better breeds, better feed and other steps.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether there are any non-official organisations for producing milk and if so, whether Government is giving them any help in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is a good number of private dairy farms. If any non-official organisation is in need of assistance the Government will give them all possible help.

#### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES UNIONS

\*716. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Postal and Telegraph Employees' Unions registered and recognised by Government?

(b) Have any representations been received by Government for the recognition of newly-started Unions?

(c) Is the All India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union recognised by Government?

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(d) Is there any other Union with a similar name recognised by Government?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) There are seventeen recognised unions out of which only three are registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the policy of the Government regarding the recognition of these unions? Are they automatically recognised as unions under the Trade Unions Act?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No. As there are a number of trade unions in the department overlapping we are now trying to have the unions reorganised on a rational basis so that they can be recognised.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether out of the seventeen recognised unions there is one by name Extra-departmental Officials of the Postal Department, which has also been recognised?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No, Sir.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Have the Government received any final reply from various unions in regard to their scheme of reorganisation, for which they were required to reply by the 31st January, 1949?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The report has been received and is under examination.

#### UNAUTHORISED SALE OF R. A. F. AIRCRAFTS BY CAPTAIN F. H. ROWAN

\*717. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the answer given to my starred question No. 322 asked on 19th August 1948 regarding the unauthorised sale of two R.A.F. aircrafts by Captain F. H. Rowan and state the date on which it was detected that Captain F. H. Rowan an Aeronautical Inspector in the Civil Aviation Directorate, had cheated Government?

(b) What was the price at which he got the two Proctor Aeroplanes belonging to the R.A.F. condemned as scrap?

(c) What was the actual amount credited to Government treasury by this transaction and what was the original value of these planes?

(d) Has the extradition warrant against Captain Rowan been executed and if not, why not?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) The information was first received by Government in September, 1946.

(b) Rs. 287-8-0.

(c) The amount actually credited to Government treasury was Rs. 287-8. The original value of the two aircrafts was Rs. 1 lakh approximately.

(d) Completion of certain formalities in connection with the extradition proceedings taken against Captain Rowan is still pending and necessary action is being taken in the matter.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that in reply to my question on the 19th August last the Minister stated that the competent court has been moved for the issue of extradition warrants against Captain Rowan? May I know since then what steps have actually been taken to see whether this warrant has been executed?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I may inform my honourable friend that so far as one accused in this case is concerned the case against him is pending in a court at

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Kanpur. So far as Captain Rowan is concerned we have not yet been able to lay our hands on him but the External Affairs Ministry is taking action to ascertain his whereabouts and secure him.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has the External Affairs Ministry been able to inquire as to his whereabouts and what is the latest position in this matter?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** They have not been yet able to trace him.

#### SCHEME FOR MAKING INDIA SELF-SUFFICIENT IN RUBBER PRODUCTS

**\*718. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total production and consumption of rubber products in India?

(b) What quantities of rubber products are still imported from foreign countries?

(c) Is it a fact that the Indian Rubber Board contemplate preparation of a Rs. 15 crore scheme for making India self-sufficient in rubber products?

(d) Who are the promoters and directors of this Board and have Government given them any aid and if so, to what extent?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) A statement showing the total production in India of rubber products during 1948 is laid on the table of the House. About 75 per cent. of the indigenous production is consumed in the country.

(b) Mainly tyres and tubes to the value of about Rs. 12 lakhs are being imported from abroad.

(c) The Chairman of the Board, at the Board's meeting held on 24th November, 1948 stated that a 15 crore scheme would have to be planned to make India self-sufficient in raw rubber. A Sub-Committee of the Board has been appointed to examine the subject.

(d) The Indian Rubber Board has been constituted under section 4 of the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947). It consists of 23 members of which 10 represent rubber growers, 3 rubber manufacturers, 1 rubber dealers and the rest the Central Government and the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin. Government have not given any financial aid to this Board so far. The Board is financed through a Cess levied on raw rubber produced in the country.

#### STATEMENT

| S.No. | Item                              | Production figures of<br>Misc. Rubber Goods<br>manufactured in<br>India 1948 |
|-------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1     | Moulded goods                     | 1044432 lbs.                                                                 |
| 2     | Hoses                             | 1661615 ft.                                                                  |
| 3     | Car Tyres                         | 361124 ft.                                                                   |
| 4     | Dipped goods                      | 408202 Gross                                                                 |
| 5     | Proofed Fabrics                   | 715 3 Yds.                                                                   |
| 6     | Textile Rollers                   | 24 4 Yds.                                                                    |
| 7     | Printing Rollers                  | 92 Nos.                                                                      |
| 8     | Sundry extended articles          | 15632 Yds.                                                                   |
| 9     | Footwear                          | 18702162 Pairs                                                               |
| 10    | Reptile material                  | 605 lbs.                                                                     |
| 11    | Gloves                            | 13162 lbs.                                                                   |
| 12    | Motor and Cycle Pumps Connections | 78810 ft.                                                                    |
| 13    | Balloon Tyres                     | 40590 lbs.                                                                   |

| 1  | 2                                                       | 3             |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 14 | Heels                                                   | 457460 Pairs  |
| 15 | Soles                                                   | 5382 lbs.     |
| 16 | Elastic Thread                                          | 14414 gross   |
| 17 | Cycle Valve Tubes                                       | 53749 Nos.    |
| 18 | Pram Tyres                                              | 80867 pieces  |
| 19 | V. Belt                                                 | 1020 Dozen    |
| 20 | Foot Ball Bladders                                      | 43360 Dozen   |
| 21 | Play Balls                                              | 6752 pieces   |
| 22 | Rolls                                                   | 510 Nos.      |
| 23 | Air Cushions                                            | 3216 Nos.     |
| 24 | Air pillow                                              | 8823 pairs    |
| 25 | Grips                                                   | 16186 Gross.  |
| 26 | Pedals                                                  | 8267 lbs.     |
| 27 | Battery Covers                                          | 45054 lbs.    |
| 28 | Rubber Tubing                                           | 78084 lbs.    |
| 29 | Hard Rubber Dust                                        | 197256 ft.    |
| 30 | I.R. Tubing                                             | 39234 lbs.    |
| 31 | Ebonite Rods                                            | 2260 lbs.     |
| 32 | Rubber Rods                                             | 2405 lbs.     |
| 33 | Rubber Cord                                             | 18884637 yds. |
| 34 | Cables                                                  | 55400 Sq. ft. |
| 35 | Rubber Matting                                          | 173272 lbs.   |
| 36 | I.R. Sheet                                              | 2149 Nos.     |
| 37 | Trolley Tyres                                           | 42842 lbs.    |
| 38 | Repair compound                                         | 7080 lbs.     |
| 39 | Repairs Fabrics                                         | 214168 lbs.   |
| 40 | Camel Back                                              | 9408 lbs.     |
| 41 | Rubber Solution                                         | 153525 lbs.   |
| 42 | Erasers                                                 | 2158181 ft.   |
| 43 | Tram Lighting Belting                                   | 288494 ft.    |
| 44 | Rubber Canvas Belting                                   | 315611 inch.  |
| 45 | Rubber of Ho e pipe                                     | 3150 Dozen    |
| 46 | Ice Bags                                                | 18495 lbs.    |
| 47 | I.R. Stoppers                                           | 1971600 Gross |
| 48 | Dipped goods (Toys balloons nipples, valves, teat, etc) | 405708 Nos.   |
| 49 | Rubber Balls                                            |               |
| 50 | Tyres and Tubes.—                                       | 562152 Nos.   |
|    | (a) Giant and Aero Tyres                                | 470531 Nos.   |
|    | (b) Giant and Aero Tubes                                | 301632 Nos.   |
| 51 | (a) Motor Tyres                                         | 351167 Nos.   |
|    | (b) Motor Tubes                                         | 3736873 Nos.  |
| 52 | (a) Bicycle Tyres                                       | 4759457 Nos.  |
|    | (b) Bicycle Tubes                                       |               |

\*The figures given above are 9 months actuals and 3 months estimates.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is there any financial aid given by the Government to any of these concerns in the rubber industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the price of rubber is controlled by the Government and if so whether they intend to continue the control of prices?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The price of Indian rubber is fixed by Government on the recommendation of the Board. It is now Rs. 90.8-0 per lb.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the annual revenue from the rubber cess?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is about Rs. 1,35,000.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Is the restriction placed on further cultivation of rubber still continuing?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There are no restrictions now, so far as my information goes.

**Srijiit Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is there any scheme before the Reserve Bank to prevent such failures in Bengal?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The new Banking Act provides all reasonable safeguards.

#### RESULT OF F. P. S. C. EXAMINATION FOR R. I. N.

**\*1464. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many cadets have been selected for entry into the permanent cadre of the Commissioned ranks of the Royal Indian Navy as a result of the competitive examination held in November, 1948, by the Federal Public Service Commission and what is the order of their merits in the examination?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Of those who passed the F.P.S.C. examination held in November, 1948, eleven were selected for entry into the permanent cadre of the commissioned ranks of the R.I.N. The position in order of merit of these cadets in the list of those who passed the F.P.S.C. examination was 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 25th, 33rd, 35th, 39th, 49th and 59th respectively. I should like to make it clear, however, that the F.P.S.C. examination is only a qualifying examination. The present selection procedure in the R.I.N. requires candidates first to qualify in a written examination held by the F.P.S.C. and those who pass this examination are interviewed and subjected to certain special tests by a Services Selection Board, whose recommendation is the final criterion for selection.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** What are the special tests that they are subjected to afterwards?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It would be very difficult to describe the tests that the candidates are subjected to by the Selection Board. There are a large number of tests and if the honourable member is interested to know the details I could give them later.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Could the Honourable Minister give a general idea of the tests?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is very difficult to give an idea. There are physical tests which are carried on for four days and the honourable member can understand what the tests could be. Besides physical tests there are other tests connected with the requirements of the service.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** What was the difference in marks between the candidate who stood first in the examination and the last candidate admitted to the cadre?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I require notice.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Does any responsible officer of the Defence Department also sit with the Federal Public Service Commission when they make their selection?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I could not say. It is a written test and the paper is set by the F.P.S.C. It is a qualifying test only.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** May I know whether there are any cases of candidates who having passed the written and special tests had failed in the medical examination?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** There may be such cases: I could not say offhand.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** What is the maximum number of marks assigned to the interview and what is the minimum number of marks required for success at the interview?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I have stated in reply to the main question, the examination that is held by the F.P.S.C. is a qualifying test only and the candidates have to undergo the tests carried out by the Services Selection Board. It is not possible for me to say whether the number of marks that a candidate secures in the examination held by the F.P.S.C. carries any weight or not.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** I did not ask any question about the F.P.S.C. I wanted to know what was the maximum number of marks assigned to the interview test and what was the minimum mark that should be obtained by a candidate interviewed by the Selection Board in order to be successful in the interview test.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I could not say offhand but if the honourable member wants the information I can get it for him.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Are these candidates required to be medically examined in the first instance before they sit for any written test?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** A preliminary medical test is held in the beginning but the final medical test is held only when a candidate is sure to be taken. For those who have been selected after the physical tests, a medical test is again held.

**Srijiit Kuladhar Chaliha:** What is the prescribed period of training necessary to make an efficient naval officer?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It depends on the course. In certain cases it is two years and in other cases it is four years.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The Honourable Minister stated that the first candidate to be chosen was fifth in order of merit. May I know on what special test the first four candidates failed to be selected?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I have stated, it was only a qualifying test. It is very difficult for me to say in what particular tests the first four candidates failed.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Are these special tests based on the qualities of the head or heart or parentage?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. These are matters of details.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know if there is a psychiatrist in the employment of the Government who examines and interviews these candidates?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the results of a psychiatrist's examination are now looked down upon and are not considered so reliable nowadays?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** They are as reliable as they have been in the past.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is it a fact that only abnormal candidates are interviewed by the psychiatrist and the rest of the candidates are interviewed by the psychologist?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know where the psychiatrists have been trained?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Next question.

#### NOMINATION OF LADY MEMBERS ON CANTONMENT BOARDS

**\*1465. Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have nominated any lady members, in place of official members on any Cantonment Board in India?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, one at Mhow.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY RE-ORGANISATION COMMITTEE

\*719. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Government of India have accepted wholly or partially the recommendations of the Railway Reorganisation Committee and if so, whether any steps have been taken so far to implement all or any of them?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The honourable member is presumably referring to the report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee. The recommendations of that Committee are now under consideration of Government.

**Shri B. Das:** Will Government allow a day for discussion of the Railway Enquiry Committee Report after the same is published and circulated to the Members of the House?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I shall certainly consider the feasibility of getting a day allotted for the discussion of this Report after consulting the Leader of the House. I expect copies of the Report will be available very soon.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know the date on which the Report was submitted to the Government and the time for which it has been under consideration of Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The Report was signed, I think, on the 6th of November. Cyclostyled copies of the Report were received about the 26th of November.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** May I know when the Government is likely to finish the consideration of this Report?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact a number of recommendations have already been considered. Others have been remitted to railway administrations either for disposal or for remarks. That is why I said the Report was actively under consideration.

## PRICES OF SALT

\*720. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the actual rates of salt prevailing in the various Provinces and Unions of States during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) Are Government aware that in several Provinces during the last twelve months, the price of salt has risen very high and salt has been sold at the rate of Re. 1/- to Rs. 3/- per seer?

(c) If so, what are the reasons which lead to such high prices and what are the measures adopted by Government to bring down the prices and the results achieved?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) A statement showing the prices of salt prevailing in the various provinces during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 and in some of the important Unions of States during the year 1948-49 is placed on the table of the House. No authoritative information regarding prices of salt in the Unions of States during 1947-48 is readily available.

(b) No such complaints from any authoritative source have come to Government.

(c) The reply to first part of the question does not arise in view of the reply to part (b). Government nevertheless, consider that the prevailing prices in several areas admit of reduction. Constant watch is being kept over

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

stocks and prices of salt in different parts of the country. Institution of statutory control over prices in some provinces has somewhat improved the situation. A zonal scheme of distribution has, moreover, recently been put into operation to ensure regular supply and to stabilise the prices to a reasonable level in all parts of the country. Production in 1948 has been about 20 per cent. above that of 1947 and sufficient imports are being allowed to make up the overall deficit.

## STATEMENT

Price of salt during 1947-48 and 1948-49 in the various Provinces and during 1948-49 in the Union of States.

| S.No.                    | Name of Province                   | Name of place    | Wholesale price per maund during 1947-48 | Wholesale price per maund during 1948-49 | Remarks                                                                                               |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                                  | 3                | 4                                        | 5                                        | 6                                                                                                     |
|                          |                                    |                  | Rs.                                      | Rs.                                      |                                                                                                       |
| 1                        | East Punjab                        | Ambala           | 2 6 0<br>to<br>7 0 0                     | 2 12 0                                   | Prices rose to Rs. 7/- during 3rd qr. of 1947 due to disturbances following partition of the country. |
| 2                        | United Provinces                   | Kanpur           | 2 6 0<br>to<br>3 4 0                     | 2 6 0                                    |                                                                                                       |
| 3                        | Bihar                              | Patna            | 3 8 0<br>to<br>6 0 0                     | 4 0 0<br>to<br>4 8 0                     | High price due to transport difficulty during 3rd qr. of 1947.                                        |
| 4                        | West Bengal                        | Calcutta         | 3 4 0<br>to<br>4 8 0                     | 2 13 0<br>to<br>3 15 0                   |                                                                                                       |
| 5                        | Assam                              | Gauhati          | 4 12 0<br>to<br>7 4 0                    | 5 8 0<br>to<br>6 8 9                     | High price due to transport difficulty. Higher price due to low production during 1948.               |
| 6                        | Orissa                             | Cuttack          | 2 0 0<br>to<br>3 15 0                    | 3 4 0<br>to<br>5 10 0                    |                                                                                                       |
| 7                        | Central Provinces                  | Nagpur           | 3 0 0<br>to<br>6 8 0                     | 3 12 0<br>to<br>4 0 0                    |                                                                                                       |
| 8                        | Bombay                             | Kolaba           | 4 6 0<br>to<br>5 0 0                     | 3 0 0<br>to<br>3 10 0                    |                                                                                                       |
| 9                        | Madras                             | Madras           | 1 11 0<br>to<br>2 3 0                    | 1 6 0<br>to<br>1 12 0                    |                                                                                                       |
| 10                       | Delhi                              | Delhi            | 1 12 0<br>to<br>2 8 0                    | 1 14 0<br>to<br>2 2 0                    |                                                                                                       |
| 11                       | Ajmer Merwara                      |                  | 1 9 6<br>to<br>1 12 0                    | 1 10 0<br>to<br>1 13 0                   |                                                                                                       |
| <i>Unions of States.</i> |                                    |                  |                                          |                                          |                                                                                                       |
| 1                        | Madhya Bharat Union                | Indore           | ..                                       | 3 12 0                                   | Low price due to nearness to salt factory.                                                            |
| 2                        | Matia Union                        | Karauli          | ..                                       | 2 7 0                                    |                                                                                                       |
| 3                        | Saurashtra Union                   | Lavanpur (Morvi) | ..                                       | 0 6 0                                    |                                                                                                       |
| 4                        | Vindhya Pradesh                    | Datia            | ..                                       | 2 6 9                                    |                                                                                                       |
| 5                        | Patiala & East Punjab States Union | Nabha            | ..                                       | 2 8 0                                    |                                                                                                       |
| 6                        | Rajasthan Union                    | Kotah            | ..                                       | 2 2 0                                    |                                                                                                       |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of blackmarketing in salt as well?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am not aware, Sir.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the percentage of salt imported during last year?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In 1947, 100 lakhs maunds of salt were imported; in 1948, 87 lakhs maunds of salt were imported. In 1947 India produced 513 lakhs maunds of salt; in 1948, 635 lakhs maunds.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are any attempts being made to promote the manufacture of rock salt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Rock salt is not available in India. We have been told that in Himachal Pradesh there is a certain place where it is available but that it is of an inferior type. That matter is under investigation.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is there any scheme before Government for making India self-sufficient in salt and if so in how many years?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I answered it last time. In 1951 we expect we will be self-sufficient.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** How does the price of imported salt stand in comparison with that of salt produced in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The prices were somewhat higher. But at that time the import was allowed only from Aden. We have now allowed salt to be imported to India from other soft currency areas as well and prices are now going down.

#### MONOPOLY IN SALT TRADE

\*721. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what margin of profit the monopolists for the import of salt into provinces from Sambhar Lake are authorised to charge?

(b) Do Government propose to revise their policy and put an end to the system of monopoly and allow free trade in this essential commodity.

(c) What persons or associations have been recognised by Government in Sambhar as competent to deal in the manufacture, storage and export of salt?

(d) Who are they, on what basis are they recognised and what is the margin of profit that such associations and individual traders are allowed.

(e) Is it a fact that a nominee of Rajasthan has been recently permitted to import salt direct from Sambhar?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Detailed information on margins of profit allowed to licensed wholesale traders nominated by district Magistrates in the provinces has not yet been received from the Provincial Governments. It is understood, however, that usually on an average a profit of 5 per cent. over the cost price is being allowed to the Provincial Governments' nominees, who also act as whole-salers.

(b) On the basis of past experience and until the transport position definitely improves, Government do not consider that the revision of this policy of licensing nominees will benefit the consumer. It may cause glut in some areas and scarcity in others.

(c) and (d). Salt manufacture at Sambhar is the monopoly of Government. The manufactured salt is removed and stored through a Departmental transport agency. As regards the despatch of salt, the bulk is distributed through a few Salt Companies of Sambhar approved by the Central Government, who work on a commission basis. A statement showing the names and details of these Companies is laid on the table of the House. The general principles followed regarding the recognition of traders are as follows. They should be

*bona fide* salt traders at the Sambhar Sources for several years or have been actively engaged in salt despatches from Sambhar making their living mainly from this work. Such traders have to form themselves into Associations to be recognised by Government. *Bona fide* refugee Salt traders who, previous to the partition of the country, were engaged in the salt trade at the sources in the West Punjab or Sind and have now settled at Sambhar and formed into similar Associations have also been recognised for the distribution work at Sambhar. These Associations are allowed to charge one anna per maund as commission, which works up to about 5 per cent. of the cost price plus the price of bag, which are advanced by these distributing agents on behalf of the district nominees.

(e) Yes.

#### STATEMENT

##### Names of Registered Salt Associations at Sambhar Lake

- |                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The Salt Merchants Association, Ltd., Sambhar Lake                 | These are associations of salt traders at Sambhar sources who indentured for salt from Sambhar in the years prior to 1941.                                                 |
| 2. Shree Shakambar Salt Merchants, Association Ltd., Sambhar Lake     |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 3. The Shakambar Salt Traders, Ltd., Sambhar Lake                     |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 4. The Chamber of Sambhar Traders, Ltd., Sambhar Lake                 |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 5. Messrs. Bharat Salt Syndicate, Sambhar Lake                        |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 6. Messrs. National Salt Trading Company, Sambhar Lake.               |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 7. The Warcha Registered Salt Traders Association Ltd., Sambhar Lake. | These are Khewra Salt dealers who have been evacuated from West Punjab and have now been rehabilitated in Sambhar. The areas they used to supply are now fed from Sambhar. |
| 8. The Kalabagh Salt Trading Association Ltd., Sambhar Lake           |                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 9. The Sindhi Salt Traders, Association Ltd., Sambhar Lake.           | These are refugees from Sind and have been rehabilitated in Sambhar.                                                                                                       |
| 10. The Salt Suppliers Syndicate Ltd., Sambhar Lake.                  |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                       | These are residents of Sambhar, who make their livelihood out of salt by negotiating sales and arranging loading and despatches.                                           |
|                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                            |

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is it a fact that the zonal scheme has resulted in accumulation of large stocks of salt in Sambhar?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No; the zonal scheme is working satisfactorily.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is the present stock of salt in Sambhar?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am afraid I have not got the figure; but the zonal scheme has certainly helped us to make salt reach the different Provinces more speedily than it used to before.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Was any enquiry ever conducted against the salt companies in Sambhar for black-marketing or resorting to any other malpractice?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Since complaints have been received we have modified the arrangement and these companies are not allowed to sell to anybody they choose but they have got to sell only to nominees of Provincial and State Governments.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** I want to know whether any enquiry was conducted?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There was no enquiry as such, but we found that the system was not working satisfactorily and we have now changed the system.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is it a fact that the Association of the Sambhar salt traders made a representation to the India Government that they can sell salt at one anna per seer in any part of the Indian Union, if they are given adequate scope by the Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have reduced their margin of profit. Of course they have made several complaints but we are not prepared to re-examine the matter now.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know what is the total output of salt in the Sambhar Lake area?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The Government factories produce about one-third of the total quantity produced in India.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jaipoo:** In view of the fact that salt is a very essential commodity for human consumption do Government propose to further reduce the margin of profit?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. It is a suggestion.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any co-operative society has been entrusted with the work of distributing this salt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The question of distribution is left in the hands of the Provinces.

#### LAND RECLAMATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION

\*722. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what are the decisions taken at the recent conference of the Central, Provincial and State representatives on the question of land reclamation and soil conservation?

(b) What are the plans to implement the decisions reached at the Conference?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). Honourable member may kindly refer to the reply given to Question No. 305 put by the honourable member Pandit Mukat Bihari Lal Bhargava on the 23rd February, 1949.

#### SPECIALISED CROP SEEDS

\*723. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what are the various varieties of crop seeds specialised in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute?

(b) Have these varieties so far been tried anywhere by agriculturists on a large scale?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to popularise the use of such specialised seeds on a large scale?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) A list of the important varieties of different crop plants evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is laid on the table.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Institute multiplies the seeds on a small scale in its own farms for distribution to the Departments of Agriculture of Provinces and States who, in turn, multiply them on a large scale for supply to cultivators. Government have asked the Provinces and States to intensify efforts to cover maximum area under cereals with improved seeds. Recently officers were sent round to several Provinces and States to discuss details for this purpose. Some Provinces have planned to cover substantial areas under principal foodgrain of the Province with improved seed within five years.

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

#### STATEMENT

##### LIST OF N. P. SEEDS UNDER DISTRIBUTION

##### Cereals

1. *Wheat*.—N.P. 4, 12, 52, 80-5, 101, 111, 114, 120, 121, 125, 165, and 201.

A number of newly evolved wheat strains are now undergoing yield trials in some of the Provinces and States.

2. *Oats*.—N.P. 1, 2, Hybrid 1, 2, 3 and X-27.

3. *Barley*.—N.P. 13 and 21.

##### Pulses

4. *Gram*.—N.P. 2, 6, 17, 25, 28, 53, and 58.

5. *Peas*.—N.P. 3, 8, 15, 16, 17, and 29.

6. *Mung*.—N.P. 18, 23, 28, 31, 25, and 36.

7. *Urud*.—N.P. 4, 6, 7, and 14.

8. *Lentil*.—N.P. 11, 47 and Hybrid I.

9. *Arhar*.—N.P. 15, 16, 24, 51, 64, 69, and 80.

A number of wilt resistant strains have been evolved and will soon be tested for their field performance.

##### Sugar Plants

10. *Sugarcane*.—A number of varieties are under distribution, the most important being Co. 285, 312, 313, 331, 413, 419, 421, 453, and 527.

##### Oil Seeds

11. *Linseed*.—N.P. 12, 121, 124, Hybrid 10, 55, and 68.

A number of rust resistant strains are being tested in the different linseed growing tracts. Work on breeding dual purpose strains—seed and fibre—is also in progress.

12. *Safflower*.—N.P. 30.

##### Fibre Crops

13. *Hibiscus*.—N.P. 3, 6 and Sabdariffa 5.\*

##### Spices

14. *Chilli*.—N.P. 34, 41, 46A, and 51.

##### Narcotics

15. *Tobacco*.—N.P. 18, 28, 58, 63, Hybrid 142, 147, Harrison's special, Adcock, Gold Dollar, Bonanza, Ameralo 5.

\* Possibility of this as a substitute for jute is being investigated.

#### REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

\*724. { **Shri Upendranath Barman:**  
**Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:**

Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under (i) Wheat; (ii) Rice; and (iii) Millets during the years 1945-46 to 1947-48;

(b) the average production of each of the above cereals during these years;

(c) the deficit between production and requirement for food explaining the basis of calculation;

(d) the total quantity by which actual ration falls short of 12 ounces per capita; and

(e) the names of surplus and deficit Provinces of the Indian Union?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). Statements showing the required information are placed on the table of the House.

(d) The actual ration did not fall short of 12 ozs. per capita in any of these years.

(e) Normally Assam, Coorg, Orissa and C. P. and Berar are surplus provinces; other provinces have been receiving help from the Centre.

## STATEMENT I

Area under cereals in the Indian Union (including Hyderabad) from 1945-46 to 1947-48  
(reporting areas only)

| ('000 acres) |         |         |         |                             |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Cereals      | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | Average (2)<br>(3) and (4). |
| 1            | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5                           |
| Wheat        |         |         |         |                             |
| Rice         | 24,546  | 24,348  | 20,209  | 23,034                      |
| Millets (a)  | 58,112  | 60,987  | 59,656  | 59,585                      |
|              | 66,584  | 64,460  | 60,399  | 63,815                      |
| Total        | 149,242 | 149,795 | 140,264 | 146,434                     |
| Barley       |         |         |         |                             |
| Maize        | 6,247   | 7,082   | 7,127   | 6,819                       |
| Gram         | 7,785   | 7,888   | 7,755   | 7,809                       |
|              | 15,177  | 16,971  | 18,498  | 16,882                      |
| Grand Total  | 178,451 | 181,736 | 173,644 | 177,944                     |

(a) Includes jowar, Bajra and Ragi only

## STATEMENT II

Production of Foodgrains in the Indian Union (including Hyderabad) during 1945-46 to 1947-48

| ('000 tons)                   |         |         |         |                              |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| Foodgrains                    | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 | Average of<br>(2), (3) & (4) |
| 1                             | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5                            |
| <i>Reporting Areas.</i>       |         |         |         |                              |
| Wheat                         |         |         |         |                              |
| Rice                          | 5,912   | 4,744   | 5,348   | 5,335                        |
| Millets*                      | 18,487  | 18,956  | 18,760  | 19,034                       |
|                               | 9,428   | 9,420   | 9,646   | 9,498                        |
| Total (Rice, wheat & Millets) | 33,827  | 34,020  | 33,754  | 33,867                       |
| Barley                        |         |         |         |                              |
| Maize                         | 1,958   | 2,414   | 2,488   | 2,287                        |
| Gram                          | 2,052   | 2,035   | 2,111   | 2,066                        |
|                               | 3,138   | 3,599   | 4,310   | 3,682                        |
| Total (for reporting areas)   | 40,975  | 42,068  | 42,663  | 41,902                       |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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|                                         | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Non-Reporting Areas<br>Estimated total† | 5,000  | 5,000  | 5,000  | 5,000  |
| Grand Total (Indian Union)              | 45,975 | 47,068 | 47,663 | 46,902 |

\*Includes Jowar, Bajra and Ragi only.

†This figures of 5 million tons represents the conventional estimates which is at present being used.

## STATEMENT III

Deficits of cereals in the Indian Union (including Hyderabad and Kashmir) during 1945-46 to 1947-48

|                                  | 1945-46 | 1946-47 | 1947-48 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                                | 2       | 3       | 4       |
| (1) Estimated population ('000)  | 339,085 | 343,047 | 347,602 |
| (2) Adult Equivalent ('000)      | 291,613 | 295,020 | 298,422 |
| (3) Requirements ('000 Tons)     | 43,953  | 44,467  | 45,103  |
| (4) Production ('000 tons)       | 45,975  | 47,068  | 47,663  |
| (5) Net Availability ('000 tons) | 40,228  | 41,185  | 41,705  |
| (6) Deficit ('000 tons)          | 3,725   | 3,282   | 3,398   |
| (3)-(4)                          |         |         |         |

## NOTES.—

1. The population has been estimated from the 1931 and 1941 census figures on the assumption of a constant annual increase equal to the average annual increase observed in the decade 1931-1941.

2. Adult equivalents have been calculated at 86 % of the total population.

3. Requirements have been calculated on the basis of daily consumption of 1 lb. per adult for farm population (70% of entire population) and 12 oz per adult for non-farm population (30% of entire population).

4. Production figures have been taken from Statement II.

5. 87½ % of gross production has been assumed to be the net quantity available for human consumption 12½ % being allowed for seed requirements and wastage etc.

6. The production during the crop year 1945-46, after allowing for seed, wastage, etc. is assumed to be available for consumption during 1946 and so on.

## MEASURES TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

\*725. { Shri Upendranath Barman:  
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:

Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking for increasing food production during the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51:

(b) how much new land is proposed to be brought under cultivation and their distribution province by province; and

(c) the expected production from each province from new lands—explaining the basis for such estimates?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The honourable member may kindly refer to the reply given to part (b) of question No. 176 on the 7th February, 1949.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information in regard to the existing schemes is placed on the table of the House. This scheme is under further examination with a view to accelerating production.



## STATEMENT

*Produce-value and year-wise the acreage of new land proposed to be brought under cultivation by Provincial Governments during 1948-1949, 1949-50 and 1950-51 the anticipated additional yield of foodgrains therefrom and the basis of such estimates.*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Province | 1948-49  |                              |          | 1949-50  |                              |          | 1950-51  |                              |          | 1948-49 to 1950-51 |                         |                                                                                                   |
|---------|----------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                      | Acreage  | Anticipated additional yield | Tons     | Acreage  | Anticipated additional yield | Tons     | Average  | Anticipated additional yield | Tons     | Total Acreage      | Total Anticipated yield | Basis for estimates of production per acre                                                        |
| 1       | Bombay               | 392      | 150                          | 322      | 804      | 322                          | 804      | 2,000    | 322                          | 804      | 2,000              | 800                     | 2 1/5 tons.                                                                                       |
| 2       | West Bengal          | 2,000    | 1,000                        | 4,500    | 9,000    | 4,500                        | 27,000   | 13,500   | 13,500                       | 13,500   | 338,000            | 19,000                  | 1 1/2 tons.                                                                                       |
| 3       | Coorg                | 687      | 481                          | 325      | 464      | 325                          | 485      | 339      | 339                          | 339      | 1,636              | 1,145                   | 7/10 tons.                                                                                        |
| 4       | U.P.                 | 32,000   | 11,200                       | 23,200   | 64,000   | 23,200                       | 82,000   | 29,800   | 29,800                       | 29,800   | 178,000            | 64,200                  | 2 1/5 tons for cultivation of reclaimed areas and 1 1/5 ton from newly reclaimed Kans Land.       |
| 5       | C.P. and Berar       | 2,00,000 | 28,743                       | 35,001   | 2,31,280 | 35,001                       | 2,31,280 | 35,001   | 35,001                       | 35,001   | 6,62,560           | 98,740                  | 1 1/5 tons for mechanically reclaimed areas and 1/7 tons for area to be reclaimed by cultivators. |
| 6       | East Punjab          | 3,000    | 648                          | 22,928   | 1,07,000 | 22,928                       | 1,00,000 | 21,428   | 21,428                       | 21,428   | 2,10,000           | 44,999                  | 6/28 tons, 1st Crop year 5/28 tons                                                                |
| 7       | Orissa               | 24,911   | 4,270                        | 4,273    | 23,928   | 4,273                        | 83,239   | 14,864   | 14,864                       | 14,864   | 1,32,078           | 23,407                  | 2nd Crop year 7/28 tons 3rd Crop year 9/28 tons                                                   |
| 8       | Assam                | 13,500   | 4,339                        | 15,911   | 49,500   | 15,911                       | 49,500   | 15,911   | 15,911                       | 15,911   | 1,12,500           | 36,161                  | Subsequent Crop year 3/7 tons, 5/28 tons from land to be reclaimed by E.I. Projects.              |
| 9       | Bihar                | 30,000   | 16,071                       | 26,786   | 50,000   | 26,786                       | 1,00,000 | 53,571   | 53,571                       | 53,571   | 1,80,000           | 96,428                  | 9/28 tons                                                                                         |
| 10      | Madras               | 43,000   | 7,679                        | 22,321   | 1,00,000 | 22,321                       | 2,00,000 | 44,643   | 44,643                       | 44,643   | 343,000            | 74,643                  | 5/28 tons for 1st year; 25/112 tons during succeeding years.                                      |
| Total   |                      | 3,49,490 | 74,582                       | 1,55,567 | 6,35,976 | 1,55,567                     | 8,74,308 | 2,29,379 | 2,29,379                     | 2,29,379 | 18,59,774          | 4,59,528                |                                                                                                   |

NOTE.—The yield per acre varies according to soil and climatic conditions in each Province. The above estimates have been framed by the Provinces in the light of their local experience. The all India average for new land is calculated at 1/3 ton per acre.

## CULTIVATION OF FINER VARIETIES OF COTTON

\*726. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made in the cultivation of finer varieties of cotton in India?

(b) When is India expected to be self-sufficient in the finer varieties of cotton?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The production of long and medium staple varieties of cotton in the Indian Union increased from 17.5 lakh bales in 1946-47 to 21.6 lakh bales in 1947-48. The production of cotton of all staples in these two years increased from 25.0 lakh bales and 31.9 lakh bales respectively. Comparable figures for 1948-49 are not yet available.

(b) Plans are being considered to make India self-sufficient in three years in regard to a part of long staple cotton and in five years in regard to medium staple cotton. With regard to African-cotton, the plans may take a little longer time.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was there any Egyptian cotton imported last year, and if so what is its quantity?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far as imports are concerned, I have no information; that question will have to be put to the Commerce Ministry.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Have any experiments been carried out in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in regard to cotton, and if so are they put into practice?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, they are being put into practice in a large number of Provinces.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware whether there is any demand for short staple cotton from outside—from America, for instance?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not say. That would be for the Commerce Ministry to reply whether and from where there is demand for short staple cotton.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What percentage of local demands in India is met by local produce and what percentage is met by imports?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not give the figures straight off. But I understand that with regard to local production last year it was about 23 lakh bales as against 28 lakhs expected.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the total consumption in the country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** About 40 lakh bales. This aspect of the question does not relate to my Ministry.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Has any research been made to grow cotton of different colours?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Some research is being carried on in the Delhi Institute with regard to the Russian varieties of cotton which, I think, are coloured red.

## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO GOODS IN TRANSIT ON RAILWAYS

\*727. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount claimed against the State Railways for damage to goods in transit during the last official year?

(b) Is it a fact that there has been an increase in the damages claimed?

(c) Is it a fact that there is no standard form for submission of claims for damages?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Indian Government Railways do not maintain statistics of amounts claimed, as frequently the extent of loss, damage etc., is not specified by the claimants. Statistics of compensation payments are, however, maintained. During the official year 1947-48 these amounted to Rs. 1,29,58,684, of which Rs. 12,08,129 represented payments as compensation for damage and breakage.

(b) Yes. It is unfortunately true that there has been an abnormal increase in the claims compensation bill of the Indian Government Railways.

(c) Most of the Indian Government Railways have recently introduced a standard form, available at larger stations in which claims up to Rs. 200 can be preferred. This is part of a new procedure for the expeditious settlement of such claims. The M. & S. M. and B.B. & C.I. Railways have not yet introduced the form, but are being told to do so.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister convinced that it is not desirable to maintain the statistics that are not being maintained at the present moment?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** All the statistics which can be maintained are being maintained.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know the percentage of increase in the amount of damages claimed from the Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not quite understand. Percentage increase over what?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Over last year.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I require notice of that.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** What steps do Government propose to take to minimise the compensation against damages?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** We are taking all possible steps to stop pilferage and loss and damage, and we are also taking steps to settle claims quickly.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** What are the reasons for this large increase in loss amounting to Rs. 1 crore?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** During the strain involved in the war and later due to the communal conflict, losses and pilferage and thefts have increased, and the result is the large number of claims.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Was any action taken against the Railway officials for negligence of duty?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Wherever negligence can be proved, action has been taken.

#### LOCOMOTIVES IN USE ON RAILWAYS

\*728. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Locomotives in stock and in use on all the Railways in India and how many of them are of Indian manufacture and how many of foreign manufacture?

(b) In the case of those of Indian manufacture, what is the name of the Workshop in India where they were manufactured?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The total number of locomotives on line on the Indian Government Railways during October 1948

was 7224, and the number in use was 5701. The information regarding the number of locos of Indian manufacture is not available but most are of foreign manufacture.

(b) Locomotives have been manufactured at the Ajmer workshops of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

#### WORKSHOP FOR MANUFACTURE OF LOCOMOTIVES

\*729. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government of India have taken any decision regarding the location of a locomotive manufacturing workshop in place of Kanchrapara, where at one time it was intended to be located?

(b) If so, where and at what cost? Has any detailed scheme of the said Workshop been prepared?

(c) If so, how much capital is intended to be invested therein and in what time?

(d) What progress, if any, has been made towards the implementation of the scheme and by which time is the said workshop intended to produce the first locomotive?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The workshop is being constructed at Chittaranjan in West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crores approximately, to be completed by 1951.

(d) The construction of the new workshop and the staff colony is well in hand. The machinery and plant for the manufacture of locos are on order and are being received. The first locomotive is expected to be turned out of the shops by the end of 1951.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what are the factors or considerations which led the Government to change the site of the factory from Kanchrapara?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The main reason was that Kanchrapara was too near the border between Pakistan and us.

#### WORKSHOPS MANUFACTURING LOCOMOTIVES

\*730. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of locomotives, which are in the process of manufacture in India and what is the name of the workshop where they are being manufactured?

(b) Is there any workshop in India, which is at present manufacturing complete locomotives and if so, what is the number of such workshops? Where are they situated and what is their total annual output?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) 10XT/1 locomotives are under manufacture in the Ajmer workshops of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

(b) Only the Ajmer workshop of the B.B. & C.I. Railway is manufacturing locomotives in India at present. The actual output during the past twelve months has been four locomotives.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF AJMER LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOP

\*731. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ajmer locomotive workshop is the only one that is at present manufacturing B.G. and M.G. locomotives?

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

(b) What is the approximate cost of the locomotive of each variety produced by this workshop and how does that cost compare with the price of locomotives purchased from outside India?

(c) Have Government any plan for the development of the locomotive workshop at Ajmer and if so, what are the details of such schemes and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Ajmer workshop completed 2 Y.B.(M.G.) locos during 1945 at a cost of Rs. 1,63,631 each. The estimated cost of the 10XT/1 locos is likely to be approximately Rs. 2 lakhs each. The present approximate average cost of an imported B.G. and M.G. loco is as under:

|      |     |     |                 |
|------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| B.G. | ... | ... | Rs. 5.3 lakhs.  |
| M.G. | ... | ... | Rs. 4.30 lakhs. |

(c) There is no plan at present for the development of the Ajmer Workshops for loco manufacture. In view of the schemes to have separate workshops for loco building at Chittaranjan and Singhbhum and in view of the difficulties that exist in developing Ajmer as a repair-cum-manufacturing workshop, it has been decided that, as soon as the Ajmer Workshop has completed its present commitments, it will cease to manufacture locomotives and concentrate on repair work only.

#### WAGONS AND PASSENGER RAILWAY COACHES

†\*732. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the number of wagons and passenger coaches of each description in use at present on railways?

(b) What is the number of each description of coaches, (i) which are in the process of manufacture in the workshops in India, and (ii) for which orders have been placed in foreign countries? By what time are the latter expected to be received?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required by the honourable member is being tabled.

#### STATEMENT

Passenger Coaches and Wagons in service on Class I, II and III Railways as on 31st March, 1948

(Including E.P., Assam and E.I. Railways)

| Coaching Vehicles for public use including other coaching vehicles and brakevans. | Class I Railways   | B.G.  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--|
|                                                                                   |                    | M.G.  |  |
|                                                                                   |                    | N.G.  |  |
|                                                                                   |                    | Total |  |
|                                                                                   | Class II Railways  | M.G.  |  |
|                                                                                   |                    | N.G.  |  |
|                                                                                   |                    | Total |  |
|                                                                                   | Class III Railways | M.G.  |  |
|                                                                                   |                    | N.G.  |  |
|                                                                                   |                    | Total |  |

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

|                                           |       | Covered Wagons | Open Wagons                 | Tank Wagons | Special wagons other than Tank Wagons |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Class I Railways                          | B.G.  | 87,952         | 52,438                      | 2,401       | 9,895                                 |
|                                           | M.G.  | 33,089         | 6,086                       | 796         | 3,495                                 |
|                                           | N.G.* | 2,795          | ..                          | ..          | ..                                    |
| * Including Special wagons and brakevans. |       |                |                             |             |                                       |
| Class II Railways                         | M.G.  | 3,703          | Included in covered wagons. | ..          | 101                                   |
|                                           | N.G.  | 2,365          | Do.                         | ..          | 23                                    |
| Class III Railways                        | M.G.  | 193            | Do.                         | ..          | ..                                    |
|                                           | N.G.  | 1,506          | ..                          | ..          | 19                                    |

(b) (i) 272 coaches (in terms of 4-wheelers) are in the process of construction in Railway workshops. The numbers of each description of these coaches are as under:

|                                   | B.G. | M.G. |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Class II                          | 12   | ..   |
| Class III                         | 36   | 106  |
| Composite Classes I, II and III   | 8    | ..   |
| Luggage and Class III             | ..   | 22   |
| Specials                          |      |      |
| Postal and Class III or Brakevans | 10   | 22   |
| Parcel vans                       | 2    | ..   |
| Others                            | 50   | 4    |
| Total                             | 118  | 154  |

Besides these, 100 class III coaches and 174 coach body shells are under manufacture by firms in India.

(ii) 112 Electric Multiple coaches of classes I and III are on order in U.K. The delivery of these coaches is 2 per week commencing from January 1950.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

†\*733. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) what mileage of National Highways falls within the Province of Bihar; and

(b) whether any construction of National Highways has been started in any of the provinces and if not, when Government are going to take up the construction?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) About 1230 miles.

(b) Yes, work on National Highways has been started in all the provinces, including Bihar.

About 60 miles of new road have already been constructed to a light specification, of which sixteen miles are in Bihar, and improvement works on other stretches, with a total aggregate length of about 200 miles, are nearing completion. In addition, construction of a major bridge in Bihar has been completed and road work on a combined rail and road bridge is nearing completion.

#### BRIDGE OVER RIVER SONE NEAR DELHI-ON-SONE

†\*734. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government propose to construct a bridge over the River Sone near Dehri-on-Sone, in order to connect the Grand Trunk Road?

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

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, in due course. It will not, however, be possible to take up the work during next year owing to financial stringency and shortage of materials.

#### TRAINING OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS AND ADMINISTRATORS

†\*735. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether anything has been done by Government to implement their assurance that special efforts will be made to train industrial managers, accountants and administrators;

(b) whether it is proposed to start any special college or to encourage certain Universities to open special faculties in these subjects?

(c) whether any scholars have been sent abroad to become specialists in these subjects; and

(d) whether any officers have been specially deputed to work as apprentices in some of the principal industrial and commercial institutions to gain the required expert knowledge?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee:** (a) to (d). The assurance referred to by the honourable member relates to the statement in our Industrial Policy that Government are considering steps to create a body of men trained in business methods and management. The context in which this was stated is that Government would, as a rule, run its own industrial undertakings through the medium of public corporations. Before such a body of men is created, we should make an estimate of the types and numbers likely to be required for the purpose and this can be done only when our industrial projects reach a sufficiently advanced stage. So far, only the Sindri project has reached this stage and action to train men required for this factory has been taken. In the case of other industries, action will be taken as soon as project reports are received and examined. I may add that in all our project report agreements with foreign firms, provision has been made by which the firms are required to provide facilities for the training of technical and other staff during the period of construction. I intend to appoint, at the appropriate time, a small Committee to advise Government on the method of selection of the persons to be trained and the manner of training.

#### PAYMENT OF BONUS FOR FOODGRAINS PROCURED INTERNALLY

†\*733. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Memorandum of January 1948 to the Standing Finance Committee, the Ministry of Food had stated that their scheme of payment of bonus by the Government of India on internal procurement of food grains would not involve further expenditure beyond 1948?

(b) How far has that intention been fulfilled?

(c) Is that subsidy proposed to be continued in 1949 also and if so, on what basis and at what proposed cost?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) In the Memorandum referred to by the honourable member it was stated "According to the present intentions, the proposal is not likely to involve further expenditure beyond 1948".

(b) It has not been possible to discontinue the bonus on procurement as on account of reimposition of controls and dollar limitations it is necessary to have the maximum amount of procurement.

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

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(c) Yes, on the same basis as last year. The approximate cost would be Rs. 422 lakhs.

#### SUBSIDIES FOR IMPORTED FOODGRAINS

†\*737. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether the 1948 basis for allocation of the cost of subsidy on imported food grains between Central and Provincial Governments in the ratio of 2:1 is being continued?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The ratio 2:1 was in force only upto 30th September 1948. Under the Revised Food Policy operative from 1st October, 1948 the Government of India is bearing 3/4th of the subsidy on imported food grains issued to Provinces and 1/4 of the subsidy on issues to States. At present this arrangement will continue in the case of Provinces upto the end of December 1949 while in the case of States the matter is still under consideration.

#### ADOPTION OF WORLD WHEAT AGREEMENT BY ALL COUNTRIES

†\*738. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what steps are being taken to see that the World Wheat Agreement will come to be adopted by all countries?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The representatives of India in Washington have been instructed to make every effort to see that a world wheat agreement is satisfactorily concluded.

#### TRAINING OF PERSONS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN CIVIL AVIATION

†\*739. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of persons trained during the year 1948 for employment in civil aviation?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take for training more persons for the purpose?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) 464 persons have so far been trained in the different branches of Civil Aviation during 1948-49.

(b) A School for the training of Communication personnel has been in operation in Saharanpur for more than 2 years. A Civil Aviation Training Centre has been established in Allahabad for the purpose of training Commercial pilots, Ground Engineers and Flying Control staff. The first batch of trainees under the Commercial Pilot's course will start their training in the course of the next month. The Ground Engineers Training Unit is expected to commence working in about 6 months.

#### FLYING CLUBS IN INDIA

†\*740. **Shri Amiyo Kumar Ghosh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many flying clubs are there in the Indian Union and what is the basis on which subsidies are granted to them?

(b) Do Government propose to open more flying clubs and if so, will any of them be located in the Province of Bihar?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister for Communications): (a) I lay on the table a note giving the required information.

(b) With the funds available, the intention of the Government of India for the present is to develop and subsidise one flying club at each Provincial Capital. Bihar has already a flying club at Patna.

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

## STATEMENT

## NOTE

There are nine flying clubs in the Provinces in India with headquarters at Delhi, Benares, Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Nagpur and Jullundur and three clubs in the States, namely, Mysore and Jodhpur Flying Clubs and the Hyderabad State Aerob Club. The nine clubs in the Provinces are in receipt of financial assistance from the Government of India on the scale mentioned in para. 2 below; the 3 clubs in the States have not yet been brought into the scheme due to lack of funds.

2. Financial and other assistance is granted to clubs on the following scale provided Government is satisfied that the clubs are well organised, have local support and adequate technical personnel and equipment:

- (i) The clubs are allowed to operate from a Government Civil Aerodrome. A capital grant is made where necessary to assist the club concerned to provide a hangar, workshop and office. Free housing in Government hangars is provided at aerodromes in cases the club has not erected its own hangar; no landing fees are charged.
- (ii) Government loans to each club a minimum of four and a maximum of six training aircraft.
- (iii) A fixed annual subsidy is paid to each club at a uniform rate which for 1948-49 was Rs. 30,000.
- (iv) In order to enable the clubs to offer flying training at rates within the reach of the average citizen, Government contributes part of the operating cost in the shape of a subvention at the rates given below for every flying hour, and a special bonus of Rs. 250 is paid for each pilot trained upto the 'A' licence and an hourly bonus of Rs. 5 per hour for all flying in excess of 1,000 hours per annum.

Hourly subvention in respect of flying by—

- (a) Members undergoing pre-entry training for admission to Civil Aviation Centre, Allahabad ... Rs. 25
- (b) Other members—Indian Nationals—
  - (i) 23 years of age and under—
    - For Piper or other light aircraft ... Rs. 15
    - For Tiger Moth or other heavier aircraft ... Rs. 20
  - (ii) Over 23 years of age ... Nil.
- (c) Other members—Foreign Nationals ... Nil.

## RESUMPTION OF TRAIN SERVICE WITH WEST PUNJAB

\*741. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a leader in the *Delhi Statesman*, dated 23rd January, 1949 and the views expressed in several subsequent issues of that paper favouring the resumption of direct passenger train service with West Punjab?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, has the suggestion been considered by Government and if so, with what results?

(c) If the suggestion has not yet been considered, when do Government propose to review the position?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government are watching the situation continuously. Their present attitude with regard to this matter was fully explained by me in the course of my reply to the general discussion on the Railway Budget on the 21st instant.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Have the Government taken up this issue with the Pakistan Government, and if so, what has been their reaction to this proposal?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have not yet taken any initiative in this matter.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Has the Pakistan Government taken any initiative in this matter?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** No.

## RAILWAY SIDINGS FOR WEST JHAGRAKHAND AND RAJNAGAR COLLIERIES

\*742. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the proposal for the construction of Railway Sidings for West Jhagrakhand Colliery in the Korea State and the nearby Rajnagar Colliery in Rewa State has been sanctioned by the Bengal Nagpur Railway and are now pending with the Railway Board, Government of India, for finalisation?

(b) If so, when were the proposals received and how long will they take to finalise them?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The estimate for the construction of railway sidings at the present-day cost of construction has just been prepared by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and they are examining the financial implications.

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

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has any provision been made for the construction of the sidings in the next year's budget?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The estimate not being ready and having not been considered, no provision has been made in the Budget.

## DELHI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

\*743. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) the year in which the Agricultural College at Delhi was started;
- (b) the number of students admitted in each year since it was started;
- (c) the Provinces, States or Centrally administered areas from which they come, from the commencement of the college; and

(d) the total number of students studying at present in that College?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) 1947.

(b) A statement (No. I) giving the details for each class for each year is laid on the table of the House.

(c) A statement (No. II) giving the names of 15 States and 8 Provinces and the 5 Centrally administered areas is laid on the table.

(d) 126.

## STATEMENT I

Number of admissions in the Central College of Agriculture, Delhi.

| Year | Class          |          |          | Total |
|------|----------------|----------|----------|-------|
|      | Pro-University | 1st year | 2nd year |       |
| 1947 | 69             | 17       | ..       | 86    |
| 1948 | 59             | 1        | 2        | 62    |

## STATEMENT II

Number of students admitted in Central College of Agriculture State and Province-wise

|                                                  | Class          |           |           |         |          |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
|                                                  | Pro-University |           | 1st year  |         | 2nd year |         |
|                                                  | 1947-1948      | 1947-1948 | 1947-1948 | 1947-48 | 1947-48  | 1947-48 |
| <i>States</i>                                    |                |           |           |         |          |         |
| (1) Patiala . . . . .                            | 2              | 2         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (2) Bundi . . . . .                              | 1              | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (3) Travancore . . . . .                         | 4              | 6         | ..        | ..      | ..       | 1       |
| (4) Kashmir . . . . .                            | 1              | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (5) Kapurthala . . . . .                         | 1              | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (6) Gwalior . . . . .                            | 1              | ..        | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (7) Alwar . . . . .                              | 2              | ..        | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (8) Bharatpur . . . . .                          | ..             | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (9) Nabha . . . . .                              | 1              | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (10) Dholpur . . . . .                           | 1              | ..        | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (11) Jodhpur . . . . .                           | 2              | ..        | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (12) Jaipur . . . . .                            | ..             | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (13) Jind . . . . .                              | ..             | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (14) Tripura . . . . .                           | ..             | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (15) Panna . . . . .                             | ..             | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| <i>Provinces</i>                                 |                |           |           |         |          |         |
| (1) United Provinces . . . . .                   | 1              | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (2) Madras . . . . .                             | 1              | ..        | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (3) Assam . . . . .                              | 7              | ..        | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (4) Punjab . . . . .                             | 15             | 9         | 14        | 1       | ..       | ..      |
| (5) Bengal . . . . .                             | 2              | 4         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (6) Sind . . . . .                               | ..             | 2         | 1         | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (7) Bihar . . . . .                              | ..             | 1         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (8) Orissa . . . . .                             | ..             | 7         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| <i>Central Administered areas</i>                |                |           |           |         |          |         |
| (1) Himachal Pradesh (including Sirmur). . . . . | 1              | 2         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (2) Delhi . . . . .                              | 19             | 11        | 1         | ..      | ..       | 1       |
| (3) Coorg . . . . .                              | 2              | 2         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (4) Ajmer-Marwara . . . . .                      | 3              | 2         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (5) Andaman . . . . .                            | 1              | ..        | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| (6) Baluchistan . . . . .                        | 1              | ..        | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| <i>Other Foreign Governments</i>                 |                |           |           |         |          |         |
| Nepal . . . . .                                  | ..             | 2         | ..        | ..      | ..       | ..      |
| Total . . . . .                                  | 69             | 59        | 17        | 1*      | ..       | 2       |
| GRAND TOTAL—148.                                 |                |           |           |         |          |         |

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know the total number of students coming from the Centrally Administered Areas for the current year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to give that at present.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Is there any agricultural college in Bihar?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. It refers only to Centrally Administered Areas.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has this college been affiliated to the Delhi University?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes. I think correspondence is going on; the final decision has not yet been taken.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the applications for admission to this college show that our women are interested in the study of agriculture?

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is there any arrangement for training of students who come from outside to this college?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Sometimes we receive applications from Ceylon.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Are they entertained?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, they are entertained.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have any non-English knowing boys from agricultural families been admitted into this college?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am not aware of that.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that the Principal of the Agriculture College is an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council of the Delhi University?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that he was not allowed to participate in the Vice-Chancellor's election?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Reasons for same?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That would be for the University to explain.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the qualification for a student to be admitted into the Agricultural College?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I cannot give it to you from memory.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is there any agricultural farm attached to this college, and are students given some practical training there in agriculture?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They are given practical training at the Agricultural Research Institute.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many women applied for admission to the College during the last year?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it out of order? It is asking for information.

**Mr. Chairman:** Next question.

## STUDENTS' STRIKE IN DELHI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

**\*744. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any students of the Agriculture College at Delhi had gone on strike and if so, when, how many and for what reasons?

(b) What steps did Government take to redress the grievances of students?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes. On 8th November, 1948, all the students of the college decided to abstain from their classes. Their main grievances were that fees charged were high, their study tour expenses should be borne by Government, they should manage their own mess,

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Are Government prepared to nominate more lady members?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It depends on the vacancies. There was one vacancy at Mhow and one lady has been nominated.

**Shri R. K. Sidhya:** When vacancies arise, will the Government consider appointing more lady members?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** My honourable friend is a member of the committee and knows what the rules are. There are certain number of vacancies that are allotted to the nominees of the armed forces and out of this quota if there is no officer available then only the vacancy goes to a lady member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is Committee recently appointed to go into the question of cantonment boards empowered to go also into the question of nominating more women members on the boards?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Mr. Sidhya is a member of the Committee. It should be left to him.

#### EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN CANTONMENT AREAS

**\*1466. Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state which of the Cantonment Boards in India are maintaining girl's schools and up to which standard do they impart education in these schools?

(b) Which Cantonment Boards are maintaining schools for co-education?

(c) Has any Cantonment Board introduced compulsory free education for girls and if so, when and if not, why not?

(d) What steps have been taken by such Boards to spread education among girls since the attainment of independence?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

| S. No. | Cantonment  | Whether Girls' School is maintained | Standard of the School                                       | Whether co-education is maintained | Is education of girls free and compulsory | Steps taken to spread education among girls                              |
|--------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2           | 3                                   | 4                                                            | 5                                  | 6                                         | 7                                                                        |
| 1      | Agra        | Yes, Two.                           | Upto class VIII in Hindi only.                               | No.                                | No.                                       | Question of introduction of compulsory education is under consideration. |
| 2      | Almora      | Nil.                                | Nil.                                                         | No.                                | No.                                       | Nil.                                                                     |
| 3      | Allahabad   | Yes, Two.                           | One upto Upper standard and the other upto primary standard. | No.                                | No.                                       | Nil.                                                                     |
| 4      | Bareilly    | Yes, One.                           | Upto 5th standard.                                           | No.                                | No.                                       | Nil.                                                                     |
| 5      | Barrackpore | Nil.                                | Nil.                                                         | Co-education in one school.        | No.                                       | Nil.                                                                     |

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1927

| 1  | 2            | 3           | 4                                                           | 5                                   | 6                        | 7                                                                                                        |
|----|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6  | Bonares      | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | Co-education in one primary school. | Free but not compulsory. | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 7  | Chakrata     | Yes, One.   | Upto 5th standard.                                          | Co-education in one school.         | Free but not compulsory. | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 8  | Clement Town | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 9  | Fohra Dun    | Yes, One.   | Upto 4th standard.                                          | No.                                 | Free but not compulsory. | One pucca girls school building is under construction at a cost of Rs. 29,600.                           |
| 10 | Dinapore     | Yes, Two.   | One upto primary standard and the other upto lower primary. | No.                                 | Free but not compulsory. | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 11 | Fatehgarh    | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 12 | Fyzabad      | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 13 | Jalapahar    | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 14 | Jhansi       | Yes, One.   | Upto primary standard.                                      | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 15 | Kanpur       | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | Co-education in one primary school. | No.                      | A proposal for increased educational facilities for girls submitted by the Board is under consideration. |
| 16 | Landour      | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 17 | Lansdowne    | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 18 | Lehlong      | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 19 | Lucknow      | Yes, Three. | Upto basic primary standard.                                | No.                                 | Free but not compulsory. | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 20 | Meerut       | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 21 | Muttra       | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 22 | Nainital     | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 23 | Ramgarh      | Yes, One.   | Upto upper primary standard.                                | Co-education in one school.         | No.                      | Steps are being taken by the Board to improve girls' education.                                          |
| 24 | Ranikhet     | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.]                                | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 25 | Roorkee      | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 26 | Shahjahanpur | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |
| 27 | Shillong     | Nil.        | Nil.                                                        | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                     |



water facilities at hostel, should be improved and teaching staff should be strengthened.

(b) It is proposed to reduce the fee and the Provinces and States have been consulted about the payment by them of a capitation charge. Meanwhile, collection of fee at the old rate has been suspended. Other grievances have been redressed.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Do I take it that Government have given in to the student strikers?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** All legitimate grievances ought to be redressed by a democratic Government.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** How long did it take the grievances to reach the Honourable Minister?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It took some time.

**Shri B. Das:** The suspension of payment of college fee by students of the Agriculture College and the condonation thereof by the Government of India—will that not set a bad example to other college students who may resort to similar strike?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the Government considered the possibility of changing the medium of education in these agricultural colleges from English to Hindustani?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That would be possible in provincial colleges. In a Central college where people come sometimes from outside and from all over India, that would naturally not be possible.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that the representation of these students was lying in the office for several months and the strike could have been averted if it had been brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister by his office earlier?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It was not lying for several months, but it was probably for three or four weeks, but I do admit that if it had been brought to my notice, the strike could have been averted.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Has it been decided to locate this college permanently in Delhi or is there any proposal to shift it to some other place?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The question of the future of the college is under examination and the matter will be decided in consultation with the Standing Committee of the Legislature.

#### TRACTORS, HARVESTERS, OIL ENGINES, FISHING BOATS AND ELECTRIC PLANTS IMPORTED IN 1948

\*745. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number according to horse power of tractors, harvesters, oil engines, fishing boats and electric plants with their value obtained from foreign countries during the year 1948?

(b) What steps, if any, are being taken for the manufacture of any of the above types of machinery in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the table of the House.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### STATEMENT I

*Tractors and harvesters obtained by Ministry of Agriculture in 1948 together with their value, horse power, and the countries of manufacture*

| Description                                                   | Quantity in numbers | Draw Bar Horse Power | Value in Rs. | Country of Manufacture |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 1                                                             | 2                   | 3                    | 4            | 5                      |
| <i>Tractors</i>                                               |                     |                      |              |                        |
| Allis Chalmers Model HD 7 Tractors                            | 134                 | 55                   | 25,46,000    | U.S.A.                 |
| Allis-Chalmers Model HD 5 Tractors                            | 12                  | 37                   | 1,63,200     | U.S.A.                 |
| International Harvester, Model TD 9                           | 6                   | 35                   | 84,000       | U.S.A.                 |
| International Harvester Model TD 14                           | 11                  | 54                   | 2,01,300     | U.S.A.                 |
| International Harvester Model TD 6                            | 2                   | 28-14                | 22,000       | U.S.A.                 |
| International Harvester (McCormick Deering) Model MD tractor. | 1                   | 30                   | 8,000        | U.S.A.                 |
| International Harvester Model WD 9                            | 9                   | 42                   | 1,11,600     | U.S.A.                 |
| Caterpillar Model D-4                                         | 7                   | 35                   | 1,01,500     | U.S.A.                 |
| *Fordson Major tractors                                       | 110                 | 19                   | 8,92,000     | U.K.                   |
| *Field Marshall tractors                                      | 10                  | 32                   | 92,100       | U.K.                   |
| *John Deere Model 'G' tractors                                | 25                  | 32                   | 1,94,050     | U.S.A.                 |
| *Massey Harris Model 30K Tractors                             | 42                  | 21                   | 2,32,800     | U.S.A.                 |
| Minneapolis-Moline tractors                                   | 25                  | 22                   | 1,80,000     | U.S.A.                 |
| *International Harvester Model W6                             | 20                  | 28                   | 1,24,200     | U.S.A.                 |
| International Harvester Model W.9                             | 4                   | 32                   | 37,400       | U.S.A.                 |
| <i>Harvesters</i>                                             |                     |                      |              |                        |
| Minneapolis Moline Harvesters                                 | 25                  | ..                   | 2,97,500     | U.S.A.                 |
| Massey Harris Model 21 Harvesters                             | 23                  | ..                   | 3,17,400     | Canada.                |
| Total                                                         | 418                 | ..                   | 56,05,050    |                        |
|                                                               | tractors and        |                      |              |                        |
|                                                               | 48                  |                      |              |                        |
|                                                               | harvesters.         |                      |              |                        |

\* These items were purchased in 1948 by the D.G.(I.&S.) from manufacturers' agents in India. It is not known how many of these items were actually imported by the firms concerned in 1948 and how many before 1948.

NOTE.—Information regarding machineries obtained by private parties during 1948 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when ready.

##### STATEMENT II

*Tractors.*—The Government of Orissa are contemplating the establishment of a factory in Orissa in association with private enterprise. They have asked the Central Government to participate in the scheme. This is now under consideration.

Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta have informed that they have an intention of setting up a factory. They have not, however, sent us their concrete scheme so far.

*Harvesters.*—At present, Government are mainly concentrating on tractors and the manufacture of harvesters will be considered later.

*Oil engines.*—The installed capacity for the manufacture of diesel oil engines in the country at present is 1,200 engines per annum. A few factory for the manufacture of diesel oil engines in India has been completed by Messrs. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. The factory has already manufactured pre-types and will go into bulk production shortly. This will raise the capacity in the country from 1,200 to 4,500 engines per year.

*Fishing boats.*—There are 11 builders capable of fabricating fishing boats (self-propelled) at the various ports of India.

*Electric plants.*—There is already an organised industry in India for the manufacture of Ac3 phase squirrel Cage motors from one to 30 H.P. in aggregate of 30,000 units on an average. The expansion of this industry is under way and it is expected that by the end of 1950 the yearly capacity of the industry will have been raised to 250,000 H.P. or 50,000 units. The above capacity is expected to be sufficient for the country's requirements in the

| 1                                  | 2         | 3                                                             | 4                             | 5                        | 6                                                                                                                                                                     | 7 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 28. Ahmedabad                      | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | Co-education in one primary.  | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 29. Ahmednagar                     | Yes. Two. | Upto 4th standard.                                            | Co-education in two schools.  | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 30. Belgaum                        | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | Co-education in two schools.  | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 31. Cannanore                      | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 32. Deolali                        | Yes. One. | Upto primary standard.                                        | Co-education in four schools. | Free but not compulsory. | One secondary school has been raised to high school standard.                                                                                                         |   |
| 33. Jabulpore                      | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 34. Kamtee                         | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 35. Kirkee                         | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | Co-education in two schools.  | Free but not compulsory. | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 36. Pachmathi                      | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 37. Poona                          | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 38. Sangor                         | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | Co-education in two schools.  | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 39. St. Thomas Mt. cum Pallavaram. | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | Co-education in six schools.  | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 40. Wellington                     | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 41. Ambala                         | Yes. One. | Upto primary standard.                                        | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 42. Amritsar                       | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 43. Bakloh                         | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 44. Dagshaj                        | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 45. Dalhousie                      | Nil.      | Nil.                                                          | No.                           | No.                      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                  |   |
| 46. Delhi                          | Yes. Two. | One upto middle standard and the other upto primary standard. | No.                           | Free but not compulsory. | One primary school has been raised to Middle school standard and one more primary school has been opened. Grants are also given to 2 girls schools in the Cantonment. |   |

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1929

| 1              | 2         | 3                                                   | 4                                   | 5                        | 6    | 7 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|---|
| 47. Ferozepore | Yes. One. | Upto primary standard.                              | No.                                 | Free but not compulsory. | Nil. |   |
| 48. Mhow       | Yes. One. | Upto (Angle vernacular middle school) 7th standard. | No.                                 | Free but not compulsory. | Nil. |   |
| 49. Nosirabad  | Nil.      | Nil.                                                | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil. |   |
| 50. Subathu    | Nil.      | Nil.                                                | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil. |   |
| 51. Jullundur  | Yes. One. | Upto middle standard.                               | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil. |   |
| 52. Jutogh     | Nil.      | Nil.                                                | Co-education in one primary school. | Free but not compulsory. | Nil. |   |
| 53. Kasauli    | Yes. One. | Upto 5th standard.                                  | No.                                 | Free but not compulsory. | Nil. |   |
| 54. Khana Val  | Nil.      | Nil.                                                | No.                                 | No.                      | Nil. |   |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the figures that are available to the Honourable Minister show that the percentage of literacy in cantonment areas is higher than that in the adjoining *basti* or city areas?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I require notice of that question. I cannot say offhand.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** Are there any schools for girls in all cantonment areas?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The statement gives the details of the girls schools in different cantonments.

## APPOINTMENTS IN ALL INDIA RADIO AFTER 15TH AUGUST, 1947

[\*1467. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state in separate categories station-wise the total number of officers (Programme Assistants, Transmission Assistants, Programme Executives, Assistant Station Directors, Station Directors, News Editors and Assistant News Editors) appointed in the All India Radio during the period from 15th August, 1947 to 28th February, 1949?

(b) How many of them were appointed without being approved by Selection Boards, departmental or otherwise, and what were the reasons for the same?

(c) How many of them are still not approved by the Selection Boards?

(d) What is the number of persons serving on the staff today who still hold temporary posts and whose period of service exceeds one year and two years respectively?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Appointments to posts of Programme Assistant and Transmission Assistant are made on the recommendations of the Selection Boards. All

Higher appointments, viz., those of Station Director, Assistant Station Director, Programme Executive, News Editors and Assistant News Editors are made through the Federal Public Service Commission.

Appointments of twenty-seven Programme Assistants and fourteen Transmission Assistants were made temporarily without going through the Selection Board procedure; out of these twelve Programme Assistants and five Transmission Assistants were appointed on promotion within the Department, while two Programme Assistants and two Transmission Assistants were taken over from the Baroda State Service. These temporary appointments were made to meet the emergent needs of staff in connection with All India Radio's Development Plan. The Partition necessitated emergency recruitment owing to heavy depletion of staff and further no less than six new stations were opened within the course of a year.

(c) Seventeen Programme Assistants and ten Transmission Assistants.

(d) Forty-four and sixteen respectively.

## STATEMENT

|                              | Station<br>Director | Assistant<br>Station<br>Director | Programme<br>Executive | Programme<br>Assistant | Transmis-<br>sion<br>Assistant |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Headquarters .               |                     |                                  |                        |                        |                                |
| Delhi .                      | 1                   | 5                                | 1                      | 3                      |                                |
| External Services Division . |                     |                                  | 4                      | 19                     | 5                              |
| Jullundur .                  | 1                   | 1                                | 10                     | 6                      | 3                              |
| Lucknow .                    | 1                   | 1                                |                        | 1                      | 3                              |
| Allahabad .                  | 1                   | 1                                | 2                      | 8                      | 2                              |
| Patna .                      | 1                   |                                  |                        | 4                      | 3                              |
| Nagpur .                     | 1                   | 1                                | 3                      | 8                      | 2                              |
| Bombay .                     | 1                   | 1                                | 2                      | 7                      | 2                              |
| Ahmedabad .                  |                     | 2                                | 5                      | 11                     | 3                              |
| Baroda .                     |                     |                                  | 1                      |                        | 1                              |
| Madras .                     |                     |                                  | 2                      | 3                      | 3                              |
| Tiruchy .                    |                     | 2                                | 3                      | 4                      | 4                              |
| Vijayawada .                 | 1                   | 2                                | 4                      | 2                      | 3                              |
| Calcutta .                   |                     | 1                                | 1                      | 2                      | 1                              |
| Shillong .                   |                     | 3                                | 3                      | 4                      | 1                              |
| Cuttack .                    | 1                   | 3                                | 1                      | 9                      | 3                              |
| Total .                      | 8                   | 24                               | 43                     | 99                     | 43                             |

News Services Division

News  
Editors .

Assistant  
News  
Editors .

2 13

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** With reference to the reply to part (b), may I know whether any meeting of the Selection Board was called ever since it was appointed, and whether it is a fact that the Selection Board was appointed in May-June, 1947 and that no appointment has been made after consultation with the Selection Board up till now?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** They were temporary appointments; their emoluments as well as their permanent nature had not been fixed. Therefore, these were not put before the Selection Board.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that prior to the appointment of this Board, all temporary appointments were also made in consultation with the Selection Boards?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I have no information.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister look into it?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Yes.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know how many provincial broadcasting stations have selection boards and how many boards have non-official members?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Selection Boards are not permanent bodies, but they are appointed for the occasion. It has now been decided that there will be also non-official members on these Selection Boards.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** My question is whether the Selection Boards that are already functioning contain non-official members?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that all the members of this Selection Board, which consisted of officials and non-officials, were local men and it was possible to call a meeting at a very short notice?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** As already pointed out, as the appointments were of a temporary nature and the emoluments, etc., were not fixed, they were not brought before the Selection Board.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are there any persons in these temporary appointments who were famous for their anti-Indian views in the past?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I have no knowledge.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether there are a number of persons who have been working as temporary employees for more than three years?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I have no knowledge. I have already stated that there are people who are there for more than one and two years. I may now say that most of these posts have been referred already either to the F.P.S.C. or to the Selection Boards.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the maximum period for which an appointment is regarded as temporary?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** It is usually one year.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that this Selection Board was dissolved without ever bringing any case before it?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Because there was no work, it was dissolved.

## PROMOTIONS TO NON-GRADUATES IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

\*1468. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Graduates holding appointments as Superintendents and above in the Ministry of Defence and other Ministries on 15th March, 1949 and who fall in the category of temporary Government servants;

(b) whether it is a fact that orders have recently been issued that only Graduates should be appointed to these posts and if so, whether it will apply to future appointments or will have retrospective effect; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in some instances persons having more than 9 years' service to their credit and having served as superintendents for several years are also being reverted to the posts of Assistants held by them previously under the said order?

†Was not reached during the question hour.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) Posts of Superintendents are filled by promotion from Assistants. No one who is not a Graduate unless he is a permanent clerk is eligible for the post of an Assistant, and no one who is not eligible to be an Assistant can be promoted as Superintendent. Instructions have been issued to enforce this rule in respect of persons not yet confirmed as Superintendents. Such persons will be replaced as and when suitable and qualified substitutes are available.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAL STATIONS

**\*1469. Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the places where Government are going to establish Naval Stations on the East and West Coasts of India?

(b) Is it a fact that Bombay harbour is not capable of receiving training ships of the tonnage of Nelson and, as such, it was not possible to buy such training ships?

(c) Have Government any proposal to lay the Keels of (i) Battleships; (ii) Cruisers; (iii) Aircraft-carriers; (iv) Destroyers; (v) Submarines; (vi) Sloops; (vii) Corvetts and Frigates; (viii) Minesweepers; (ix) Oil Tankers; (x) Depot Ships; (xi) Repairships; (xii) Gun-Boats; (xiii) Trawlers; (xiv) Petrol Carriers; and (xv) Hospital Ships?

(d) If so, what is the programme and how many years do they want to complete it?

(e) What is the ultimate cost involved in the scheme and what is the yearly cost involved?

(f) What was the amount of Naval Expenditure in the year 1939 in the United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan and what it is now (except Germany and Japan)?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Government have no proposal in view regarding a new naval station either on the West or on the East coast.

(b) No. In not acquiring such a ship as a training ship Government were not influenced by this consideration, but by other vital issues such as dockyard facilities, cost of maintenance of such a vessel, etc.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

(f) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

A. Naval expenditure in the year 1939.

| Country  | Year    | Expenditure          |
|----------|---------|----------------------|
| U. K.    | 1939    | £149,399,000         |
| U. S. A. | 1939-40 | \$773,049,151        |
| France   | 1939    | Francs 9,637,000,000 |
| Japan    | 1939-40 | Yen 826,752,432      |

Naval Expenditure in respect of Germany is not available after 1933-34. Expenditure during that financial year was Marks 186,243,200.

#### B. Present Naval Expenditure:

| Country  | Year    | Expenditure     |
|----------|---------|-----------------|
| U. K.    | 1948-49 | £153,000,000    |
| U. S. A. | 1948-49 | \$3,686,733,250 |

Information with regard to the naval expenditure of the other countries mentioned in the question are not available.

#### RATE OF EXCHANGE OF RUPEE INTO STERLING

**\*1470. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state why our expenditure during the year has been converted at 1 shilling and 5 31/32 pence in place of the usual conversion proportion of 14 shillings to the rupee?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Sterling transactions are adjusted in the accounts at the average rate of exchange, the average rate for each month being the average of the daily Calcutta telegraphic transfer rates on London during the month. The average rate for the current year is likely to be 1 sh. 5-31/32 d. the rupee, the rate adopted for the revised estimate. As it is not possible to forecast the rate for the coming year provision is always made at the conventional rate of 1 sh. 6 d. the rupee in the Budget.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether Government have considered the strong feeling against this exchange ratio of 14 s. for the rupee, which existed even before the 15th August, 1947?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** What is the kind of feeling the honourable member is referring to?

**Mr. Speaker:** The feeling against the ratio.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Is the honourable member raising a supplementary out of this question or referring to the question of the suitability of the present rate of exchange?

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I could have the information either on this question or on the other question.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not understand the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is partly my difficulty too.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Do Government realise the strong feeling in this country against the ratio of 1½ sh. to the rupee that existed also before the 15th August, 1947?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Perhaps I better explain the position. As the honourable member knows, the link between the rupee and the sterling no longer exists consequent on the amendment of the relevant section of the Reserve Bank of India Act. At present our exchange ratio really is the result of the rate that we have adopted under the International Monetary Fund Agreement in relation to gold and dollar, so that our relation to sterling is derived from our relation to gold and dollar.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know the basis on which this exchange ratio of 5-31/32 pence has been fixed?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is the average rate of the exchange during the year in question—the rate based on transactions actually put through.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What has been the financial effect of the reduction by 1/32 pence in the value of the rupee?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am quite unable to understand the question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Government are not free to reconsider the question of the equivalent of the rupee in the sterling at 1 shilling 4 pence as before?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I said in answer to that question that we are now linked through the International Monetary Fund.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** May I know how much more the Government had to pay on account of the reduction by 1/32 pence in the value of the rupee?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister has said that it is based upon the average of the actual transactions.

#### GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED FROM U.S.A. UNDER 'LEASE-LEND'

**\*1471. Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gold as also the quantity of silver imported into India in the name of "lease-lend" from the United States of America during the war;

(b) the use to which such gold and silver was put;

(c) whether India has to pay back the "lease-lend" gold and silver; and

(d) if so how?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) 226 million ounces of silver were obtained from the U.S. Government during the war on lend/lease. No gold was imported on this basis.

(b) Part of the silver was utilised for coinage, a portion of it was sold to the market and the rest remained with Government.

(c) The silver was obtained on the understanding that it would be returned in kind, ounce for ounce, within five years of the date on which the U.S. President declared the end of the emergency.

(d) This will be considered at the proper time.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how much was used for coinage?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** About 123 million ounces.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the proportion in the rupee of the silver that is used?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As the honourable member probably knows, there is no current silver coinage being minted. But the silver coin that we used to have before contained about 50 per cent. of silver.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister said that part of it is used in coinage. On what coinage is it used?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That was before in the quaternary coinage.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know whether any portion of this silver was put into auction or sale and if so how much?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think about 47 million ounces were sold in the market.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know the rate at which it was sold and the profit if any, that was made?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Rs. 127 per 100 tolas.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** What arrangements are Government making to meet the demand if and when it comes for repayment to U.S.A.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We have got a certain amount of silver with us. It might be necessary to collect the quaternary coins that contain silver and have them refined, but the problem has not yet arisen as the President of the United States has not yet declared that the emergency is at an end. It is only five years after such declaration that the problem arises.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I quite see the point, but knowing as we do the rise in the price of silver now what will be the loss to India in this regard?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** This problem arises at an indefinite time in the future.

#### CONSTITUTION OF CANTONMENT BOARDS IN SECUNDERABAD AND MHOW

**\*1472. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Cantonment Boards have again been constituted in the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Mhow and if so, from which dates?

(b) Do the Boards consist of purely official Members or some elected members also?

(c) What is the strength of official and elected members on these Boards?

(d) Has the Cantonments Act been applied *in toto* to these Cantonments or have any changes been made while applying the Act to these two Cantonments?

(e) What is the total civilian population of these two Cantonments?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No Cantonment Board has yet been constituted at Secunderabad. In Mhow, the Cantonment Board constituted prior to 14th August, 1947 is functioning.

(b) and (c). In view of answer at (a) above these questions do not arise in the case of Secunderabad Cantonment. As regards Mhow, the Cantonment Board consists of both official as well as elected members, as below:

Officer Commanding the station—President;

One Magistrate of the First Class nominated by Holkar Durbar;

Health Officer, Executive Engineer—Ex-Officio member;

Four Military Officers nominated by the Officer Commanding the Station;

Seven elected members.

(d) The Cantonments Act 1924, was applied with a few verbal changes to enable the powers of the Central Government under the Act to be exercised by the appropriate authorities in the State.

(e) The population as per census of 1911 is given below:

Secunderabad—40,044.

Mhow—35,261.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Committee recently appointed by Government to revise the Cantonment Boards Act held any meeting so far?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Not as yet.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have the zonal Committees started functioning at all?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I could not give definite information about it, but if the honourable member is interested I can get the information.

**Shri Radhavallabh Vijaivergiya:** Is the Honourable Minister aware of the long and continued agitation by the Mhow people for the removal of the Executive Officer of the Mhow Cantonment Board?

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**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am not aware of it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does Government propose to expedite the work of the Committee appointed recently?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The honourable member knows that Government is very anxious to expedite the work of this Committee.

#### EXPENDITURE ON CANTONMENTS AND MILITARY LANDS DEPARTMENT

\*1473. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total amount estimated to be spent in the year 1949-50 for the Cantonments and Military Lands Department and the sub-head to which it is debited?

(b) How much of the total expenditure is needed to meet the pay and allowances of the Director of Cantonments, the Deputy Director of Cantonments, the Deputy Assistant Director of Cantonments, the Military Estates Officers Grades I and II and towards half the pay of Executive Officers?

(c) How much of the total expenditure is needed to cover the establishment of officers of this Department?

(d) What steps are Government taking to review the expenditure of this Department and effect economies in it?

(e) Has the Economy Committee gone into the question of retrenchment in the Cantonment and Military Lands Department?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) A sum of Rs. 15,05,000 has been provided for on this account under sub-heads L and O of Main-head 3 and sub-head C of Main-head 4 of Major Head 58 (Demand No. 76) of the Defence Services Estimates for 1949-50.

(b) Rs. 2,72,809.

(c) I presume the Honourable member wishes to know the provision made for expenditure on the Ministerial establishment. If that is so, the answer is Rs. 2,26,998.

(d) I am not aware that a special review is called for. The need for the staff sanctioned has been examined from time to time and, in regard to other expenditure, the necessity for it is very carefully considered before any sanction is accorded.

(e) No, as the Economy Committee is concerned only with appointments the expenditure on which is met from the Civil Estimates.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** As regards part (e) do not the Government consider the Cantonment and Military Lands Department as a municipal administration and do Government propose to place its expenditure before the Economy Committee?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, Sir, that is not the intention at present.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the reason?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have already explained the reason that at present the Cantonment Boards are not financed from Civil Estimates.

#### RECEIPTS FROM AIR SURCHARGE ON LETTERS AND POST CARDS

\*1474. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the letter to the Editor, appearing in the *Bombay Chronicle*, dated the 9th March, 1949

(City Edition), by Dr. M. S. Patel, with regard to the cost of production of a post card, and if so, whether Government propose to explain the difference in the cost, namely, 8-2 pies as stated by him while replying to the general debate on the Budget on the 5th March, 1949;

(b) whether the cost mentioned by him includes any service charges of the collection, conveyance and delivery, as well as the *pro-rata* overhead charge of the postal administration;

(c) how this cost of production as stated by him, including, or excluding service charges and overhead expenses, compares with corresponding cost of a post card in (i) the United Kingdom; (ii) the United States of America; and (iii) Canada; and

(d) what are the gross receipts derived from air surcharge on letter and post card mail in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 up to 31st December, 1948.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). Yes. The cost of 8-2 pies represents the total cost of a post card and includes all charges such as manufacture, handling, conveyance and overheads. Revised calculations taking into account the latest figures of expenditure show that the cost is 9-3 pies per post card.

The actual cost of production of a post card is estimated to be 4-25 pies.

(c) In the United Kingdom the cost of production and handling of a post-card is 1-5955 d. or 1-4 annas, in the United States of America 0-026 dollars or approximately 1-4 annas and in Canada it is 0-02349 dollars or 1-2 annas, according to the information obtained from their respective administrations.

(d) Account of revenue from air mail surcharge is not maintained separately. It is, however, estimated that the revenue from surcharge alone (excluding ordinary surface postage) on all air mail letters in 1947-48 was 90 lakhs and for nine months in 1948-49 Rs. 62 lakhs.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I ask the Honourable Minister whether he fixes these postal rates on a commercial basis with a view to recover the total cost at least or on the basis of the post office being a public utility service?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That raises a general question of policy to which I am not in a position to give a reply. The honourable member should put the question to the Minister concerned.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I know what are the postal rates in respect of post cards in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada, and how they compare to ours?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not the exact information. I looked into it some time ago when the honourable member was making a severe attack on me in respect of this matter, and my recollection is that in the U.K. and in the U.S.A. it is higher, but about Canada I have no information.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** How do these charges compare to the respective *per capita* income of the countries concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I should have thought the relevant point was how these rates compared with our costs.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is it a fact that a post card in the United States costs only one cent, which means 2 pice in terms of Indian money?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not got the exact figure with me, perhaps I might find it out and tell the honourable member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the various items that are comprised in what is comprehensively called service and handling charges?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Manufacture, handling, conveyance, overheads, delivery, all that sort of thing.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the cost of each of these various items?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** You mean a breakdown of those?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Yes.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** If the honourable member really wants to have it, I am prepared to have a complete analysis made.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It will take a long time.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state the cost of paper, the cost of printing and the cost of service separately?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is the cost of production analysed?

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** Yes.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not got it here. I will have to work it out.

#### SLUMS IN DELHI

\*1475 **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many slums there are in Delhi through which even conservancy carts cannot pass; and

(b) what progress has so far been achieved in the slum clearance scheme of the Delhi Improvement Trust?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) A statement showing the present position regarding the various slum clearance schemes of the Delhi Improvement Trust is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Present position regarding the various slum clearance schemes of the Delhi Improvement Trust*

| Nazul. | Complete or practically complete—<br>Nil.                     |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|        | Under execution—                                              |
|        | 1. Basti Ara Khasan.                                          |
|        | 2. Ahata Kidara Scheme.                                       |
|        | 3. Yamuna Village Slum Clearance.                             |
| Trust  | Complete or practically complete—                             |
|        | 1. Hathi Khana Slum Clearance.                                |
|        | Under execution—                                              |
|        | 1. Delhi Ajmeri Gate Slum Clearance Scheme.                   |
|        | 2. Paharganj Circus Scheme.                                   |
|        | 3. Motia Khan Slum Clearance Scheme.                          |
|        | 4. Serai Pirani Idga's Slum Clearance and Development Scheme. |

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Delhi Improvement Trust has not been able to clear any slums ever since it came into existence?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is an expression of opinion on his part.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** It is a matter of fact.

**Mr. Speaker:** May be, but what is the information that he wants?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I want to know whether it is a fact that the Delhi Improvement Trust has not done any work so far as slum clearance is concerned.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think that question can be allowed. The Honourable Minister has already replied.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Delhi Improvement Trust any scheme or plan to demolish old dilapidated structures and build anew?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, Sir. The Delhi Improvement Trust has many schemes for Delhi, but I would have honourable members remember that owing to the inordinate influx of refugees into Delhi many of our schemes are completely held up.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that in many parts of Old Delhi there are exposed drains and latrines?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would have to have notice of that question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know the amount spent by the Delhi Improvement Trust on slum clearance during the last ten years or ever since it came into existence?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I can give that information to the honourable member—I have not got it with me just now.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What amount of land is in possession of the Delhi Improvement Trust and how long has it been in its possession?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the honourable member want the total area of land?

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Yes, Sir, and I also want to know for how long it existed in their possession.

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I could furnish that information also to the Honourable Member if he so desires.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, one more question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us go to the next Question. The Honourable Minister cannot be expected to have all these details on hand.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I want some information, Sir: I want to know the total area of land acquired by the Improvement Trust for its different improvement schemes.

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I cannot carry all the details in my head, but I will furnish the honourable member with the information if he so desires.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Minister at any time taken a walk through the streets of Delhi to see for herself these filthy slums?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### BENGAL REGULATION ACT OF 1818

\*1476. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of times Bengal Regulation Act of 1818 has been invoked since 15 August, 1947.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Central Government has passed orders for the detention of eight persons under the Bengal Regulation of 1818 since the 15th August, 1947.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does Government propose to repeal this black Act?



**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Well, it depends upon the new Constitution that is being considered at present by the Constituent Assembly, and the Constituent Assembly is free to remove that portion of the legislation from the Constitution.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Am I to understand, Sir, that no previous Acts have been repealed without reference to the Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Some legislation may have been repealed—I do not think I would be correct in answering that no legislation has been repealed.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** My point was, does Government propose to repeal this Act without reference to the Constituent Assembly?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Government do not propose to repeal this part of the legislation till the Constituent Assembly considers it.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that till some years ago all Congress leaders condemned this as a black Act?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member is arguing.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it a fact that the Provincial Governments are making rather a 'liberal' use of this legislation even today?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No order has been passed by the Provincial Legislatures under this regulation and therefore it cannot be used by them.

#### STRENGTH OF STATES ARMIES BEFORE MERGER

**\*1477. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the total strength of the Armies maintained before merger by the Indian States that have now been merged?

(b) What steps have been taken to absorb the personnel of these armies in the Indian Army?

(c) Have any of them been discharged and if so, how many?

(d) What is the number of those who have been absorbed and how were they absorbed?

(e) Have their salaries been raised or reduced?

(f) Have Government seen that their action does not entail any hardship to these persons?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) A statement showing the authorised strength of units of Merged States before merger has been placed on the table.

(b) In the case of the Merged States of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Kutch, the regular State Forces Units have been inspected by a team of officers detailed by the Indian Army and action has already been taken to effect their absorption. A board of officers has already visited Kolhapur and executive orders for the integration of the units of this State will be issued shortly by Army Headquarters.

(c) to (f) The present position is that these forces are still maintained on the same scales of pay and establishments as immediately before the States were merged in the Provinces or were constituted into Chief Commissioner's Provinces. When the steps mentioned in answer to part (b) above are completed, these forces will be absorbed in the Indian Army. In doing so, it is Government's intention that the interests of the personnel of these Indian States Forces should be adequately safeguarded.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### STATEMENT

*Latest strength of merger states forces as existed before merger*

| Units                                   | Authorised |       |       |       |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                         | SOs.       | JCOs. | IORs. | Total |
| <b>Gujarat State Forces.—</b>           |            |       |       |       |
| Baria Ranjit Infantry . . . . .         | 2          | 5     | 168   | 165   |
| Idar Sir Pratap Infantry . . . . .      | 2          | 5     | 168   | 165   |
| Lunawada Infantry Company . . . . .     | 2          | 5     | 168   | 165   |
| Rajpipla State Infantry . . . . .       | 2          | 5     | 168   | 165   |
|                                         |            |       |       | 660   |
| <b>Himachal Pradesh Forces.—</b>        |            |       |       |       |
| Chamba Infantry . . . . .               | 2          | 4     | 157   | 163   |
| Mandi Joginder Inf. Company . . . . .   | 2          | 4     | 147   | 153   |
| Sirmur Field Company . . . . .          | 3          | 5     | 241   | 251   |
| Sirmur Rifle Company . . . . .          | 2          | 6     | 221   | 229   |
| Suket Ind. Infantry Coy. . . . .        | 2          | 5     | 158   | 165   |
|                                         |            |       |       | 961   |
| <b>Kutch State Forces.—</b>             |            |       |       |       |
| Kutch Infantry Battalion . . . . .      | 10         | 19    | 515   | 544   |
| Kutch W/T Section . . . . .             | ..         | 1     | 34    | 35    |
|                                         |            |       |       | 579   |
| <b>Kolhapur State Forces.—</b>          |            |       |       |       |
| Rajaram Rifles . . . . .                | 15         | 14    | 823   | 852   |
| Rajaram Rifles Trg. Centre . . . . .    | 1          | 1     | 59    | 61    |
| Rajaram Rifles Boys Trg. Unit . . . . . | ..         | ..    | 15    | 15    |
|                                         |            |       |       | 928   |
| <b>Baroda State Forces.—</b>            |            |       |       |       |
| Baroda Lancers . . . . .                | 10         | 19    | 515   | 544   |
| 1st Baroda Infantry . . . . .           | 15         | 26    | 722   | 763   |
| 2nd Baroda Infantry . . . . .           | 15         | 26    | 722   | 763   |
| Baroda W/T Section . . . . .            | 1          | 1     | 54    | 56    |
| Baroda Infantry Trg. Centre . . . . .   | 3          | 9     | 230   | 242   |
| Baroda Boys Trg. Unit . . . . .         | ..         | ..    | 15    | 15    |
|                                         |            |       |       | 2,383 |

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to part (b), we see that the Hyderabad army is being disbanded by the 1st of April. Is there any intention to absorb that army with the Indian army?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Hyderabad question is entirely separate.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL INDIAN NEWS AGENCY

**\*1478. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is any News Agency called the National Indian News Agency?

(b) If so, when was it formed?

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(c) Have Government taken any part in establishing it?

(d) Who are the promoters and directors of this News Agency?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Government have no information that there is any News Agency called the National Indian News Agency.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any News Agency is subsidised by the Government in cash or in kind?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Associated Press are to that extent subsidised by getting more service to the Government officers?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how much service Government subscribe for the Reuters and the Associated Press?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** According to rates.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do they contribute for one service or more than that?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I want notice.

#### INSTRUCTIONS RE. FIXATION OF SENIORITY AND ABSORPTION OF "INDIA OPTED" GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

\*1479. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether detailed instructions about the fixing of the seniority and the final absorption of the "India-opted" Government employees brought over to the Indian Union from areas now in Pakistan have since been issued by Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Instructions have been issued in respect of persons posted as Assistants in the Central Secretariat. As regards others, the question is still under consideration and general instructions will be issued as soon as possible.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### EXPENDITURE ON EACH CATEGORY OF SERVICES UNDER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

122. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of and the total amount of expenditure on each category of services under the Central Government beginning from the year 1938-39 upto the year 1948-49 (both years inclusive)?

(b) What are the newly created departments, what were their dates of creation and what expenditure was incurred on them during each of the years upto 1948-49?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved thereby.

(b) A statement will be laid on the table of the House as soon as the information has been collected.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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##### TIME TAKEN FOR LAYING OF KEELS OF SHIPS IN U.K. OR U.S.A.

123. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many years the keels of the following classes of ships take for completion in the United Kingdom or in the United States of America:

(i) Battleship;

(ii) Aircraft-Carrier;

(iii) Heavy Cruiser; and

(iv) Light Cruiser?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (i) to (iv). The actual laying of the keel does not take more than three to six months in any of the types of vessel mentioned. However, prior to laying the keel, considerable planning and designing have to be undertaken and the time taken on these depends largely on whether the ship is designed as an entirely new type or a modification of an existing class of vessels.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

DEBATES

(PART I— QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS).

Wednesday, 30th March, 1949.

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

ORGANISATION OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCES

\*1480. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India have asked all provincial Governments to speed up organisation of cottage industries within their respective spheres?

(b) If so, which Provincial Governments have responded and with what result?

(c) Has any cottage industry been started in villages with a view to make villages self-sufficient?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The need for the rapid organisation and expansion of cottage industries was stressed in the First Meeting of the All-India Cottage Industries Board in which all provincial and State Governments were represented.

(b) and (c). Cottage Industries is a very wide field, and it is difficult to make a comprehensive statement of all activities. A brief statement of the action which is being taken by the provincial Governments is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

*Steps taken by Provincial Governments to speed up the development and expansion of Cottage Industries*

**Madras.**—With a view to impart training to the villagers in the production of useful articles by up-to-date methods, the Government of Madras drew up a plan as early as in 1946 to start nearly 200 Demonstration and Training Centres in 32 important industries all over the province. 43 such centres were actually started in 1947. In the light of the experience gained, it has recently been decided to concentrate attention on the development of six basic industries namely, Blacksmithy, Woodwork, Pottery, Light Metal Casting, Tanning and Leather Goods Manufacture and Sheet Metal Work, and to develop them under private management. The Provincial Government will of course help them with raw materials, appliances and technical guidance.

The Provincial Government also initiated a scheme in 1946 for the intensive development of *Khadi* in selected areas with the main aim at securing self sufficiency in regard to cloth in terms of *Khadi*. Under this scheme, the Provincial Government have distributed so far cotton worth nearly Rs. 3 lakhs to spinners and collected 4½ lakhs of lbs of handspun yarn and had nearly 12 lakhs of yards of *Khadi* cloth produced.

(1945)

**Bombay.**—The Government of Bombay are making a rapid progress in the organisation of village industries on co-operative basis. They are carrying out schemes for promoting village industries through their Co-operative Departments as well as through a Non-official Industries Committee. A sum of Rs. 10,37,000 has been spent during the past two years for the village Industries Committee schemes. A sarvodaya scheme has also been planned for selected areas in the province which aim at the general uplift of the areas to be developed and also making them self-sufficient as far as possible.

**West-Bengal.**—The Government of West Bengal are taking steps to develop the following cottage industries:

- (i) Handloom Cotton Weaving.
- (ii) *Khadi*.
- (iii) Handloom Silk Weaving.
- (iv) Silk Reeling Industry.
- (v) Rearing Industry.
- (vi) Utilization of Silk Waste.
- (vii) Wool Weaving.
- (viii) Jute Weaving.
- (ix) Brass and Bell Metal Industry.
- (x) Cutlery Industry.
- (xi) Horn Industry.
- (xii) Mother-of-Pearl Button Industry.
- (xiii) Tanning and Leather Industries.
- (xiv) Pottery.
- (xv) Palm *Gur* Industry.
- (xvi) Handmade Paper Industry.
- (xvii) Lac Industry.

The Provincial Government have expressed the view that it is neither feasible nor desirable to make village self-sufficient and national welfare will be maximised by promoting industries in the most economic sites.

**United Provinces.**—The Government of U. P. have inaugurated a large number of schemes to speed up the development of cottage industries. The following are some of the important schemes:

- (i) Development of *Khadi*.
- (ii) Development of *Gur* and Cottage Oil.
- (iii) Development of training and production centres in the villages by means of tuitional class.

The *Khadi* are being run in co-operation with the Gandhi Ashram. The Provincial Government are training villagers in the production of *Khadi* and have made arrangements for the sale of their produce and also for the sale of surplus yarn and cloth. The *Gur* and Oil schemes are for improvement in the production of *Gur* and Oil by means of simple improved appliances and the use of better clarifying agents. Steps have also been taken for stocking *gur* conveniently so that the villagers may not have to sell what they produce on account of the fear of deterioration. The tuitional classes, 90 of which are already working and 30 more are going to be started shortly, are training-cum-production centres for villagers in important cottage industries like weaving, dyeing, carpentry, smithy, Basketry and tanning.

**C. P. and Berar.**—Steps for the development of Oil Ghani industry in villages has been started by the Provincial Government. The aim of the scheme is to make villages self-sufficient in their requirements of pure edible oils. They are also considering other schemes for developing villages towards self-sufficiency.

**Bihar.**—The Government of Bihar are organising Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in large numbers with a view to developing cottage industries. Besides these, there are 120 Weavers Co-operative Societies, 5 Societies of Shoe makers and 12 Blacksmith and Carpenters Co-operative Societies. The Provincial Government are also pushing up through Rural Welfare Centres industries like paper making, bee-keeping, spinning and weaving.

**Orissa.**—The Government of Orissa are attempting to develop the following cottage industries.

- (i) Salt manufacture.
- (ii) Weaving.
- (iii) Spinning.
- (iv) Oil Pressing.
- (v) Bell Metal.
- (vi) Needle Work.
- (vii) *Gur*.
- (viii) Coir.

The Provincial Government have made arrangements to supply the villagers with suitable equipment and have also started training schools to train students in the up-to-date methods of manufacture. In addition, to this Grant-in-aid are also given to private institutions.

**Assam.**—The Government of Assam are taking steps to speed up the organisation and expansion of the following cottage industries:

- (i) Ceramics.
- (ii) Hand-made paper.
- (iii) Fisheries.
- (iv) Bee-keeping.
- (v) Soap Manufacture.
- (vi) Sericulture.
- (vii) Hand-loom Weaving.

The Provincial Government is giving industry loans to help in the promotion of small scale industries. Stipends are also given to students engaged in various cottage industries. Trading Co-operatives are also organised throughout the Province with a view to provide a trade channel for cottage industries products.

**East Punjab.**—Government have taken the following steps to develop cottage industries:

(a) An industrial Development Board has been set up to investigate the extent to which each industry can be developed on cottage basis. Action on some of the recommendations of the Board has been taken. The Board is likely to complete its work in a month or so, after which its other recommendations will be considered.

(b) A scheme to make villages self-sufficient in regard to their cloth requirements, has been introduced as an experimental measure. This scheme will make an unit of 25 villages self-sufficient by organising spinning and weaving.

(c) To encourage cottage industries 14 centres with 1000 spinners and 100 weavers have been opened. These will produce cloth for themselves and also for selling to others. One Handloom Marketing Organisation has also been set up. It supplies the necessary designs and the raw-materials to the village handloom weavers and gets cloth woven from them through its various branch depots for marketing it after getting it finished. This organisation has been functioning since 1935 and is doing useful work for the village weavers.

(d) A number of grainage stations for producing silk seed has been started. The seed is distributed to the rearers in the villages, who produce necessary cocoons, which are again purchased by Government and reeled and disposed of further. Sanction has also been given for opening 8 centres, wherein the villagers will collect their dead animals, which will be flayed and the bones, horns, hoofs and skins will be collected separately while the flesh will be converted into manure for the benefit of villagers.

(e) A number of demonstration parties to impart training to the villagers in various crafts that can be taken up on cottage basis like basket making, ban and rope making, leather goods manufacture, weaving, dyeing and calico printing, vegetable oil refining etc. are also functioning.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Provincial Governments have been informed to help refugees by this Board in the Cottage Industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not referred specifically to refugees. Of course in our Resolution we did indicate that by organisation of cottage industries the refugees can be helped. If necessary, we may also address on this point.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it not a fact that in one of the meetings it was recommended that in Refugee Camps workshops should be opened for cottage industries purposes? If so, what steps have been taken in that direction?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I think the honourable member is referring to certain assurances given by the Relief and Rehabilitation Minister. But what we have now done is that our Ministry and the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry, so far as Cottage Industries Development Board is concerned, are now working together.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** May I know some of the important articles produced by the Cottage Industries Department?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have no Cottage Industries Department producing any articles but we are encouraging production of Cottage Industries by private individuals.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are Government giving any subsidies or grants or loan advances to various Provincial Governments to encourage Cottage Industries in respect of their areas?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No loan has yet been granted but that is under examination.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was the All-India Village Industries Association founded by Mahatma Gandhi invited to participate in this Conference?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They were but there were certain difficulties and they were not prepared to agree to come as an Association. But again we have been negotiating with them and I believe they are prepared to join now.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Are the Government aware of the fact that since before 15th August 1947 during British Rule there were specific grants annually for the development of Cottage Industries in the provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe the honourable member is referring to distribution of grants from the Development Fund which the Government of India placed at the disposal of provinces. That is continuing even now.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Who is responsible for the development of Cottage Industries in the Centrally Administered areas? Is it the Central Government or the Local Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The Local Administration, of course under the direction of the Central Government if necessary.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Has Government in view any definite industries for this purpose?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not. We have given sufficient latitude to provinces. In fact Cottage Industries can develop only through the efforts of the Provincial Governments and Provincial organizations.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know if any spinning and weaving machinery have been distributed for the purpose by the Centre to the Provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think it has been asked for from the Centre.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I know the quantum of money provided in the budget for distribution as also the allotment among provinces during 1948/49?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No grant is earmarked for particular province. Lump grant is made and each province is entitled to spend such sums for various purposes including cottage industries.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** It is not an answer to my question. The question was what was last year's grant and what was the allotment to provinces?

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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**Mr. Speaker:** To that, the reply is that grants are given in lump and not for specific purposes. That means this is included in lump grants.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I do not want the purpose.

## ARTICLES SEIZED BY DELHI ENFORCEMENT POLICE

\*1481. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what are the articles which have been seized by the Delhi Enforcement Police during the year 1948 and what is the value thereof?

(b) What has become of the seized articles and in how many cases was infringement of control orders detected?

(c) How many persons were prosecuted for this offence?

(d) Do Government intend to intensify their efforts through the Enforcement Police?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (c.) A statement is laid on the Table.

(d) Yes.

## STATEMENT

| Articles seized by Delhi Enforcement Police during 1948 | Value of articles seized during 1948 by Delhi Enforcement Police. | What has become of the articles.                                                                                                             | In how many cases infringement of control orders was detected. | How many persons were prosecuted for this offence. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1                                                       | 2                                                                 | 3                                                                                                                                            | 4                                                              | 5                                                  |
|                                                         | Rs.                                                               |                                                                                                                                              |                                                                |                                                    |
| 1. Cotton Cloth .                                       | 25,00,000                                                         | Cloth worth about Rs. 17,000 confiscated, 8 cases pending involving cloth worth Rs. 4,00,000; rest returned to the accused after conviction. | 130 cases.                                                     | 370 Persons.                                       |
| 2. Potatoes .                                           | 35,000                                                            | Rs. 5,000 worth approximately confiscated; rest released after conviction.                                                                   | 20 cases.                                                      | 57 Persons.                                        |
| 3. Iron and steel.                                      | 4,00,000                                                          | A small portion has been released and the remainder is pending decision of the cases.                                                        | 21 (including 4 cases of over-charging).                       | 35 Persons.                                        |
| 4. Match Boxes.                                         | 35,500                                                            | Matches worth about Rs. 14,700 confiscated; rest returned.                                                                                   | 10 Cases.                                                      | 28 Persons.                                        |
| 5. Rice . . .                                           | 15,000                                                            | Rice worth Rs. 6,700 confiscated. 2 cases are still pending.                                                                                 | 20 Cases.                                                      | 28 Persons.                                        |
| 6. Wheat . . .                                          | 18,000                                                            | Wheat worth Rs. 6,500 confiscated; rest returned.                                                                                            | 6 Cases.                                                       | 25 Persons.                                        |
| 7. Paper . . .                                          | 14,000                                                            | Cases pending in court.                                                                                                                      | 17 (including 4 of printing contraventions).                   | 38 Persons.                                        |
| 8. Coal . . .                                           | 1,000                                                             | Pending investigation.                                                                                                                       | 5 Cases.                                                       | 11 Persons.                                        |
| 9. Cement . . .                                         | 2,000                                                             | Pending investigation.                                                                                                                       | 2 Cases.                                                       | 4 Persons.                                         |
| 10. Atta (Hour) .                                       | 2,500                                                             | Atta worth Rs. 1,000 confiscated.                                                                                                            | 12 Cases.                                                      | 20 Persons.                                        |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the total amount of these articles which were seized?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The total is not given here but the figures are all mentioned.

|                | Rs.       |
|----------------|-----------|
| Cotton Cloth   | 25,00,000 |
| Potatoes       | 35,000    |
| Iron and Steel | 4,00,000  |
| Match Boxes    | 35,000    |
| Rice           | 15,000    |
| Wheat          | 18,000    |
| Paper          | 14,000    |
| Coal           | 1,000     |
| Cement         | 2,000     |
| Atta           | 2,500     |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What has become of these articles?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I cannot say.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have the Courts seized and confiscated them?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That information is also given under column 3 if the honourable member refers to the statement.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want to know how much worth of goods were confiscated.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Cotton cloth worth about Rs. 17,000 have been confiscated, and Rs. 4 lakhs worth returned to accused after conviction. Potatoes worth Rs. 5,000 confiscated, rest released after conviction. Iron and Steel, a small portion released and remainder is pending decision of the Court. Matches worth Rs. 14,700 confiscated. Rice worth Rs. 6,700 confiscated, 2 cases pending. Wheat worth Rs. 6,500 confiscated. Paper cases are still pending in court. Coal and Cement cases are pending investigation. Atta worth Rs. 1,000 have been confiscated.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of (c) may I know how many were sentenced to fine and how many for imprisonment?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the figure of actual conviction.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the maximum imprisonment for anyone of these cases?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got it.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Are any Officers involved in these prosecutions?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was how many were prosecuted?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** About 200.

#### PRODUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COST OF GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

\*1482. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of coal mines owned by Railways and their production in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) What is the average production from Government-owned collieries as compared with private-owned collieries?

(c) What is the cost of maintenance of Government collieries as compared with private-owned collieries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:**

| (a) | Year | Number of Railway Collieries | Production in Tons |
|-----|------|------------------------------|--------------------|
|     | 1946 | 11                           | 3,946,002          |
|     | 1947 | Ditto                        | 3,687,421          |
|     | 1948 | Ditto                        | 2,950,507          |

(b) Government-owned Colliery—3,527,977 Tons.

Private-owned Colliery—26,195,440 Tons.

(c) The cost of maintenance of Government-owned collieries during the three years ending 1947-48 is as follows:

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1945-46 | Rs. 3,345,133 |
| 1946-47 | Rs. 3,117,332 |
| 1947-48 | Rs. 2,416,694 |

The figures of cost of maintenance of private-owned collieries are not available.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the expenditure on maintenance of government collieries is higher than that of private ones?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What are the reasons please?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Better terms and better maintenance.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Would not Government have the same charge for maintenance as private collieries? Then what are the reasons for the higher costs?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is a fact that the cost of maintenance of government collieries is higher; and in fact, we are investigating the question as to whether we can reduce this expenditure.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Why was the production less in government collieries than in the private collieries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** One of the reasons was that it was thought undesirable to raise more coal than would be transported. In fact on 31st December 1948, there was only 86,411 tons at the pit head stocks of government collieries, whereas in private collieries there was as much as 1,130,000 tons.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that the question of cost of maintenance will be considered by a Ministry. Will it be considered by his Ministry or by the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** By my Ministry.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which mines produce what in the opinion of experts may be called best quality coal?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Railway collieries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Situated where?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the information; but if the honourable member wants, I can get the necessary information.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** What is the basis on which the cost of production is calculated in Government collieries? I want to know if there is any profit, and if not, how is the cess to be imposed, which is to be imposed on the profit?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If the honourable member will please wait till question No. 1489 is answered, he will find all the information given there. I have given there a tabulated statement showing the profit in respect of each of the collieries maintained by the Government of India.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** What are the reasons for the decline in the production in the government collieries from year to year? From 1946-47, and again in 1947-48 there has been a decline.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That I have just explained. I may also tell the honourable member that that is also under investigation now, to see whether we cannot increase the production in relation to the demand.

#### BUILDING FOR RAILWAY CLEARING ACCOUNTS OFFICE

\*1483. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the Railway Clearing Accounts Office building was built in Delhi-Kishanganj?

- (b) Is it a fact that the whole of this building was gutted by fire?
- (c) How many quarters have been built for the staff of this office and how many persons are employed in this Office?
- (d) Where is the office now located?
- (e) Is it a fact that a portion of the office is located in the staff quarters?
- (f) Has this arrangement deprived any staff of their living accommodation?
- (g) Do Government contemplate constructing a new building for this office and if so, when and why has it been held over?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) A temporary building was constructed in 1942 for the Railway Clearing Accounts Office and additions were made in 1944.

(b) No. Only part of the office was burnt.

(c) 500 staff quarters have been built. The present strength of staff is—

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Class I and II Officers | 9    |
| Class III               | 1702 |
| Class IV                | 240  |
| Total.                  | 1951 |

- (d) Still at Delhi Kishanganj.
- (e) Yes.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) The question of permanent location of this office is under consideration. A new building will be provided when the location is settled.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the reason for the delay in deciding upon the permanent location of this office?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** We were waiting for the report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee; they have made certain recommendations and those recommendations are now under examination.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the employees made a complaint that it is the quarters of the staff in which this office is situated and so they have been put to great inconvenience? Will these quarters be allowed to be used by the employees?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, as soon as we get another building for the office we shall naturally vacate these quarters.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what was the opinion of the committee that was appointed in 1946, regarding this office? Did they decide to close down this office or to continue it?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I think, Sir, that the opinion of that committee has been superseded by the latest report of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Did the Government enquire into the cause of the fire? If so, what was the cause?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** So far as we are aware, it was the result of mob violence, on 7th March, 1946.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the decision of the Special Officer has been superseded by the present recommendations?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The whole matter is under consideration.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Staff Association made a representation to the Committee to enable them to give oral evidence, and is it a fact that that oral evidence was refused?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** All the evidence is contained in the report.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the evidence was taken, as desired by the Association?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the report published?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** There is no evidence in the report about this, whether the Staff Association made a representation for oral evidence and whether it was.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the honourable member is perhaps going beyond the scope of the question. If Government appoints a committee, I presume it is the authority of that committee to decide what evidence to take and what not to take. I do not think Government is responsible for exclusion of evidence, or is in any way concerned about it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The enquiry and the recommendations are before the Government and I only wanted to know whether that enquiry is complete with the full evidence.

**Mr. Speaker:** But Government is not expected to have any concern with the actual working of the committee. Next question. Mr. Kesava Rao.

(Shri V. C. Kesava Rao was absent)

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Question No. 1486 is in the name of Shri Kesava Rao. The Honourable Minister as well as many of us are interested in this question. May I request you to have it read?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will come in, if I admit it, in the next round,† after all the questions are finished. Question 1487.

†The question was not reached during the question hour and the answer was laid on the table of the House.—Ed. of D.



## PREVENTION OF RINDER-PEST

\*1484. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state in which places in India Rinder-Pest has broken out in an epidemic form?

(b) Have statistics been collected of the total number of cattle dying of this disease?

(c) Is any research being conducted to prevent such animal diseases?

(d) Is this disease prevalent in other countries with large cattle population?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Rinder-Pest appears in some form or other in all Provinces and States of India.

(b) Yes. The annual mortality from this disease is estimated at about 100,000 of bovines.

(c) Research work for finding suitable sera and vaccines has been conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. Goat tissue virus has proved to be very effective and is being widely used all over the country as a preventive. Observations on rabbit virus and egg virus have also been recently undertaken at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, as these appear to give better results. About one crore of doses are annually used to protect cattle against the disease and it is estimated that at least 10 lakhs of cattle are saved from fatal attack each year.

(d) This disease occurs in almost all the Asiatic and Middle East countries.

## DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY TO PROVINCES THROUGH STOCKIST AGENTS

\*1435. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that agricultural machinery imported into India by Government is distributed to the Provincial Governments through private firms and if so, what are the firms distributing them?

(b) Why is it not possible for the Government of India to hand it over directly to the Provincial Governments?

(c) What are the terms offered to these firms?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The agricultural machinery imported by the Government of India on behalf of the Provinces and States is distributed by the Ministry of Agriculture through appointed stockist-agents who are also the manufacturers' agents in India. A list of the eleven firms acting as agents is placed on the table.

(b) The machinery imported from abroad has to be serviced before despatch to the Provincial Governments. The expenditure involved in maintaining all the year round standing arrangements for godowns, servicing the machinery and the investment in purchasing and stocking spare parts would be so large that for temporary work of this type it is considered more economical to have this done through the manufacturers' agents. Moreover, in respect of the machinery purchased by the Government of India direct in the U.S.A. and U.K. the manufacturers allow to Government the dealers' commission on the understanding that the rupee equivalent of the same will be paid to their agents in India. Ordinarily the manufacturers pay a commission varying from 20 per cent. to 35 per cent. to their agents in India but the Government of India do not pay the entire commission ordinarily due to the agents from their manufacturers owing to the fact that the Government machinery is received in bulk

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

and because the agents do not have to finance its purchase. They have accordingly concluded an agreement with the agents whereby the agents are paid their remuneration on a reduced basis.

(c) A statement showing the terms of the Agreement with the firms is placed on the table.

## STATEMENT

*List of Firms acting as Stockist-Agents of Agricultural Machinery on behalf of the Government of India*

- (1) M/S. Marshal, Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
- (2) M/S. William Jacks & Co. Ltd., Bombay/Calcutta.
- (3) M/S. Tractors (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
- (4) M/S. Construction Equipment Co., Bombay.
- (5) M/S. Pashbhai Patel & Co., Bombay.
- (6) M/S. Volkart Bros., Bombay.
- (7) M/S. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., Bombay.
- (8) M/S. Sanghi Brothers, Jodhpur.
- (9) M/S. Intercontinent (Travancore) Ltd., Bombay
- (10) M/S. Punjab Hardware Stores, Delhi.
- (11) M/S. Wilcox (Buckwell-India) Ltd., New Delhi.

## STATEMENT

*Terms of the agreement with Stockist-Agents appointed by the Government of India*

You will accept delivery of all agricultural machinery and tractors for agricultural purposes received from abroad and delivered to you by Government or their Clearing Agents. Normally only machinery manufactured by your Principals would be delivered to you but Government reserve to themselves the right to deliver any make of machinery to you under this Agreement.

You will not pay for the machinery and tractors delivered to you but shall only act as the Agent of the Government in respect of the following services:

- (a) Warehousing,
- (b) unpacking where necessary,
- (c) servicing to ensure that the equipment received is complete in all respects and ready to go into the field,
- (d) repacking where necessary, and
- (e) despatch under instructions to be issued from time to time by the Director for Agricultural Machinery.

Your responsibility under sub-clause (e) above would be deemed to have been fully discharged by the delivery F.O.B. or F.O.B. nearest station of despatch. You will however, if so desired by the consignees, arrange to pay freight and insurance of the goods while in transit, the cost of such insurance and freight to be realised by you from the consignees direct.

In consideration of the services mentioned above Government will pay you a remuneration calculated on the landed cost of each machine as advised by the Department of Industries and Supplies on the scale:

- 15 per cent. on the first—Rs. 7,500
- 12½ per cent. on the next—Rs. 30,000.
- 10 per cent. on the next—Rs. 25,000.
- 5 per cent. on the balance.

This commission shall be calculated in respect of each individual machine or tractor separately.

You will remit to Government, in full, any commission, discount or other payments received by you from the manufacturers in respect of the machinery and tractors delivered to you and handled by you under this Agreement.

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You will be responsible for the safety of the equipment handled by you under this Agreement, while in your custody.

You will submit to the Director for Agricultural Machinery a written statement of all receipts of machinery and tractors under this Agreement within one week of receipt of the stores by you. The Director for Agricultural Machinery will issue written instruction regarding the despatch of the materials and would at the same time indicate the landed cost against each item to enable you to submit your bill for remuneration. You will submit bills for remuneration after deliveries are effected and quote on such bills the Railway Receipt or Bill of Lading number, wagons number or Steamers name, as proof of despatch of materials. You will attach with each bill a certificate from your auditors certifying that in respect of the machinery and/or tractors covered by the bill you have not received any payment whatsoever direct from manufacturers or, if such payment has been received, you have remitted the full amount into a Government Treasury. Your bills, if duly supported by the above information and documents, would be passed promptly for payment and forwarded to the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, for payment to be made to you.

In the event of any question or dispute arising out of or in any way relating to this agreement or any of its clauses, the same will be referred to two arbitrators, one to be nominated by the Government and the other by you. In the event of the arbitrators refusing or failing to agree the matter will be referred to an umpire to be appointed by the arbitrators in writing before proceeding on the reference, whose decision will be final and binding on both the parties. The provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act 1940, and the rules framed thereunder and any statutory modifications thereto shall be deemed to apply to and be incorporated in this Agreement.

(N.B.—'You' stands for stockist-agents).

#### OF SUGAR PRODUCTS AND CONFECTIONARY INDUSTRY

\*1486. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what steps are being taken to improve and consolidate the indigenous confectionary industry in India?

(b) Have any representations been received from the Indian Confectionary Manufacturers Association and if so, what action was taken by Government on these representations?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Some time back Government of India constituted a Panel to examine the present condition of the Sugar Products and Confectionary Industry and make recommendations for its development. The Panel has recently submitted its report which is under consideration of Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the main representations made by the Association and the action taken thereon is placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

| Association's Representations<br>1                                                                                                                                                                        | Action taken<br>2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The Association strongly urged that the Government of India should allot an adequate quota of tinplates to the industry and allow the confectioners to have their choice in selecting the fabricators. | The Association has been informed that owing to shortage of tin-plates in the country, it is not possible to increase the allocation till the supply position has eased. It is, however, hoped that with the improvement in the import position of tin-plates the difficulty will be overcome to a very large extent. The Government of India have agreed to the Association's request that the Confectioners should have their choice in selecting their fabricators. The Association has, however, been asked to take necessary steps to standardise their containers and persuade as many fabricators as possible to specialize in their manufacture. |

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

1

2

2. The Association strongly urged:—

- (i) that an adequate quota of wagons under a movable class of priority should be allotted for the booking of confectionary throughout India. These are under consideration of the Government of India.
- (ii) that the Government of India should completely restrict imports of confectionary into the country, and
- (iii) the Government of India should remove the ban on export of chocolate confectionary.

#### SORTING IN R. M. S. SECTIONS

\*1487. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are standing orders to the effect that no R.M.S. section should be allowed to proceed without socket labels and that sorting should not be allowed to be done on floor or table?

(b) Are Government aware that various R.M.S. Sections are working with limited accommodation and without sorting facilities and that the aforesaid orders are not being observed?

(c) If so, what action do Government intend to take or are taking to have the aforesaid orders carried out strictly?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Departmental rules require that sorters of R.M.S. sections should be equipped with ready printed sorting case labels, showing destinations for which sorting is to be done, to be fixed by them in the sockets of the mail van sorting case before commencing the sorting work. Articles are sorted into the compartments of the sorting case so labelled, except for an overflow due to congestion in space or inadequacy of sorting cases, when sorting partially on the floor or lodges of the sorting case, though discouraged by the Department instructions, has sometimes to be resorted to.

(b) and (c). Paucity of R.M.S. mail vans with adequate accommodation and sorting facilities often necessitates improvised sorting arrangements. The position as it stands after the partition of the country has been reviewed and orders have been placed for additional R.M.S. mail vans of an improved type. Further, the sorting procedure as a whole is being revised and simplified with a view to relieving congestion in sorting sections of the R.M.S.

#### IMPORT OF SALT FROM PAKISTAN

\*1488. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any salt has been imported into India from Pakistan territory after partition; and, if so, what is the quantity?

(b) Has the Government of Pakistan charged any duty on the import of salt into India?

(c) Do the Government of Pakistan levy excise duty on salt for all salt produced within their territory?

(d) Are there any other articles where excise or customs duty are charged by the Government of Pakistan over which Government of India levy no excise or customs duty?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Yes. About 50 lakh maunds since partition upto the end of February 1949.

(b) The Government of Pakistan charge an excise duty of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund on salt imported from West Punjab across the land border. No duty is charged on salt imported by sea from Karachi.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is understood that the Pakistan Government levy an excise duty on betelnuts and 'Yarn' (Power Loom) and export duty on Mesta Fibre, raw hides and skins, and cotton seeds. No duty is levied by India on these commodities.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Arising out of (d), may I know whether this salt imported into India from Pakistan is from Khewara?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** From Khewara it was 21,81,850, and from Karachi, by sea, it was 28,19,935 mds.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What was the duty Sir?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Rs. 2-8-0 per maund.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was this question of duties and tariff wall in general, discussed at any of the recent Inter-Dominion conferences?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The whole question is now going to be discussed.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS OWNED BY GOVERNMENT

**\*1489. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the industries and industrial concerns which are either partly or wholly owned by the Government of India?

(b) What are the percentages of shares owned by Government in the cases of partly-owned industries?

(c) What are the amounts invested in the case of each of the said industries?

(d) What was the net income from the said industries during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(e) How do these incomes compare with those earned by private industries of the same nature for the same periods?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

| S. No. | Industrial concerns either partly or wholly owned by the Government of India. [Part (a)]                                                                  | Percentages of Govt. owned shares in case of partly owned industries. [Part (b)] | Amounts invested [Part (c)]                                                              | Net income during the year 1946-47 and 48. Comparison with the income of private industries of the same nature. [Part (e)]                                                                                               | Under construction. Production has not started yet. | Rs. | Does not arise.                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|        |                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                  |                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                     |     |                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1      | Fertiliser Factory, Sindri. (Wholly owned by Government of India).                                                                                        | ...                                                                              | 8 Crores approximately.                                                                  | ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | ...                                                 | ... | Does not arise.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 2      | Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta. (Wholly owned by Government of India).                                                                          | ...                                                                              | Rs. 20 lakhs.                                                                            | ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | ...                                                 | ... | There are no similar private concerns.                                                                                                                                            |
| 3      | Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore. (Jointly owned by the Govt. of India and Mysore Govt.)                                                                | 2/3rd shares in the capital owned by Govt. of India and 1/3rd by Mysore Govt.    | 1,16,66,600                                                                              | 1946-47: Loss of Rs. 6,92,704<br>*1947-48: Gross profit of over Rs. 29,00,000.<br>*1948-49: Gross profit of over Rs. 50,00,000.<br>*Estimates.                                                                           | ...                                                 | ... | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 4      | Salt sources at<br>(i) Sambhar, Didwara and Pachbadra in Rajasthan and<br>(ii) Kharaghoda in Ahmedabad District.<br>(Wholly owned by the Govt. of India). | ...                                                                              | (i) 64,72,780.<br>(ii) 34,45,584.                                                        | (i) 1945-46: Profit of Rs. 4,06,093.<br>1946-47: Profits of Rs. 3,15,601.<br>1947-48: Profit of Rs. 11,18,121.<br>(ii) 1945-46: Profit of Rs. 18,218<br>1946-47: Profit of Rs. 52,881<br>1947-48: Loss of Rs. 80,176     | ...                                                 | ... | The question of comparing these Govt. salt works with private concerns should not arise, as the general policy of the Government is to run these works on a profit no loss basis. |
| 5      | Collieries—<br>(1) Bhurbunda<br>(2) Kargali                                                                                                               | ...                                                                              | 61,44,558/-<br>64,73,445/-<br>66,42,629/-<br>66,96,205/-<br>97,49,374/-<br>1,19,57,146/- | (1) 1945-46: Profit of Rs. 10,121.<br>1946-47: Loss of Rs. 2,18,763.<br>1947-48: Loss of Rs. 2,99,000.<br>(2) 1945-46: Profit of Rs. 12,15,676.<br>1946-47: Profit of Rs. 22,53,346.<br>1947-48: Profit of Rs. 8,32,000. | ...                                                 | ... | Particulars in respect of incomes of private collieries are not available and therefore, a comparison with the income of such collieries cannot be made.                          |

| 1                                                        | 2 | 3          | 4                        | 5              | 6 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|
|                                                          |   | Rs.        |                          |                |   |
| (3) Kurharbaree                                          | . | 45,20,792. | (3) 1945-46 : Loss of    | Rs. 9,61,824.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 36,16,197. | 1946-47 : do             | Rs. 17,30,557. |   |
|                                                          | . | 30,14,121. | 1947-48 : do             | Rs. 20,23,000. |   |
| (4) Serampore                                            | . | 34,90,134. | (4) 1945-46 : Loss of    | Rs. 1,17,070.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 31,90,134. | 1946-47 : do             | Rs. 9,50,508.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 36,98,455. | 1947-48 : do             | Rs. 19,81,000. |   |
| (5) Joint Bokare                                         | . | 26,12,404. | (5) 1945-46 : Profit of  | Rs. 50,81,048. |   |
|                                                          | . | 35,49,412. | 1946-47 : do             | Rs. 54,12,424. |   |
|                                                          | . | 96,37,567. | 1947-48 : do             | Rs. 36,80,000. |   |
| (6) Joint Savang                                         | . | 15,90,923. | (6) 1945-46 : Profit of  | Rs. 36,593.    |   |
|                                                          | . | 14,87,668. | 1946-47 : Loss of        | Rs. 1,65,060.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 13,50,681. | 1947-48 : do             | Rs. 1,09,900.  |   |
| (7) Jarangdih                                            | . | 89,87,376. | (7) 1945-46 : Loss of    | Rs. 2,11,453.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 77,98,924. | 1946-47 : do.            | Rs. 4,67,844.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 79,03,922. | 1947-48 : do.            | Rs. 6,56,000.  |   |
| (8) Talcher                                              | . | 51,78,236. | (8) 1945-46 : Profit of  | Rs. 3,52,748.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 56,30,580. | 1946-47 : Loss of        | Rs. 57,712.    |   |
|                                                          | . | 60,82,841. | 1947-48                  | Nil.           |   |
| (9) Kurasia                                              | . | 23,75,154. | (9) 1945-46 : Profit of  | Rs. 18,27,930. |   |
|                                                          | . | 22,44,031. | 1946-47 : do.            | Rs. 6,43,872.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 23,24,945. | 1947-48 : do.            | Rs. 19,30,000. |   |
| (10) Argada                                              | . | 20,71,189. | (10) 1945-46 : Profit of | Rs. 3,11,625.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 8,96,205.  | 1946-47 : Loss of        | Rs. 6,62,927.  |   |
|                                                          | . | 1,30,063.  | 1947-48 : Profit of      | Rs. 93,000.    |   |
| (11) Duellbera                                           | . | 22,50,533. | (11) 1945-46 : Profit of | Rs. 4,286.     |   |
|                                                          | . | 25,36,905. | 1946-47 : Loss of        | Rs. 96,610.    |   |
|                                                          | . | 24,19,751. | 1947-48 : do.            | Rs. 3,83,000.  |   |
| (All these are wholly owned by the Government of India). |   |            |                          |                |   |
| (The figures for 1947-48 are provisional in all cases).  |   |            |                          |                |   |

| 7.                                                                                                                                         | 8.                                                                                                                                                                                          | 9.                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indian Telephone Industries manufacturing telephone equipment. (Wholly owned by the Government of India).                                  | 3 P & T. Workshops at Calcutta, Bombay and Jubbulpore exclusively meant for the manufacture of telegraph and telephone stores required by the Department. (Wholly owned by Govt. of India). | Air India International which operates a scheduled air service between India and U.K. (Partly owned by the Government of India). |
| It is proposed to form the I.T.I. into a company in which 90 % shares will be owned by the Govt. and the remaining 10 % by A.T.E. Co. Ltd. | ..                                                                                                                                                                                          | 49%                                                                                                                              |
| Rs. 25 lakhs during 1948-49 approx. (Budgeted)                                                                                             | 23,07,940/-                                                                                                                                                                                 | Government share of the capital is Rs. 98 lakhs.                                                                                 |
| Work of the factory started only in July, 1948, and it is still in the formative stage.                                                    | Accounts of these workshops are not maintained on commercial lines and no balance sheet is prepared annually to reckon the profit or loss.                                                  | The company started functioning in June, 1948. Their financial returns are not yet available.                                    |
| Does not arise.                                                                                                                            | Does not arise.                                                                                                                                                                             | Does not arise.                                                                                                                  |
| No capital has been invested as work is entrusted to contractors.                                                                          | Does not arise.                                                                                                                                                                             | Does not arise.                                                                                                                  |

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Have any of the Government concerns been running at a loss?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Some at a loss; some at a profit.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Have there been any labour strikes in any of the industries owned by Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There have been some strikes sometimes, but not to the unfortunate extent as in the case of private industries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister tell us what percentage of the capital is owned by foreign concerns in those industrial concerns which are partly owned by Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have given all the information in the statement.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Even foreign capital?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no foreign capital.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** None at all?

**Lala Achint Ram:** What are the industries running at a loss?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have given all the figures in the statement.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Taking all the industries together, may I know whether Government is making profit or loss in these industries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not been looking at things on a commercial basis.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Whether it is on a commercial basis or not, can the Government say whether taking all these industries together, they have been running at a loss or profit?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I can say with regard to collieries, for instance, that the loss was Rs. 54 lakhs and profit Rs. 60 lakhs. Taken as a whole, they have been running at a profit.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Am I to understand that in the partly-owned Government concerns there is no foreign capital at all, or is it that the figures in the statement do not contain this information?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no foreign capital yet in any of these factories.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Are the provincial governments at liberty to start their own industries if there is no substantial help required from the Centre?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, they can start their own industries. Certainly. But of course if they require help in regard to raw materials, capital goods etc. previous approval of Government has to be taken.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Has Government given any dividends to shareholders in such industries as are partly owned by Government and partly by private persons?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe that the shareholders are Government.

EMPLOYEES OF NEUTRAL CONTROL, I.R.C.A.

\*1490. **Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the staff of the I.R.C.A. are not treated as Railway employees; and

(b) whether the clerks under Neutral Control have been fixed in the lowest scales of pay?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) and (b). The replies are in the affirmative. The clerks under Neutral Control have merely routine functions and the scales have been fixed in accordance with the qualifications required to perform them.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Is it a fact that the I.R.C.A. staff is required to frame rules in regard to commercial and technical subjects and to look after the inter-change of Neutral staff from one Railway to another? If so, why are they not treated as railway employees?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The I.R.C.A. is technically a non-government body. Therefore, the staff of Neutral Control are not treated as railway employees. Their pay has, however, been fixed in the prescribed scales with the approval of the Railway Board.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Again, the question that I desire to ask is that in view of the fact that these people employed in the I.R.C.A. are required to perform duties.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member is trying to argue. The reply is that I.R.C.A. is not a Government body, therefore they are not treated as railway employees. That is how I understood the Honourable Minister. Why they should not be treated as such is a different question altogether. Let him put another question for information.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Is it a fact that a representation was made to the Railway Board on behalf of the employees of the I.R.C.A. in regard to their grievances and also to request that in view of the fact that they perform duties that normally railway employees were required to perform, they should be put on the regular railway service?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The question of the future of the I.R.C.A. is under consideration. But as at present constituted, it is entirely an independent organisation and the staff of the I.R.C.A. are staff over which the Railway Board has no control whatsoever. I am not aware of the representation, but there may have been such representations.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Is the question of the re-organisation of the staff of the I.R.C.A. receiving the attention of Government?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It all depends upon the future of the I.R.C.A. If it is amalgamated with the Railway Board, naturally its staff also would become railway staff. But till then they will be treated as independent staff of the I.R.C.A.

COMPENSATION PAID FOR SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY CLAIMS

\*1491. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total amount of compensation paid for settlement of claims during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 by each of the Railways?

(b) What is the amount, out of the total, which has been paid on account of decrees passed by courts of law?

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(c) Out of the total decretal amount paid, how much was paid in execution of decrees passed *ex parte* against each of the Railways?

(d) What was the cost of litigation on claims for compensation borne by each of the Railways?

(e) What are the amounts paid towards the costs of suits and interest to the decree-holders by each of the Railways?

(f) What is the number of claims for compensation instituted against each of the Railways during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(g) How many of these cases have been decided in favour of each of the Railways?

(h) What steps have Government taken so far or propose to take for expediting settlements of Railway claims?

(i) What action do Government propose to take against the officers found guilty of laches in settlement of claims?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) to (g). A statement setting out the information as readily available for the year 1947-48 is laid on the table of the House. Figures for the year 1948-49 have not yet been compiled as the year is not over yet and will be laid on the table of the House when ready.

(h) I would invite the honourable member's attention to my reply given on the floor of the House to part (d) of Starred Question No. 749 asked by Shri B. N. Munavalli on the 28th February 1949.

(i) The work of all Claims Officers and senior staff concerned is subjected to close scrutiny from time to time and Railways have already been instructed to take action as found necessary.

## STATEMENT

| Refer-<br>ence<br>to<br>ques-<br>tion<br>No.                                                                          | Assam     | B.N.      | B.B.&C.I. | E.I.      | E.P.     | G.I.P.    | M. & S.M. | O.T.      | S.I.     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Detail                                                                                                                | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.      | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.       | Rs.      |
| (a) Total amount of compensation paid for settlement of claims.                                                       | 6,22,048  | 23,36,119 | 10,04,000 | 39,84,484 | 2,88,841 | 16,99,367 | 12,01,957 | 15,39,895 | 5,11,146 |
| (b) Amount of the total which has been paid on account of decrees by Courts of Law.                                   | *         | 25,037    | 1,900     | 2,04,468  | 11,449   | *         | 23,815    | *         | 29,975   |
| (c) Out of the total decretal amount paid, how much was paid in execution of decrees <i>ex parte</i> against each Ry. | *         | *         | 76        | *         | 1,244    | *         | Nil.      | *         | Nil.     |
| (d) Cost of litigation of claims for compensation borne by each Railway.                                              | 12,733    | 15,904    | 10,152    | 1,55,000  | 2,022    | 22,096    | 2,287     | 57,787    | 7,421    |
| (e) Amount paid towards the cost of suits and interest to the decree holders by each of the Railways.                 | *         | *         | 266       | *         | 301      | *         | 4,739     | *         | 4,763    |
| (f) Number of court cases for claims instituted against the Railways during the year.                                 | No. 1,379 | 1,847     | 1,503     | 4,905     | 445      | 5,098     | 867       | 3,590     | 201      |
| (g) How many of these cases have been decided in favour of each railway.                                              | No.*      | 52        | 47        | 576       | 39       | *         | 191       | *         | 53       |

\*Not available. Statistics are not maintained.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Is it a fact that most of the cases on account of claims could not have gone to court if the claims had been settled in proper time?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** What is the amount of claims paid in 1947-48 and the amount of claims paid in 1938-39?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The figures for 1947-48 according to the railways are given in the statement laid on the Table. I have not got the figures for 1938-39, but if the honourable member wants, I am prepared to supply.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is the average time taken for the settlement of these claims?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not think the average has been worked out.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Can he give at least the figures for 1947-48 and 1948-49, so that we may have an idea of same and if any supplementaries have to be asked, they may be asked?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have given figures for 1947-48 according to each Railway. If you want, I can read them out.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I want the total.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are any totals made up?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Total amount of compensation paid are as follows:

|                       | Rs.       |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Assam Railway         | 6,22,048  |
| B. N. Railway         | 23,36,119 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 10,04,000 |
| E. I. Railway         | 39,84,484 |
| E. P. Railway         | 2,88,841  |
| G. I. P. Railway      | 16,99,367 |
| M. S. M. Railway      | 12,01,957 |
| O. T. Railway         | 15,39,895 |
| S. I. Railway         | 5,11,146  |

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Is it not a fact that the claims paid in 1947-48 are four or five times more than that paid in 1938-39?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The honourable member is probably correct. I have not got the figures.

**Mr. B. Pocker:** May I know what is the percentage of cases in which suits are decreed against the Railways and what is the percentage of cases in which suits are dismissed as against the Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have got in the statement figures giving the number of court cases for claims instituted against the railways during the current year and the number of cases decided in favour of each railway, but the other figures I have not got, but I am prepared to supply them to the honourable member.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Has the Government enquired into the cause of this abnormal rise in the amount of claims paid by Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. The confusion which occurred in the year 1947-48 and the pilferage and loss that occurred led to

these enormous claims. Steps have been taken, as I have already informed the House, to liquidate all the claims and to see that the claims bill is reduced as quickly as possible.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if any part of these losses is realized from the officials due to whose neglect they occurred?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not know if any loss can be traced to any particular official.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** But is an enquiry held in every case?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Every case is investigated as to how an article has been lost. It is traced from the beginning to the end, but because there are a large number of officials from the beginning to the end, it is difficult to fix the responsibility on a particular official or officials.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the litigation cost that Government has to pay on the whole?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The cost of litigation is given in the statement:

|                         | Rs.      |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Assam Railway           | 12,733   |
| B. N. Railway           | 15,904   |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway | 10,152   |
| E. I. Railway           | 1,55,000 |
| E. P. Railway           | 2,022    |
| G. I. P. Railway        | 22,096   |
| M. S. M. Railway        | 2,287    |
| O. T. Railway           | 57,787   |
| S. I. Railway           | 7,421    |

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I wish to go to the next question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Just one question.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are so many who wish to put one question each.

#### SUPPLY OF TATAS COAL TAR TO DISTILLERS

\*1492. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a representation has been made to Government by distillers like the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Shalimar Tar Products and other companies to make Tata's coal tar available to them for distillation? If so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

(b) What are the various uses of coal tar and the quantity produced in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Representations have been made by the distillers association to make Tatas tar available to them for distillation. The matter has been taken up with Tatas and they have informed that the position of coal tar would improve by April, 1949.

(b) The production of tar in India is nearly 62,000 tons to 65,000 tons per annum out of which Tatas production is about 40,000 tons.

Coal tar is used for producing the following:

(i) Creosote oil (light).

(ii) Creosote oil (heavy).



- (iii) Phenol.
- (iv) Napthalene.
- (v) Road tar.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Arising out of the answer to part (b) of the question, is it a fact that coal tar has often been used for blackening and disfiguring undesirable and hateful objects?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any possibility of manufacturing more coal tar anywhere? Have Government any scheme in this regard.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Tata's have a definite scheme for which they have fixed up plants and they will increase production by April 1949. I know of no other scheme.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is there any scheme to manufacture dye-stuffs from coal tar?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have a plan now for the manufacture of dye-stuffs but that has not matured yet.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** What is the total quantity of coal tar imported into India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not the figures here.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** May I know whether Tata's is using the coal tar as fuel?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There was that complaint made sometime ago when on account of wagon difficulties they were not in a position to use fuel oil. Of course that has been checked now.

#### LAND RECLAMATION IN C. P. AND BERAR BY TRACTORS

\*1493. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many tractors have been lent to the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar for reclamation purposes and on what terms;

(b) the capacity of the tractors and how much land has so far been reclaimed; and

(c) how much land in the Central Provinces is to be reclaimed and how long it would take to complete the reclamation programme?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Central Tractor Organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture is operating 96 tractors for reclamation purposes in the Central Provinces and Berar during the current season. The work is being done on a 'no-profit no-loss' basis.

(b) The Tractors used in the C. P. are rehabilitated tractors taken over from the Disposals Directorate. Each tractor can reclaim approximately half an acre per hour. A total area of 12,716 acres was reclaimed in the C.P. up to 21st March, 1949.

(c) During the current season a total area of 60,000 acres is proposed to be reclaimed in C.P.

The total area of weed-infested land in the C.P., requiring reclamation operations is 6,00,000 acres. It is proposed to reclaim the entire area within a period of seven years under another scheme, which is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** May I know if Government propose to reclaim land in the merged States in the Central Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I believe that at present there is no scheme for those areas but all the land which is available in the Central Provinces, including the merged areas will be ultimately reclaimed under the new scheme.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the tractor capacity as stated by the Honourable Minister is actual or does it relate to that which is required to be reclaimed only by each tractor?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This has been worked out as a result of experience.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What is the cost of reclamation per acre for each tractor? That is, what is the cost of the tractor for reclaiming one acre of land before it is ready for plantation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are calculating on the basis of Rs. 8-8-0 for ploughing per tractor hour, but the actual cost will be estimated at the end of the operations and the Provincial Government will be charged the actual expenses and not the estimated expenses.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the Honourable Minister's estimate of the total land available for reclamation in the whole of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Well, it is said that there are about six crores of acres.

**Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** May I know how much food has been grown on the land reclaimed by these tractors in the Central Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The average is one-third of a ton per acre.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know what portion of the cost is borne by the Provincial Government on these reclamation schemes and what portion is borne by the Central Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The entire cost is borne by the Provincial Government.

#### OPERATORS IN CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

\*1494. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the hours, conditions of work and pay scales of tractor operators employed in the Central Tractor Organisation;

(b) whether any representations have been received from them in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Tractor Operators in the Central Tractor Organisation have to work for 8 hours a day. In view of the short ploughing season, it is necessary to operate the machines up to 10 hours per day and for this purpose two operators, one driver and the other mate, are attached to each tractor. These two operators between themselves are required to work the machine for 10 hours provided that no individual, either driver or mate, works for more than 8 hours a day.

A statement giving the scale of pay, dearness allowance, leave and T. A. for the operators is placed on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). A representation was received recently from the workers of two units engaged on heavy reclamation operations in the Central Provinces. This was due to a misunderstanding on the part of certain workers that they were required to work for ten hours per day. This misunderstanding has been removed.

# STATEMENT

Pay scales, allowances etc. of the Tractor Operators.

|                                                          | Basic pay | Usual Dearness and other compensatory allowances. | Leave                                                                                              | Travelling allowance.                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Operators employed on heavy reclamation operations.      | Rs.       |                                                   |                                                                                                    |                                                                   |
| (i) Tractor Drivers                                      | 90-5-120  | About Rs. 60/- p.m.                               | Casual leave is admissible at the rate of 20 days in a year.                                       | Second class railway fare is admissible while travelling on duty. |
| (ii) Mates                                               | 60-5/2-75 | About Rs. 60/- p.m.                               | Earned leave on average pay is admissible at the rate of one eleventh of the period spent on duty. |                                                                   |
| Operators employed on mechanical cultivation operations. |           |                                                   |                                                                                                    |                                                                   |
| (i) Tractors Drivers                                     | 75-3-105  | Rs. 45/- p.m.                                     |                                                                                                    |                                                                   |
| (ii) Mates                                               | 60-5/2-75 | Rs. 45/- p.m.                                     |                                                                                                    |                                                                   |

Note.—In addition, the staff employed on heavy reclamation operations is granted field allowance at the rates indicated below while on operational duties :—

|                 |                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tractor Drivers | Rs. 0-2-4.8 per hour for actual hours of driving.                                                                            |
| Mates           | Rs. 0-1-6 per hour the machine works plus additional driving bonus at Rs. 0-1-6 for every hour he actually drives a tractor. |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many tractors go into operation daily here?

**Mr. Speaker:** Here—that is in Delhi?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Here, in Delhi.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are three tractors under the Central Government for operations in the Centrally Administered areas.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** What is the total number of the tractor operators?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** For the heavy tractors, there are 180 drivers and 180 mates; and there are 280 drivers and 280 mates for the light tractors.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** May I know whether Government has lent tractors to States and if so which of them?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government is operating in the Madhya Bharat and Matsya Unions and it is also willing to operate in any other State.

## RULES FOR RECRUITMENT OF INSPECTORS OF POST OFFICES AND R.M.S.

\*1495. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rules for recruitment to the cadre of Inspectors of Post Offices and R.M.S. were changed in 1938;

(b) if so, whether there was a further revision in 1943; and

(c) whether any officials who topped the list of successful candidates were, in spite of the revised rules, not selected?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) to (c). Before, 1938, the method of recruitment was by means of a qualifying examination of candidates nominated by the Divisional Officers. In 1938, the procedure was revised and recruitment by means of a competitive written examination was introduced. In 1943, the method of recruitment by written competitive examination was replaced by one of a qualifying written examination followed by selection by a Selection Board by interview. The reason for this revision was that a purely written examination did not provide for assessment of certain qualities essential for the nature of work required of Inspectors, namely, personality, mental alertness and good physique. The revised procedure gave rise to complaints, as in several cases candidates who had attained high positions in the written examination, failed to be selected by the Selection Board. The position has now been rectified. Henceforth the examination will be in two parts, written examination followed by the interview of a Board. Marks will be awarded in both parts and the order of merit will be according to total marks in the two parts. To remove hardship, all the persons who had obtained qualifying marks in the 1943 and 1944 examinations are being allowed to appear in the next examination which is due to be held this Summer.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was the anomalous position rectified only very recently?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Only last year.

## POSTS OF CHECK SUPERVISORS IN R. M. S.

\*1496. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of Check Supervisors in the R.M.S. were created over five years ago;

(b) if so, whether they have been made permanent;

(c) whether the question of converting posts of supervisors into lower selection grade appointments was considered two years ago; and

(d) whether the procedure for appointment to these posts is uniform throughout India, and if not, what are the variations?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) The posts were created in October, 1944.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, the procedure is uniform.

## EFFICIENCY DRIVE IN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

\*1497. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department recently launched an efficiency drive and set up a complaints section; and

(b) if so, what results have been achieved?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Yes.

(b) The result is reflected in the improved working of the Department, which is indicated in the Brochure distributed recently to the honourable members.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did this efficiency drive reveal that all the employees were uniformly efficient, or was at least one inefficient employee discovered?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The efficiency drive was designed more to discover the defects in the working of the organisation.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Were any defects revealed at all?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes and the drive resulted in an improvement in the working.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Also in the telephones?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Oh, yes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know whether inefficient employees were taken to task as a result of the drive?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As I said this drive was designed not with regard to individuals but with regard to the system and the working of the system.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the defects revealed by the drive?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** To answer that question I will have to cover the entire field of the activities of the department.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** If the question be relevant, Sir, you may call upon the Honourable Minister to answer the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I do not propose to allow it. Next question.

#### PURCHASE AND SALE PRICES OF IMPORTED CEREALS

\*1498. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the average price per ton of cereals imported as at ports of arrival during the years 1947 and 1948?

(b) At what price per ton were the sales made during the same period?

(c) What was the loss or gain per ton?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement (No. I) showing the pool price, which represents the average cost of different food grains for delivery export Commissioner Transit shed, during the years 1947 and 1948 is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Two statements (Nos. II and III) showing the selling prices of different imported foodgrains to recipient Administration during the period from 1st January, 1947 to 31st December, 1947 and from 1st January, 1948 to 30th September, 1948 are laid on the table of the House. The subsidised rates for the period 1st October, 1948 to 31st December, 1948 have not yet been fixed as the necessary data has not yet been received from the Provincial and States Governments. In the meantime they are being charged the full landed cost and necessary readjustment would be made later.

(c) The total amount of subsidy borne by the Government of India during 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 17.12 crores. It roughly works out to Rs. 64 per ton for all cereals and for all recipient areas. The amount estimated to be paid during 1948-49 is Rs. 22.52 crores or Rs. 80 per ton for all cereals and for all areas.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1973

#### STATEMENT I

*Pool price, which represents the average cost of food grains for delivery ex-port Commissioner Transit shed, was as follows during 1947 and 48*

| Commodity   | Price per maund bagged. |                          |                          |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|             | 1-1-47<br>to<br>31-5-47 | 1-6-47<br>to<br>31-12-47 | 1-1-48<br>to<br>31-12-48 |
|             | 2                       | 3                        | 4                        |
| 1           | Rs. A. P.               | Rs. A. P.                | Rs. A. P.                |
| Wheat       | 11 0 0                  | 18 14 0                  | 17 0 0                   |
| Wheat flour | 13 6 0                  | 20 1 0                   | 21 10 0                  |
| Rice        | 17 2 0                  | 15 14 0                  | 22 11 0                  |
| Maize       | 13 9 0                  | 11 4 0                   | 15 15 0                  |
| Barley      | 13 9 0                  | 11 4 0                   | 17 4 0                   |
| Millets     | 13 9 0                  | 11 4 0                   | 16 4 0                   |

#### STATEMENT II

*Selling rates of food grains to recipient administrations per maund.  
(1st January 1947 to 31st December 1947)*

| Name of Province                                              | Wheat     | Wheat flour | Rice      | Maize, Millets & Barley | Remarks         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1                                                             | 2         | 3           | 4         | 5                       | 6               |
|                                                               | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.   | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P.               | Rs. A. P.       |
| Madras                                                        | 9 8 0     | 13 6 0      | 8 5 0     | 6 6 0                   |                 |
| Bihar                                                         | 11 13 0   | 17 0 0      | 9 5 0     | 7 5 0                   | 7 4 0<br>(Milo) |
| Bengal                                                        | 10 0 0    | 13 6 0      | 11 9 0    | 7 13 0                  |                 |
| Assam                                                         | 9 8 0     | 13 6 0      | ..        | ..                      |                 |
| Orissa                                                        | 9 8 0     | 14 4 0      | ..        | ..                      |                 |
| Bombay                                                        | 9 8 0     | 13 6 0      | 11 0 0    | 7 5 0                   |                 |
| Central Provinces                                             | 9 8 0     | 13 6 0      | ..        | 6 5 0                   |                 |
| Delhi                                                         | 8 13 0    | 13 6 0      | ..        | 7 5 0                   |                 |
| Punjab                                                        | 9 14 6    | ..          | ..        | 6 9 6<br>(Barley).      |                 |
| United Provinces                                              | 9 12 0    | 13 6 0      | 13 0 0    | 6 5 0                   |                 |
| Ajmer                                                         | 9 10 0    | 13 11 0     | 17 2 0    | 7 5 0                   |                 |
| 1-1-47 to 31-5-47                                             |           |             |           |                         |                 |
| States, Defence, Private parties and Foreign Administrations. | 11 0 0    | 13 6 0      | 17 2 0    | 13 9 0                  |                 |
| 1-6-47 to 31-12-47.                                           |           |             |           |                         |                 |
|                                                               | 18 14 0   | 20 1 0      | 15 14 0   | 11 4 0                  |                 |

|                 | 1 | 2       | 3  | 4 | 5 | 6       | 7  | 8  | 9 | 10      | 11 | 12      | 13 |
|-----------------|---|---------|----|---|---|---------|----|----|---|---------|----|---------|----|
| *Ajmer-Merwara. |   |         |    |   |   |         |    |    |   |         |    |         |    |
| *Bombay . . .   |   |         |    |   |   |         |    |    |   |         |    |         |    |
| STATES          |   |         |    |   |   |         |    |    |   |         |    |         |    |
| Defence Ser-    |   | 1-1-48  | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1-1-48  | 22 | 11 | 0 | 1-1-48  | 17 | 4       | 0  |
| vices, Private  |   | 30-9-48 |    |   |   | 30-9-48 |    |    |   | 30-9-48 |    |         |    |
| parties, Col-   |   |         |    |   |   |         |    |    |   |         |    | 1-1-48  | 16 |
| lieries and     |   |         |    |   |   |         |    |    |   |         |    | 30-9-48 | 4  |
| Foreign         |   |         |    |   |   |         |    |    |   |         |    |         |    |
| Administra-     |   |         |    |   |   |         |    |    |   |         |    |         |    |
| tions.          |   |         |    |   |   |         |    |    |   |         |    |         |    |

\*Rates under fixation

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** May I know if the entire loss on subsidy as stated has gone towards the relief of the consumer?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, the provincial governments are not allowed to make any profit.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it a fact that the food grains imported now are imported at a lower rate than they were imported in the previous years?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** During the last two or three months the prices have fallen.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Would it not result in any saving in the subsidy that is proposed to be paid in 1949?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It will make a saving.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Has the Honourable Minister got any reports from the provinces as to whether all the previous stocks have been exhausted?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The stock in no province or state has been exhausted. We take care to see that every state and province has got stocks.

#### INDIA'S SHARE OF ROLLING STOCK AFTER PARTITION

\*1499. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of wagons and passenger bogies on all Government railways which was apportioned as India's share immediately after the partition of the rolling stock with Pakistan was effected?

(b) How much rolling stock was added to it afterwards?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) As a result of partition of coaching and goods stock on the B. A. and N. W. Railways, 2,889 carriages out of a total of 6,649 belonging to the pre-partition railways and 24,893 wagons out of a total of 62,430 have come to India's share. The actual numbers of coaches and wagons on all the Indian Government Railways on 31st March, 1948 were—

Carriages—17,036.

Wagons—1,96,620.

(b) From 1st April, 1948 to 31st January, 1949, 52 locomotives, 167 carriages and 2,272 wagons have been added and brought into service on the Indian Government Railways.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if any periodical enumeration of the rolling stock is made by different railways and, if so, when was it last made?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not understand what the honourable member means by periodical enumeration. If he would clarify that I can answer the question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** By that I mean the checking of the number of the rolling stock on each railway, whether they are working or out of work, how many new ones have been purchased, whether they are existing on the railways or somewhere else at some other station.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** There is a daily account kept of coaches and wagons which are in existence on every railway. There is also an account kept of coaches and wagons which are sent over to other railways and also all coaching and wagon stock which have been taken over by the particular railway. There is a regular account kept.

| Name of Province and Administration | Wheat  | Wheat Flour | Rice   | Maize | Barley | Millets & Millets |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------------|
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
| 1                                   | 2      | 3           | 4      | 5     | 6      | 7                 |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 8      | 9           | 10     | 11    | 12     | 13                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 14     | 15          | 16     | 17    | 18     | 19                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 20     | 21          | 22     | 23    | 24     | 25                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 26     | 27          | 28     | 29    | 30     | 31                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 32     | 33          | 34     | 35    | 36     | 37                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 38     | 39          | 40     | 41    | 42     | 43                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 44     | 45          | 46     | 47    | 48     | 49                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 50     | 51          | 52     | 53    | 54     | 55                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 56     | 57          | 58     | 59    | 60     | 61                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 62     | 63          | 64     | 65    | 66     | 67                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 68     | 69          | 70     | 71    | 72     | 73                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 74     | 75          | 76     | 77    | 78     | 79                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 80     | 81          | 82     | 83    | 84     | 85                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 86     | 87          | 88     | 89    | 90     | 91                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 92     | 93          | 94     | 95    | 96     | 97                |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 98     | 99          | 100    | 101   | 102    | 103               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 104    | 105         | 106    | 107   | 108    | 109               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 110    | 111         | 112    | 113   | 114    | 115               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 116    | 117         | 118    | 119   | 120    | 121               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 122    | 123         | 124    | 125   | 126    | 127               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 128    | 129         | 130    | 131   | 132    | 133               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 134    | 135         | 136    | 137   | 138    | 139               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 140    | 141         | 142    | 143   | 144    | 145               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 146    | 147         | 148    | 149   | 150    | 151               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 152    | 153         | 154    | 155   | 156    | 157               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 158    | 159         | 160    | 161   | 162    | 163               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 164    | 165         | 166    | 167   | 168    | 169               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 170    | 171         | 172    | 173   | 174    | 175               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 176    | 177         | 178    | 179   | 180    | 181               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 182    | 183         | 184    | 185   | 186    | 187               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 188    | 189         | 190    | 191   | 192    | 193               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 194    | 195         | 196    | 197   | 198    | 199               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 200    | 201         | 202    | 203   | 204    | 205               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 206    | 207         | 208    | 209   | 210    | 211               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 212    | 213         | 214    | 215   | 216    | 217               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 218    | 219         | 220    | 221   | 222    | 223               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 224    | 225         | 226    | 227   | 228    | 229               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 230    | 231         | 232    | 233   | 234    | 235               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 236    | 237         | 238    | 239   | 240    | 241               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 242    | 243         | 244    | 245   | 246    | 247               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 248    | 249         | 250    | 251   | 252    | 253               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 254    | 255         | 256    | 257   | 258    | 259               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 260    | 261         | 262    | 263   | 264    | 265               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 266    | 267         | 268    | 269   | 270    | 271               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 272    | 273         | 274    | 275   | 276    | 277               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 278    | 279         | 280    | 281   | 282    | 283               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 284    | 285         | 286    | 287   | 288    | 289               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 290    | 291         | 292    | 293   | 294    | 295               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 296    | 297         | 298    | 299   | 300    | 301               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 302    | 303         | 304    | 305   | 306    | 307               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 308    | 309         | 310    | 311   | 312    | 313               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 314    | 315         | 316    | 317   | 318    | 319               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 320    | 321         | 322    | 323   | 324    | 325               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 326    | 327         | 328    | 329   | 330    | 331               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 332    | 333         | 334    | 335   | 336    | 337               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 338    | 339         | 340    | 341   | 342    | 343               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 344    | 345         | 346    | 347   | 348    | 349               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 350    | 351         | 352    | 353   | 354    | 355               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 356    | 357         | 358    | 359   | 360    | 361               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 362    | 363         | 364    | 365   | 366    | 367               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 368    | 369         | 370    | 371   | 372    | 373               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 374    | 375         | 376    | 377   | 378    | 379               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 380    | 381         | 382    | 383   | 384    | 385               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 386    | 387         | 388    | 389   | 390    | 391               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 392    | 393         | 394    | 395   | 396    | 397               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 398    | 399         | 400    | 401   | 402    | 403               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 404    | 405         | 406    | 407   | 408    | 409               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 410    | 411         | 412    | 413   | 414    | 415               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 416    | 417         | 418    | 419   | 420    | 421               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 422    | 423         | 424    | 425   | 426    | 427               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 428    | 429         | 430    | 431   | 432    | 433               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 434    | 435         | 436    | 437   | 438    | 439               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 440    | 441         | 442    | 443   | 444    | 445               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 446    | 447         | 448    | 449   | 450    | 451               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 452    | 453         | 454    | 455   | 456    | 457               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 458    | 459         | 460    | 461   | 462    | 463               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 464    | 465         | 466    | 467   | 468    | 469               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 470    | 471         | 472    | 473   | 474    | 475               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 476    | 477         | 478    | 479   | 480    | 481               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 482    | 483         | 484    | 485   | 486    | 487               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 488    | 489         | 490    | 491   | 492    | 493               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 494    | 495         | 496    | 497   | 498    | 499               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 500    | 501         | 502    | 503   | 504    | 505               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 506    | 507         | 508    | 509   | 510    | 511               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 512    | 513         | 514    | 515   | 516    | 517               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 518    | 519         | 520    | 521   | 522    | 523               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 524    | 525         | 526    | 527   | 528    | 529               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 530    | 531         | 532    | 533   | 534    | 535               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 536    | 537         | 538    | 539   | 540    | 541               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 542    | 543         | 544    | 545   | 546    | 547               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 548    | 549         | 550    | 551   | 552    | 553               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 554    | 555         | 556    | 557   | 558    | 559               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 560    | 561         | 562    | 563   | 564    | 565               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 566    | 567         | 568    | 569   | 570    | 571               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 572    | 573         | 574    | 575   | 576    | 577               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 578    | 579         | 580    | 581   | 582    | 583               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 584    | 585         | 586    | 587   | 588    | 589               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 590    | 591         | 592    | 593   | 594    | 595               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 596    | 597         | 598    | 599   | 600    | 601               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 602    | 603         | 604    | 605   | 606    | 607               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 608    | 609         | 610    | 611   | 612    | 613               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 614    | 615         | 616    | 617   | 618    | 619               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 620    | 621         | 622    | 623   | 624    | 625               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 626    | 627         | 628    | 629   | 630    | 631               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 632    | 633         | 634    | 635   | 636    | 637               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 638    | 639         | 640    | 641   | 642    | 643               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 644    | 645         | 646    | 647   | 648    | 649               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 650    | 651         | 652    | 653   | 654    | 655               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 656    | 657         | 658    | 659   | 660    | 661               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 662    | 663         | 664    | 665   | 666    | 667               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 668    | 669         | 670    | 671   | 672    | 673               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 674    | 675         | 676    | 677   | 678    | 679               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 680    | 681         | 682    | 683   | 684    | 685               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 686    | 687         | 688    | 689   | 690    | 691               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 692    | 693         | 694    | 695   | 696    | 697               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 698    | 699         | 700    | 701   | 702    | 703               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 704    | 705         | 706    | 707   | 708    | 709               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 710    | 711         | 712    | 713   | 714    | 715               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 716    | 717         | 718    | 719   | 720    | 721               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 722    | 723         | 724    | 725   | 726    | 727               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 728    | 729         | 730    | 731   | 732    | 733               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 734    | 735         | 736    | 737   | 738    | 739               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period | Rate  | Period | Rate              |
|                                     | 740    | 741         | 742    | 743   | 744    | 745               |
|                                     | Period | Rate        | Period |       |        |                   |

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** When the partition of the rolling stock was made between us and Pakistan, was it only a paper transaction or the figures were checked by enumerating the rolling stock on the various railways?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** What was decided was the total number which should be allocated to India and Pakistan. Individual checking of particular wagons and coaches has not yet been completed.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I take it that it was only a partition of the figures and it was not verified that the number allotted to us was actually on the side of India at that time?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister has said that the number is yet to be checked and the checking is going on.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I only wanted to know whether the number allotted was existing actually on our side or whether it was to be taken over.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** If it would give satisfaction to the honourable member I may inform him that as a matter of fact we have more coaches and wagons on the B. G. in India than we are entitled to under the total allocation and Pakistan has a smaller number at the moment.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** That is a different matter. I do not want to know whether you have a bigger share or not. I wanted to know whether you are in possession of the number of wagons which was allotted to you?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have a larger number on our side which means that we are in actual possession of a larger number.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** When this allocation was made may I know whether the coaches and wagons were calculated simply as they were given on paper or were counted and calculated as they were existing and running?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I do not think those who participated in the division actually went to each wagon or coach and checked it. They certainly took the number as they appeared in the books and made the division.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the wagons containing various consignments booked for Pakistan stations are allowed to go through to the Pakistan stations or they are unloaded at the border of India and the goods are reloaded into Pakistan wagons?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They go through. As a matter of fact these figures of the actual numbers in each Dominion will not vary if the wagons do not go through.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Within what period these wagons are returned to our Dominion?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** They come back whenever there is necessity for the wagons to come back with their proper load.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has there been complaints of delay in the return of such wagons?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** There may be delays due to various causes—due to distances, or delays in loading and unloading and so on.

#### RECORD OF WAGONS GOING TO AND RETURNING FROM PAKISTAN

\*1500. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any record is kept of the wagons that go to Pakistan and of those that return from Pakistan?

(b) What is the present position with regard to the exchange of wagons with Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Regular records are kept of the wagons interchanged between Indian and Pakistan Railways, both by the adjoining Indian Railways and by the Director of Wagon Interchange in New Delhi.

(b) On the 24th of March 1949, the Indian Railways had on their Broad Gauge system 720 more wagons than owned by them and on the Metre Gauge 108 wagons, other than War Department stock, less than owned by them. The War Department Metre Gauge stock has not yet been finally divided between India and Pakistan.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that at Amritsar an officer keeps a record of the wagons which go to Pakistan and the wagons which return from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** I was anxious to know as to what is the result at that exchange—whether our wagons which went to Pakistan have actually returned.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I have already given that in the answer. As a matter of fact, on the broad gauge we have at the moment more wagons than we are entitled to.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chahha:** What is the position of the wagons that go to Eastern Pakistan? Do they come back to Assam? May I also know what is the reason for the shortage of wagons for the carriage of goods there?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As a matter of fact, the position in Assam is greatly complicated by the fact that we have not yet settled accounts as to the War Department stock a large portion of which is in use in that part of the country.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With regard to the wagons whose figures have been given by the Honourable Minister for the 24th March 1949 are all of them in perfect rolling order or have some of them been marked sick by the Railway Inspectors, and if so how many?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I cannot vouch for every individual wagon out of that being in perfect order.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** May I know the lines on which these wagons are plying?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** On all lines which I suppose connect India and Pakistan. They are running on all those lines.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** What are those lines?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** All over the country.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any of them been marked out of order or sick by the railway authorities?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** If they were actually sick and were unfit for use they would not have been used there.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** Are there any other lines besides those between East and West Bengal that are operating between India and Pakistan?

**Mr. Speaker:** On the Western Pakistan side, there are lines.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** Do not they stop at Amritsar?

**Mr. Speaker:** Oh, yes. That has been answered by him.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul:** Then how does the question arise as to the wagons going to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: There are regular goods trains from India to Pakistan—wagons are going and coming.

#### MANUFACTURE OF BONE MEAL

\*1501. Prof. N. G. Ranga: Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the total supplies of bones available in India and if so, what it is;

(b) what portion of the bones, crushed bones and bone grist is being utilised in India by Indian concerns for the manufacture of bone meal for manurial purposes;

(c) how many concerns are interested in preparing bone meal and what assistance is being given to them by Government; and

(d) whether Government are considering the establishment of Government factory or factories for the manufacture of bone meal?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The annual output is estimated to be nearly a million tons but the collection is estimated to be two to three lakh tons every year.

(b) There is no manufacture of bone meal as such as bone mill machinery in India is not designed to crush all bones into bone meal. Bone meal is a by-product obtained in the process of crushing bones and it is estimated that 25 per cent of the bones crushed is available in the form of bone meal.

(c) Fifty seven. Assistance in procurement of raw-materials, transport facilities and disposal of bone meal stocks, is being given.

(d) No, Sir.

#### NON-PAYMENT OF INCREMENTS AND ACCOMMODATION TO E. P. RAILWAY STAFF

\*1502. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the East Punjab Railway has not been given any increments since August 1947 and if so, the reasons for same?

(b) what arrangements have been made to provide quarters to them;

(c) the number of persons who have been provided accommodation in Government quarters since August 1947; and

(d) the number of those who applied for the same?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) No. It is only in the case of certain pre-1931 staff whose service records have not yet been received from Pakistan that increments have been delayed. Their cases are under consideration.

(b) A statement showing the position is laid on the table of the House.

(c) 8,941.

(d) 12,856.

#### STATEMENT

In addition to a large number of permanent quarters already in existence in August 1947, the following arrangements have been made for accommodating the staff of the E. P. Railway:

- (i) 610 members of the staff have been accommodated in buildings taken on hire from the Defence Ministry at Muradnagar and Jullundur Cantt.

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

- (ii) 356 quarters at Delhi Kishangunj, originally meant for the staff of the Railway Clearing Accounts Office have been taken over for the E. P. Railway staff.
- (iii) 196 pucca quarters and 255 kutcha quarters have been built since August, 1947.
- (iv) 47 Nissen huts have been provided for housing staff.
- (v) Tented accommodation has been provided for 1,222 members of the staff.
- (vi) 514 pucca quarters are under construction at present.
- (vii) 500 pucca quarters are programmed for construction during 1949-50.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: With regard to the reply given to part (a) may I know the number of those who are so affected and who have not yet been given increments and whose cases are still under investigation?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I have not got the number with me, but the cases consist of pre-1931 staff whose records have not yet been received.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is it a big figure—thousands or hundreds?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I would not commit myself to any figure. But I think a considerable number have been given their increments wherever records have been received; and in the case of others even if the records have not been received, if such persons have put in one year's service since they came over the question of giving them increments is under consideration.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: What steps are being taken to secure their records? Do Government hope to get their records?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Yes. As a matter of fact at every Inter-Departmental Conference this question is raised and the promise is made from the other side that these will be made available as quickly as possible.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are there cases where the pay of the railway government servants have been doubled during this time?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think my honourable friend will find that in some cases it is even more than double the original pay. It all depends on how the Central Pay Commission's scales work out with reference to each individual and his previous pay.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I want to know if they have been doubled on account of their getting a higher grade within this period because of so many posts falling vacant.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the question will be too general for an answer.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is the Honourable Minister aware that in Pakistan they have not given the pay of the higher grades and they earn only 30 per cent more than the basic pay which they were drawing in their original grades?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not think we have limited ourselves by any such percentage. We have given each man what became his due on the application of the Central Pay Commission scale.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: With reference to the reply given to part (c) is it a fact that out of 8,900 persons most of them have been given accommodation outside Delhi?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Yes, a good many have been given accommodation outside Delhi.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Are any transport arrangements being made by Government to get them to Delhi every day—are any transport facilities provided to them?



**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Does the honourable member refer to transport other than railway transport?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Any special train or local train?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I should like to have notice of that question.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will Government consider that please?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Certainly.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Did the Honourable Minister state that this issue was raised at every Inter-Dominion Conference?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Practically at every conference.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was it so baffling of solution that it had to be raised every time?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** I have been authorised to put questions 1503 and 1504 standing in the name of Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri who is absent. May I put them?

**Mr. Speaker:** After the round! if the authority is valid.

#### EXPANSION SCHEME FOR INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DELHI

\*1503. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a good number of students from abroad, namely from China, Burma, Ceylon and Siam, seek admission into the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi for training in Agricultural Research?

(b) What action has been taken already and what steps will be taken in the near future in order to make the Institute an up to date Centre for advanced agricultural education?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes. There is demand from these countries for the training of their nominees at this Institute.

(b) A five year expansion scheme for this Institute was sanctioned in 1946 and is being implemented within such resources as become available from year to year. When the existing sections have been strengthened, the new Divisions organised and all the equipment and apparatus obtained, as envisaged in the scheme, the facilities for research and advanced training will be considerably increased.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE BREEDING AND INCREASING MILK SUPPLY IN DELHI PROVINCE

\*1504. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what steps are being taken to improve cattle breeding and to augment the supply of milk in Delhi Province?

(b) Do Government help private concerns and Joint Stock Companies to establish dairy farms in Delhi City or its neighbourhood?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Yes.

† The questions were not reached during the question hour and the answers were laid on the table of the House. --Ed. of D.

#### STATEMENT

*Steps being taken to improve cattle and augment milk supply in Delhi Province*

(1) A Dairy Development Officer has been appointed for giving free technical advice and other assistance to milk producers and distributors.

(2) Survey has been carried out of the milk production and supply position for preparation of specific schemes.

(3) Twenty Haryana bulls are distributed to cattle breeders in the Province for improving local cattle. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is spent annually for the purpose. Buffalo bulls are also distributed as and when required.

(4) Cattle shows are held in villages.

(5) The supply of milk to Delhi is being augmented by providing transport and other facilities to accredited supplies for importing milk from within a radius of about 25 miles of the city.

(6) Private parties are being encouraged for establishing Dairy Farms. Technical advice and assistance in procurement of cattle, building materials etc. and also loans in deserving cases are being given.

#### POSTCARDS AND LETTERS CARRIED BY AIR AND SURFACE ROUTES

\*1505. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postcards and letters carried by the ordinary surface transport in the years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 upto 31st December, 1948 in India;

(b) those carried by air during the same period; and

(c) whether postcards and stamped envelopes are produced on paper imported or locally made?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) and (b). Statements giving the information are laid on the table of the House.

(c) Postcards are printed on paper produced in the Country. Indigenous paper is used for inland embossed envelopes and imported paper for airmail envelopes, inland and foreign.

#### STATEMENT

*an Estimated number of letters and postcards carried by surface routes*

(In millions)

|                   | Letters |         | Postcards |         |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
|                   | Inland  | Foreign | Inland    | Foreign |
| 1945-46           | 810.27  | 15.60   | 691.03    | 2.74    |
| 1946-47           | 847.62  | 29.42   | 887.42    | 3.92    |
| 1947-48           | 703.37  | 37.15   | 762.23    | 29.84   |
| (for India only). |         |         |           |         |
| 1948-49           | 572.98  | 35.19   | 636.98    | 25.24   |
| for 9 months      |         |         |           |         |

(b) Estimated number of letters and postcards carried by air  
(In millions)

|                      | Inland letters | Foreign letters | Inland postcards | Foreign postcards |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1945-46              | 6.52           | 31.97           | 0.09             | 0.29              |
| 1946-47              | 7.95           | 22.44           | 0.11             | 0.18              |
| 1947-48              | 16.46          | 20.71           | .23              | 0.10              |
| (for India only):    |                |                 |                  |                   |
| 1948-49              | 12.47          | 12.23           | 0.16             | 0.06              |
| (for 9 months only): |                |                 |                  |                   |

#### STATISTICS RE PLACE OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF POST CARDS AND LETTERS

\*1506. Prof. K. T. Shah: Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of postcards and letters (i) originating and delivered in rural areas exclusively, (ii) originating in rural areas but delivered in urban areas; (iii) originating in urban areas but delivered in rural areas; and (iv) originating and delivered in urban areas only in the years 1946-47 and 1947-48?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications): These statistics are not available.

#### STATISTICS RE POST CARDS AND LETTERS

\*1507. Prof. K. T. Shah: Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postcards and letters (i) originating and delivered within the same Province; (ii) going beyond the provincial boundaries and (iii) carried as between places where both in the place of origin and at the destination, or in either of them, there are air ports, in the years 1946-47 and 1947-48; and

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the number of air ports or air stations in the country, and if so, the programme for such increase in the next five years?

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Detailed Statistics of the kind required by the honourable member are not available.

(b) The honourable member's attention is invited to reply given on the 23rd February, 1949 to parts (d) and (e) of Starred Question No. 603 by Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it possible within the limits of human and ministerial capacity to make these statistics available?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Everything is possible, but the cost will be considerable.

#### FIRMS MANUFACTURING BICYCLES

\*1508. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the names of firms manufacturing bicycles in India with the annual output of each?

(b) Is any additional factory proposed to be opened in the near future?

(c) Are Government taking any steps to improve the quality of Indian-made cycles or to manufacture those of a better quality?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two new firms are contemplating setting up production.

(c) Government offers technical advice from time to time.

#### STATEMENT

Figures of production during 1948.

| S. No. | Name of the firms.                               | Number. | Nature of production.            |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1.     | M/s. Hind Cycles Ltd., Bombay.                   | 40,000  | *Complete cycle and spare parts. |
| 2.     | M/s. Hindustan Bicycle Mfg. & Corp. Ltd., Patna. | 15,000  | do.                              |
| 3.     | M/s. India Cycles Ltd., Calcutta.                | 7,040   | *Spare parts only.               |
| 4.     | M/s. Govind Seth Metal Works, Ltd., Calcutta.    | 2,000   | * do.                            |
|        | Total                                            | 64,740  |                                  |

\*Spare parts equivalent to complete cycles.

#### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

##### MURDERS IN TRAINS AND COMPENSATION PAID DURING LAST FOUR YEARS

\*1509. Shri L. S. Bhatkar: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of murders committed in trains during each of the years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid on account of Railway accidents during each of the years as mentioned in part (a) above?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is placed on the table of the House. The large number of murders in 1947-48 are due to the disturbed condition of the country at the time. I should mention that there is, however, no connection between the number of murders committed in trains and the compensation paid on account of railway accidents under Section 82A of the Indian Railways Act.

#### STATEMENT

|                                                             | 1945-46      | 1946-47      | 1947-48       | 1948-49      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Number of murders committed                                 | 7            | 36           | 200           | 20           |
| Amount of compensation paid on account of Railway accidents | 1,21,791 4 0 | 2,69,826 9 6 | 4,97,990 10 0 | 3,25,294 7 0 |

#### STORES TO BE RECOVERED FROM PAKISTAN

\*1510. Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether there are any stores or other materials to be recovered from Pakistan as per terms of agreement after partition and if so, what are the details thereof?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Substantial quantities of Defence, Railway, and Posts and Telegraphs stores and equipment are still due to be received from Pakistan in accordance with the agreements reached at the time of the partition. It is not possible to give details of these stores as they cover a very wide field. The items run into thousands.

#### PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AND EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

\*1511. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Ministries of Food and Agriculture were created; and

(b) the number of persons employed in each of the years since their creation together with the total amount of expenditure incurred on the Ministries in each year upto and including 1948-49?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Department of Food, now known as the Ministry of Food, was created on the 2nd December, 1942 and Ministry of Agriculture was created on the 1st September, 1945.

(b) Two statements showing the number of persons employed and expenditure incurred in each of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture are laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT I

Number of Persons employed and expenditure incurred on the Ministry of Food during each of the years commencing from the date of its inception.

| Year            | Number of persons employed |              | Total Number employed | Total Expenditure for the year. |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
|                 | Gazetted                   | Non-Gazetted |                       |                                 |
| 1942-43         |                            |              |                       | Rs.                             |
| 1943-44         | 93                         | 440          | 533                   | 2,10,005                        |
| 1944-45         | 101                        | 662          | 763                   | 25,69,584                       |
| 1945-46         | 97                         | 872          | 969                   | 38,90,852                       |
| 1946-47         | 158                        | 1315         | 1473                  | 52,87,847                       |
| 1947-48         | 187                        | 1616         | 1803                  | 71,82,682                       |
| (upto 14-8-47)  |                            |              |                       |                                 |
| 1947-48         | 176                        | 1470         | 1646                  | * 24,19,864                     |
| (since 15-8-47) |                            |              |                       |                                 |
| 1948-49         | 152                        | 1650         | 1702                  | *29,68,000                      |
|                 | 107                        | 1151         | 1258                  | *48,73,600                      |

NOTE. \*Figures are subject to final adjustments.

#### STATEMENT II

Number of persons employed in each of the year since the creation of the Ministry of Agriculture together with the total amount of expenditure incurred on the Department in each year upto and including 1948-49

(A) Number of persons employed.

|           | Gazetted | Non-gazetted | Total. |
|-----------|----------|--------------|--------|
| On 1-9-45 |          |              |        |
| On 1-4-46 | 36       | 228          | 264    |
| On 1-4-47 | 42       | 319          | 361    |
| On 1-4-48 | 50       | 433          | 483    |
| On 1-3-49 | 58       | 538          | 596    |
|           | 63       | 493          | 556    |

(B) Total expenditure incurred on the Ministry proper.

|          | Re.       | Remarks         |
|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| *1945-46 |           |                 |
| 1946-47  | 6,03,823  | *For the period |
| 1947-48  | 13,95,307 | from 1-9-45 to  |
| 1948-49  | 10,65,311 | 31-3-46 only.   |
|          | 25,59,635 |                 |

N. B.—The above information is regarding Secretariat staff only. As regards attached and subordinate offices information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House later.

#### RETIRED AND SUPERANNUATED PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

\*1512. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the number of retired and superannuated persons employed in the Ministry as Advisers?

(b) What are their qualifications, dates of appointment, age and emoluments?

(c) What is the number of non-Scientists and Scientific men employed in the Ministry of Agriculture?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Four.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Presumably the honourable member wishes to know the number of technical and non-technical persons employed in the Ministry in non-Secretariat posts. All the non-Secretariat posts are held by technically qualified persons and their number is 38.

#### STATEMENT

| Name                   | Qualifications                                                                              | Date of appointment. | Age | Emoluments.                     |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
|                        |                                                                                             |                      |     | Rs. A. P.                       |
| (1) Shri D. R. Sethi   | M.A., B.Sc., Agri. (Edin.)<br>I.A.S. Retd.                                                  | 4-2-48               | 57  | 2,958 5 0<br>including pension. |
| (2) Shri C. Mayadas    | B.Sc. (Edin.) Agri. M.A. (Edin.)<br>(Econ.) I.A.S. Retd.                                    | 16-8-48              | 55  | 2,158 5 0<br>including pension. |
| (3) Shri M. C. Bijawat | Qualified Engineer from<br>Thomas Civil Eng. College,<br>Roorkee (B.A.C.E.)<br>I.S.E. Retd. | 15-8-46              | 62  | 2,700 0 0<br>including pension. |
| (4) Dr. G. S. Cheema   | B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc.,<br>D.Sc., I. A. S. Retd.                                              | 7-11-47              | 55  | 2,508 0 0<br>including pension. |

#### BENEFIT TO CULTIVATORS FROM RESEARCHES IN AGRICULTURE

\*1513. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government's policy is to carry the results of researches in agriculture to cultivators?

(b) What are the measures taken in that direction?

(c) Is there any scientific and technical information service for this purpose?

(d) Are pamphlets and brochures published on the model of the Farmers' Bulletin of the United States of America?

(e) If not, do Government propose to consider the desirability of setting up a Research Bureau with sufficient number of Research Officers to prepare such pamphlets for distribution in the different languages of India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) The results achieved are communicated to the Provinces and States Governments who are expected to bring them to the knowledge of the cultivator. The question of organising an Extension service is under consideration.

(c) A Scientific and Technical Information Service at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been sanctioned and will begin to function shortly.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research publishes a monthly journal, namely, *Indian Farming* in English and *Kheti* in Hindi which are written in popular language.

(e) A proposal to establish an Information Bureau in the Agriculture Ministry for the purpose of collecting and collating particulars of all research and developmental activities throughout India is under consideration. It will be for this Bureau to disseminate information by publication of pamphlets or journals.

#### AGE LIMIT FOR RETIREMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

\*1514. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the staff of the Posts and Telegraph Department have been granted extension of age limit for retirement up to the age of 60 years?

(b) Is it a fact that class IV staff of the Posts and Telegraph Department have been granted extension up to the age of 65 years?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) According to the existing rules a ministerial servant of the Central Government who was in permanent employment on the 31st March, 1938 should ordinarily be retained in service, if he continues to be efficient, up to the age of 60 years.

(b) No.

#### COAL PRODUCTION

\*1515. **Shri B. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of different grades of coal produced in the country during the years 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48;

(b) the country's resources of higher grade and metallurgical coal, and their annual consumption;

(c) the quantity of grades III-A and III-B coal consumed by the Railways during the years 1944-45 to 1948-49;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Railways have decided to stop consumption of grades III-A and III-B coal and if so, why;

(e) whether it is a temporary measure or a permanent decision;

(f) whether Government are aware that due to stoppage of consumption of grades III-A and III-B coal, a number of collieries have been and are being closed;

(g) if so, what proposals Government have got to revive these coal mines; and

(h) if not, whether Government propose to make enquiries and grant relief to the collieries?

**The Honourable Dr. Pyama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). Statements are placed on the table of the House.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (c) 1945-46 | 869,708 Tons |
| 1946-47     | 341,986 "    |
| 1947-48     | 347,457 "    |

No information is available for the year 1944-45; in 1948-49, supply of Grade III-A and III-B coal to the Railways was eliminated.

(d) Yes, from May 1948 for the main reason that the use of inferior coal led to a decline in the efficiency of locomotives, resulting in engine failure, loss in speed etc., the boilers and fire boxes of these locomotives being designed to burn only better qualities of coal.

(e) Till new locomotives are ordered to burn this type of coal.

(f) The quantity of Grade III-A and III-B coal displaced from the Railway programme was only about 360 000 tons. But despatches of these grades during 1948 were 400,000 tons in excess of the despatches in 1947, showing that non-consumption of these grades by Railways have no such immediate effect.

(g) and (h). Do not arise.

#### STATEMENT I

*Quantity of different grades of coal produced in the country*

| Grade                   | 1945-46   | 1946-47   | 1947-48   |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                         | (Tons)    | (Tons)    | (Tons)    |
| Selected 'A' . . . . .  | 5,935,773 | 5,880,448 | 6,371,929 |
| Selected 'B' . . . . .  | 6,589,540 | 7,287,465 | 7,537,180 |
| Grade I . . . . .       | 3,362,406 | 4,303,399 | 4,135,511 |
| Grade II . . . . .      | 4,148,308 | 3,739,325 | 3,690,157 |
| Grade III 'A' . . . . . | 933,723   | 858,095   | 797,987   |
| Grade III 'B' . . . . . | 3,182,459 | 1,978,026 | 1,789,522 |

#### STATEMENT II

*Resources and consumption of higher grade and metallurgical coal*

|                              | Resources (Reserves) | Consumption       |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
|                              | (In million tons)    | (in million tons) |
| High Grade Coal . . . . .    | 2,100                | 1 7 Per annum     |
| Metallurgical Coal . . . . . | 700 to 750           | 7 8 " "           |

#### FACILITIES FOR RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND

\*1516. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what facilities are provided to private enterprise to reclaim waste land?

(b) Are such bodies financed by Government and if so, on what basis?

(c) Are all such facilities provided to Indian States also?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The honourable member may kindly refer to reply given to part (d) of question No. 64 on the 2nd February 1949.

(b) The subsidy for land reclamation has hitherto been given only to cultivators for reclaiming the land which belongs to them. No subsidy has so far been given to private bodies who undertake reclamation work for cultivators.

(c) The question is under the consideration of Government.

## HIGHWAY BETWEEN PORT KANDLA AND AHMEDABAD

\*1517. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government intend to build a highway between Port Kandla and Ahmedabad and if so, have plans and estimates been prepared?

(b) When is the work likely to be taken in hand, and when is it likely to be completed?

(c) Will the road be parallel to the proposed railway line on this route?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Kandla will have to be connected by a National Highway, but its alignment has not yet been decided. Plans and estimates will be prepared after a decision is taken.

(b) and (c). These questions do not arise at present.

## CONTROL ON SELLING PRICES OF COAL

\*1518. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that coal dealers were agreeable to sell a number of wagon-loads of coal to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation at rates cheaper than those fixed by Government but the supply could not be made as the control orders were that none could sell at rates lower than those fixed?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The facts of the case were that the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation placed orders on certain middlemen for the supply at control rates of slack coal for brick burning. In return for these orders a certain percentage was offered by some as donation to the Refugee Fund. This was treated as tantamount to the sale of coal below the statutory prices and a violation of the Colliery Control Order.

## COUNTRIES CARRYING MAIL BY AIR WITHOUT SURCHARGE

\*1519. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state—

(a) in what countries of Europe, America, Asia, Africa or Australia there is, for inland as well as overseas purposes, universal conveyance of all types of letter mail by air with or without any surcharge on account of air carriage; and

(b) what subsidy or remuneration is allowed by the Governments of those countries for the conveyance of letter mail by air, by water, or by land within the country?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) and (b). Government have no accurate information readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

## HAND DECORTICATOR INVENTED BY PRODUCERS ORGANISATION

\*1520. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in certain parts of the country a hand Decorticator invented by the Producers Organisation is profitably working as remover of groundnut husk from seeds?

(b) If so, what is the encouragement which Government are affording for popularising it?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes, it is in use in some parts of the Bombay Presidency.

(b) The type of hand decorticator now in use is not considered very suitable. The Indian Oilseeds Committee has announced a prize of Rs. 2,000 which will be granted to any person or body who designs the best model of decorticator at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100. The designs are to be received before the 31st October, 1949 after which the best design received will be selected by the Committee and steps will be taken for propagating its use.

## UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

## VACANT GAZETTED POSTS IN MINISTRIES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

124. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies that occurred in the Gazetted posts in the Ministries of Food and Agriculture during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49;

(b) whether any new posts have been created either during 1947-48 or 1948-49; and

(c) if so, what they are and what the scales of pay are?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** (a) The number of vacancies that occurred in the Gazetted posts during 1947-48 and 1948-49 was 64 and 32 respectively in the Ministry of Food and 24 and 33 respectively in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c). Two statements showing the designation of the posts and the scales of pay for each of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture for the year 1947-48 and 1948-49 are laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT I

*Designation of the new posts created in the Ministry of Food during 1947-48 and 1948-49 and the scale of pay*

| 3. No. | Designation of post              | No. of post created | Scale of pay                                                             |
|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                | 3                   | 4                                                                        |
|        |                                  | (1947-48)           | Rs.                                                                      |
| 1      | Director of Purchase             | 2                   | 1000—50—1300—60—1600.                                                    |
| 2      | Director, Grains                 | 2                   | 1000—50—1300—60—1600.                                                    |
| 3      | Counsellor (Food) Karachi        | 1                   | 2000 fixed.                                                              |
| 4      | Additional II Secretary Karachi  | 1                   | 900 fixed.                                                               |
| 5      | Additional III Secretary Karachi | 2                   | 1. 320—15—380—20—500.<br>2. 350—350—380—380—30—590—<br>EB—30—770—40—850. |
| 6      | Deputy Director                  | 2                   | 600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—<br>1100—1100—1150.                           |
| 7      | Asstt. Director                  | 12                  | 350—350—380—380—30—590—<br>EB—30—770—40—850.                             |
| 8      | Officer-in-Charge Supply Depot.  | 1                   | Ditto.                                                                   |
| 9      | Liaison Officer                  | 5                   | Ditto.                                                                   |
| 10     | Statistical Officer              | 1                   | 250—15—400—20—500.                                                       |
| 11     | Private Secretary to Secretary   | 1                   | 300—20—400.                                                              |
| 12     | Inspector                        | 1                   | 160—10—330.                                                              |

| 1  | 2                                             | 3                    | 4                                          |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|    |                                               | (1948-49)            |                                            |
|    |                                               |                      | Rs.                                        |
| 1  | Joint Secretary                               | 1                    | 3,000.                                     |
| 2  | Food Attache (Indian Embassy) Washington.     | 1                    | 1100—50—1300—60—1600—100—1800.             |
| 3  | Additional Regional Food Commissioner, Bombay | 1                    | 1300—60—1600.                              |
| 4  | Director, Grains                              | 1                    | 600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150. |
| 5  | Joint Director                                | 1                    | 800—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150. |
| 6  | Deputy Regional Food Commissioner             | 5                    | 600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150. |
| 7  | Deputy Director                               | 4                    | 800—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150. |
| 8  | Asstt. Regional Food Commissioner             | 8                    | 350—350—380—380—30—590—EB—80—770—40—850.   |
| 9  | Asstt. Directors                              | 14 (2 posts vacant). | Ditto                                      |
| 10 | Officer-in-Charge Supply Depot, Manmad        | 2 (4 posts vacant).  | Ditto                                      |
| 11 | Deputy Executive Officer                      | 1                    | 250—15—340—20—400.                         |

## STATEMENT II

*Designation of the new posts created in the Ministry of Agriculture during 1947-48 and 1948-49 and the scales of pay*

| 8. No.  | Designation of Post                          | No. of posts | Scale of pay                 |
|---------|----------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
|         |                                              |              | Rs.                          |
| 1947-48 |                                              |              |                              |
| 1       | Joint Secretary                              | 1            | 3000 fixed.                  |
| 2       | Assistant Secretary                          | 1            | 800—40—1000.                 |
| 3       | Palm Gur Adviser                             | 1            | (Hony).                      |
| 1948-49 |                                              |              |                              |
| 1       | Officer on Special Duty (Soil Conser)        | 5            | 1250 fixed.                  |
| 2       | Officer on Special Duty (Crop & Cattle Ins.) |              | 800—40—1000—50—1300          |
| 3       | Assistant Comp. Dev. Officer                 | 1            | 275—25—500—EB—30—650—30—800. |
| 4       | Under Secretary                              | 1            | 800—50—1150.                 |
| 5       | Assistant Private Secretary to H.M.          | 1            | 530—30—710.                  |
| 6       | Deputy Cattle Utilisation Adviser            | 1            | 1000—50—1400—plus S. P. 150. |
| 7       | Deputy Livestock Adviser                     | 1            | Ditto.                       |

*N. B.*—The above information is regarding Secretariat staff only. As regards attached and subordinate offices information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House later.

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 31st March, 1949

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## ORAL ANSWERS

## REORGANISATION OF C. P. W. D.

\*1521. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to reorganize the Central Public Works Department?

(b) Has the Economy Committee examined the strength of the staff in the Public Works Department?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes. The steps taken to reorganize the C.P.W.D. include the following:

- a planning circle has been formed to secure standardization and more efficient control over designs, estimates, specifications and rates;
- the Chief Architect's Branch has been reorganised by the augmentation of the architectural staff to obtain better work;
- A Class II Engineering Service (Civil and Electrical has been constituted in place of the cadre of non-gazetted Sub-Divisional Officers, Temporary Engineers and Temporary Subordinates;
- With a view to improving the efficiency of the Department, departmental examinations were conducted for the Section Officers, who had no recognised engineering qualifications, to assess their suitability for permanent retention in the Department;
- A Central Works Advisory Board has been set up to advise the Central P.W.D. in regard to the registration of contractors of classes I-A and I-B categories and award of contracts for large works.
- It has been proposed to set up a Chief Technical Examiner's and a Chief Surveyor of Works Organization but the proposals have been held in abeyance for the time being on account of the Economy Drive.

(b) Yes, but its report has not yet been received.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Besides these measures which the Honourable Minister has stated, may I know in view of the large number of prosecutions of officials, high and low, in his Ministry whether he has also taken steps to make improvements in that direction, and if so of what nature?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As regards this question if you permit me to answer it I will answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The fact is that all steps that were possible have been taken to root out corruption. Prosecutions have been launched, disciplinary actions have been taken against several people. But that is all *post facto*. In order to prevent chances of corruption some methods have been devised. Some of them are maintenance of a list of approved contractors, insistence on the contracting firm to have qualified engineers; for the officers who are expected to sanction contracts a maximum limit has been fixed; a committee of three persons has been constituted to revise the whole matter and then make recommendations; and finally any contract for more than Rs. 5 lakhs must come to the Minister before it is finally sanctioned.

#### EXPENDITURE ON EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICERS

**\*1522. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on each of our Embassies and High Commissioner's offices in foreign countries during the year ending March, 1949?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): A statement showing the expenditure incurred on our Embassies and High Commissioner's offices in foreign countries inclusive of that incurred on foreign publicity during the year ending March, 1949 is placed on the table.

#### STATEMENT

*Showing the approximate expenditure on the Embassies, Legations, Offices of the High Commissioners and Deputy High Commissioners and the Liaison Mission at Tokyo during the year 1948-49.*

|                                                       | Rs.       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Indian Embassy, Washington . . . . .                  | 22,86,800 |
| Indian Embassy, Moscow . . . . .                      | 8,41,300  |
| Indian Embassy, Paris . . . . .                       | 4,16,800  |
| Indian Embassy, China . . . . .                       | 6,80,900  |
| Indian Embassy, Brussels . . . . .                    | 2,98,900  |
| Indian Embassy, Egypt . . . . .                       | 7,23,000  |
| Indian Embassy, Iran . . . . .                        | 6,52,100  |
| Indian Embassy, Nepal . . . . .                       | 2,13,200  |
| Indian Embassy, Afghanistan . . . . .                 | 4,54,400  |
| Indian Embassy, Brazil . . . . .                      | 4,37,900  |
| Indian Embassy Turkey . . . . .                       | 6,74,100  |
| Indian Embassy, Prague . . . . .                      | 1,95,100  |
| Indian Embassy, Italy . . . . .                       | 1,20,600  |
| Indian Embassy, Rangoon . . . . .                     | 4,38,900  |
| Legation Berne . . . . .                              | 4,93,700  |
| Legation, Bangkok . . . . .                           | 2,47,000  |
| Legation, Stockholm . . . . .                         | 1,31,400  |
| High Commissioner, London . . . . .                   | 45,40,000 |
| High Commissioner, Ottawa (Canada) . . . . .          | 4,12,100  |
| High Commissioner, Canberra (Australia) . . . . .     | 2,12,600  |
| High Commissioner, Colombo . . . . .                  | 2,08,500  |
| High Commissioner, Karachi . . . . .                  | 5,38,100  |
| High Commissioner, Johannesburg (S. Africa) . . . . . | 1,34,200  |
| Deputy High Commissioner, Lahore . . . . .            | 2,93,300  |
| Deputy High Commissioner, Dacca . . . . .             | 1,42,800  |
| Liaison Mission, Tokyo . . . . .                      | 3,26,000  |

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether there is any possibility in the near future of our High Commissioners being replaced by Ambassadors?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That depends entirely on the future constitutional set-up and the relationship existing between India and England and various Dominion Governments. This matter was discussed at the last Dominion Conference. There is no bar to their being called Ambassadors even now. But after some discussion so far as we were concerned we said that we were perfectly agreeable to either term—we attach as much importance to each. Finally we decided to retain the present designation. But the status of the High Commissioners was raised to that of Ambassadors. So they are Ambassadors in everything except that their name is High Commissioner.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Regarding the Cultural Attaches of the Embassies may I know what are the subjects in which they are expected to have a special knowledge?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid the honourable member is arguing.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that the expenditure of our Embassies is much less than the expenditure of the Embassies of other important countries of the world like U.S.A., Russia and Great Britain?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** That is a fact.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that certain of our Embassies are in great difficulties on account of the high cost of living in the countries they are because we are not able to provide them with sufficient funds?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is a fact that many of our Ambassadors and our staff in the Embassies in countries, especially those suffering on account of inflation, find themselves in great difficulty on account of the high cost of living.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Deputy Minister will kindly state in which of the Embassies the expenditure is highest compared with the others?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Amongst Embassies Washington is the highest.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What was the total amount of expenditure?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** A little more than Rs. 22 lakhs.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In England what is the expenditure?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** A little more than Rs. 45 lakhs.

**Shri H. R. Guruv Reddy:** Is any sumptuary allowance allowed to any of the Embassies?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is a sumptuary or entertainment allowance not to the Embassy but to the Ambassador; it is a normal thing in all Embassies all over the world.

**Shri H. R. Guruv Reddy:** Is it subject to audit?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** All the expenditure of the Embassy—and not merely sumptuary allowance—is subject to audit.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I understood the Deputy Minister as saying that the highest figure was America which is Rs. 22 lakhs whereas he gave the figure of Rs. 45 lakhs for England.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** My honourable friend asked the highest figure for Embassies and that is why I said Washington. The High Commissioner's office in London is not considered an Embassy.



**Seth Govind Das:** May I know whether Government propose to do something with respect to the difficulties of our Embassies abroad as far as their expenses are concerned?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is a difficult problem. In view of the present economic condition we are not able to provide, as we would like, our Embassies with all the facilities that are necessary. But within our means and as far as possible we will try to improve the conditions and facilities for them.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** If that is the picture of the difficulties of our Embassies in some of the countries as has been stated by the Deputy Minister may I know why subsequently so many Embassies have been started without ensuring necessary finance?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The opening of an Embassy is not always dependent on a question of finance. In certain places we have to open an Embassy or a Legation because we have to keep up our relations with different countries of the world. Whatever our difficulties there are circumstances in which we are forced to open a mission.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOUR

†\*1523. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the investigations on the employment of child labour in India is complete and if so, what are the findings?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The honourable member is referred to my answer to his question No. 600, dated the 30th August, 1948. Reference was made to the Provincial Governments and Local Administrations to ascertain the incidence of child labour below the prescribed age limit in the various industries. From replies so far received, it is observed that children below the prescribed age are still being employed in the following industrial occupations:

(1) Carpet Weaving, (2) Soap industry, (3) Leather tanning industry, (4) Bidi Making, (5) Mica cutting and splitting, (6) Carpet Weaving, (7) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving, (8) Manufacture of Matches, explosives and fire works, (9) Wool-cleaning, (10) Printing Press and book binding work, (11) Thread Ball industry, (12) Metal button industry, (13) Ceramic industry, (14) Rubber industry, (15) Mineral Oil industry, (16) Cement industry and (17) Silk industry.

Further information will be laid on the table of the House when all replies are received.

#### FINDINGS OF INDIAN MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS COMMITTEE

†\*1524. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what are the findings of the Indian Merchant Marine Officers Committee?

(b) What steps have been taken to implement these recommendations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). I have already made available to the House copies of the five Interim Reports of the Merchant Navy Training Committee which they have submitted so far. I also place on the table of the House a statement summarising the recommendations made by the Committee in these reports and the action which Government have taken on them. The main recommendations of the Committee are as follows:

(1) Establishment of a post-sea Nautical and Engineering College to provide advanced technical instruction to candidates preparing for the Merchant Navy professional examinations. Government have already set up this College and it started functioning from the 1st October, 1948.

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

(2) Revision of the system of training on the *Dufferin* by the adoption of a new curriculum prescribing higher standard of training, raising the pre-admission qualification to Matriculation and age limits to 15 to 17 years and the reservation of the *Dufferin* only for the training of executive cadets, when the existing batch of engineer cadets, leave the ship. All these recommendations have been accepted and implemented.

(3) Adoption of a new system of training for marine engineers under which boys possessing the Intermediate Science qualification and between 16 and 19 years of age are to be placed in approved Marine Engineering Workshops for three years training and then trained for one year in a residential Marine Engineering College to be built in Calcutta. These recommendations have also been fully accepted and are in the process of implementation. The first batch of boys under the revised scheme will be placed in workshops in July 1949 for three years' training. Preliminary steps for the establishment of the College in Calcutta have also been taken in hand. The college will commence functioning in July 1952.

(4) Placing of some suitable young men between 16 and 18 years of age and possessing at least the Matriculation qualification on board ships without pre-sea training on the *Dufferin* with a view to meeting the immediate shortage. Government have accepted this but have as an improvement decided to give even these boys intensive pre-sea training for three months at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay. The first batch of thirty-one boys completes its training to-day and arrangements have been made to have them placed on board ships for further training. Selections are being made for the second batch, which will commence its training on the 18th April, 1949.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Recommendations of the Merchant Navy Training Committee and Action taken by Government.*

| Recommendations<br>1                                                                                                                                                                                          | Action taken<br>2                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>First Interim Report submitted on the 20th December 1947.</i>                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1. Government should establish a post-sea Nautical and Engineering College, to impart advanced pre-examination technical instruction to candidates preparing for the Merchant Navy Professional Examinations. | Government have fully implemented this recommendation and have set up such a college with effect from the 1st October 1948.                                                                                                             |
| 2. A large number of boys should be apprenticed on foreign-going ships directly i.e., without pre-sea training on the <i>Dufferin</i> or in any other establishment.                                          | Ninety boys will be placed on ships for such training, but as a measure of improvement Government have decided to give even these boys intensive pre-sea training for three months at the Nautical and Engineering College.             |
| <i>Second Interim Report submitted on the 6th February 1948.</i>                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1. Furnished details regarding the requirements of the engineering section of the Nautical and Engineering College and urged its establishment at an early date.                                              | As mentioned above, the college has already been established by Government.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 2. Recommended that about 300 boys should be placed directly on ships.                                                                                                                                        | Number 300 was found on examination to be on the high side having regard to the actual need of the merchant navy and also to the accommodation available on boardships for the apprentices. Hence it was decided to place only 90 boys. |

2. Recommended as a short term measure, the establishment of a pre-sea training establishment in addition to the *Dufferin* in one of the old R. I. N. training establishments.

*Third Interim Report submitted in April, 1948.*

Recommended the establishment of a Merchant Navy Training Board in India to co-ordinate the activities of the various training institutions and to review their work from time to time.

*Fourth Interim Report submitted on the 22nd June 1948.*

1. The *Dufferin* should in future train only executive Officers. Accepted by Government and implemented.
2. Academic qualifications for entry to the *Dufferin* should be raised to the Matriculation Examination. Accepted and implemented.
3. Age limits should be raised from 13 years 8 months—16 years to 15—17 years. Accepted and implemented.
4. The *Dufferin* should concentrate on vocational training and only such academic subjects should be taught as have a direct bearing on the Merchant Navy Profession. Accepted. A revised curriculum has accordingly been drawn up.
5. Period of training should be reduced from three years to two. Accepted and implemented.
6. Number of boys for training in the Executive branch should be raised from 25 to 80 after the existing engineering boys have gone out of the *Dufferin*. Accepted.
7. For engineering training boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years and possessing the Intermediate Science qualification should be accepted in future. Accepted.
8. 80 such boys should be trained in approved marine engineering workshops in Calcutta and Bombay for three years in the first instance. Accepted. The first batch of boys under this scheme will join the workshops in June this year.
9. While the boys are in workshops their practical training should follow a common curriculum and should be thoroughly supervised by qualified technical officers. They should also be given theoretical instruction in the evenings at appropriate institutions. Accepted. A common curriculum is being drawn up. For theoretical instruction in the evenings arrangements have been made with the Victoria Jubilee Institute in Bombay and Bengal Engineering College at Sibpore in Calcutta. After the Marine Engineering College has been established in Calcutta, it will impart theoretical instruction in the evenings and arrangements with the Sibpore College will come to an end.

*Fifth Interim Report submitted on the 18th August 1948.*

1. Gave full details about the requirements of a Marine Engineering College. Accepted in principle by Commerce and Finance Ministries.
2. Recommended the appointment of a Director of Marine Engineering training to improve and supervise arrangements for the practical training of boys in workshops and to undertake the work in connection with the establishment of the Marine Engineering College. Accepted. The Director of Marine Engineering Training College has already been appointed.

Every endeavour was made to obtain an establishment from the R. I. N. and in fact the matter was taken up even at the Ministerial level. It was however, found that the R. I. N. were themselves in urgent need of more establishments and they could not lend us any.

The Merchant Navy Training Committee is considering this matter further and their final recommendation is awaited. It is understood that the Committee will examine in this behalf Capt. Hamilton, the Captain Superintendent of the Nautical and Engineering College who was formerly a member of the United Kingdom Merchant Navy Training Board.

HOUSES BUILT FOR REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN

\*1525. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of houses built in the Province of Delhi, East Punjab, Bengal and other parts of the Indian Union for displaced persons?

(b) Is the number of houses sufficient for those displaced persons from Pakistan and if not, what steps are Government going to take to accommodate them permanently?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) It is hoped that the existing houses, the houses already constructed, those under construction and proposed to be constructed by Government and allottees of plots, together with the houses vacated by Muslim evacuees will meet the requirements of displaced persons from Pakistan.

STATEMENT

Showing number of Houses built or likely to be built for Displaced Persons.

| Provinces.        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Assam.            | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| United Provinces. | 5,000 houses are likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year. This is a part of the scheme of constructing 33,000 houses in all. This plan will provide housing accommodation for 2 lakhs displaced persons.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Bihar.            | 51 houses have been built. 297 houses are more to be built.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Orissa.           | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| West Bengal.      | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Madras.           | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Bombay.           | It has been decided to build a township for displaced persons at the site of the existing Kalyan Camp. All preliminary details regarding acquisition of lands, preparation of master plan and layouts etc., have been taken in hand. The township will provide housing accommodation to about one lakh of displaced persons. Government has decided to develop colonies of refugees at the existing Chembur and Mulund Camps by reconditioning the barracks into family tenements and constructing new houses. These colonies will accommodate 20,000 displaced persons. It is proposed to build a refugee colony at Dapodi near Poona. The colony will provide accommodation to 6,000 to 7,000 refugees. It is proposed to convert the existing South Deolali and Jawahar Camps into a township for displaced persons with a view to accommodate about 80,000 displaced persons. A scheme to construct a model village at Wadaj near Ahmedabad to house 6,000 Harijan refugees is also under consideration. |
| C. P. and Berar.  | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| East Punjab.      | 4,000 houses have been built, 3,000 houses sites out of 6,600 close to existing towns have already been sold to displaced persons. Further proposals to set up new towns of 40,000 each near Faridabad, Bahadurgarh and Sonapat and a refugee township of 1,50,000 at the site of new Capital of East Punjab are under consideration 15 smaller colonies suitable for lower middle and labour classes in the neighbourhood of important commercial and industrial centres are proposed to be built.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Delhi.            | 3,000 houses have already been constructed and 1,000 more houses are being built for allotment to displaced persons. Apart from these 5,500 plots are being allotted to those who can construct their own houses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Ajmer.            | Information is being collected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Madhyabharat      | No houses built as yet. Scheme formulated for 2 townships near Indore and                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Gwalior.          | 1 near Gwalior for 5,000 houses.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Saurashtra.       | 10,000 new houses are proposed to be constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Rajkot.           | Construction already started at Rajkot.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Jaipur.           | No houses have been built as yet. 2,000 pucca houses are being built. Two new townships to accommodate 30,000 persons each are proposed to be built at Sanganeer, and Sawai Madhopur.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Bikaner.          | No houses have been built so far.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Matsya.           | 300 houses have been built. It is proposed to construct 850 houses at Bharatpur and 450 in Alwar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Vindhya Prad.     | Nil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| esh Rewa.         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Baroda.           | Kutha blocks containing about 400 rooms with G. C. I. sheets and tiles roofing have been constructed in Hasri and near Outram lines camps in the Baroda city 100 rooms at Navsari and equal number at Billimoria and 50 rooms Sidhpur have also been constructed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

Jodhpur. Nil.  
 Jaisalmer. Nil.  
 Bilaspur. Nil.  
 Kutch. Nil.  
 Udaipur. 120 houses have been built, 300 houses are under construction.  
 Himachal Pradesh, Simla. Nil.  
 Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Nil.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What is the number of houses built in West Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The number for West Bengal is nil.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Has any house been built in Bengal or Assam for East Bengal refugees?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said it is nil.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What is the number of houses that have been built and completed in Delhi Province?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is 3,000.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Do I understand from the Honourable Minister that all these houses have been completed, or are they under construction?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** They have been completed and others are under construction.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I ask why no house has been built in Bengal for rehabilitating the refugees who have come from East Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Because the schemes for building houses had not been received earlier now they have been received and approved and loans have been sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 5 crores.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that only those people got the houses which were constructed who could give the highest bid and had the ready cash money with them?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Where, in Delhi?

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** All over East Punjab.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In regard to East Punjab it is not the highest bid. It is the highest bid in regard to the first instalment. For instance, if the price was Rs. 10,000 whoever paid the first instalment was allotted the house.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that the first instalment was in almost every case Rs. 10,000?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I would require notice.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** In view of the fact that the Honourable Minister, on a previous occasion, gave figures of East Bengal refugees who have gone to Assam, Bihar and other Provinces, has the Government any scheme to take up with those Governments the question of arranging housing for those refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In fact in Bihar some houses have already been built and others are proposed to be built. In regard to Assam we have not yet received any schemes but I hope they will be coming shortly.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** What is the reason for not building a single house in the Matsya Union?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Because many of the houses left by the evacuees were available for lodging the displaced persons.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What is the number of houses going to be built under the scheme in Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I could not give you the number.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Have the Government any scheme for Assam and the adjacent States of Tripura, Cooch-Bihar and Mayurbhanj?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have already informed the House that so far as Assam is concerned, we have not received any schemes—I hope they will be coming shortly.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Has the Government any proposal with it to provide housing for those poor people who could not bid at the auction?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri G. S. Guha:** Has any scheme been received from the Tripura State regarding refugees who have gone from Eastern Pakistan to that State?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** So far no scheme has been received.

#### APPEALS PENDING BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

**\*1526. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state the total number of civil and criminal cases pending before the Privy Council as on 15th August, 1947?

(b) How many have been disposed of since that date and how many are still pending disposal?

(c) Have any new civil or criminal appeals been filed in the Privy Council after 15th August, 1947 and if so, how many?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** (a) The total number of civil and criminal appeals pending before the Privy Council on the 15th August, 1947 was 155.

(b) Sixty-seven appeals have been disposed of since that date. The number of appeals awaiting disposal is 140.

(c) Yes; 52 appeals were filed before the Privy Council after the 15th August, 1947.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is the intention of the Privy Council to send two Lords from London to India to dispose of all these cases?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I have no such communication of the intentions of the Privy Council.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the Registrar of the Privy Council has commissioned an Indian advocate, under instructions from the Lord Chancellor, to explore the possibility of disposing of these cases?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I have no such knowledge.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister make inquiries about this matter?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I think it is quite unnecessary to make an inquiry.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are there any Privy Councillors in India today?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I believe there are one or two.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many will form a Bench if the cases are to be disposed of?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is going into details.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know whether these 52 new appeals that were filed after 15th August 1947 were filed before or after an Act was passed here?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** They must have been filed before the Act was passed.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Because they were filed only a short time before the Act was passed, are any attempts made to get them transferred to the Federal Court?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I do not think it is possible to get them transferred.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** With reference to part (c) of the answer, may I know how many of them were criminal appeals?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I am afraid I have no information. If my honourable friend is particular about it he will have to give notice.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether there is any classification made in regard to pending appeals? That is, appeals which are quite ready for disposal and those which are just admitted.

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I am afraid I have no information.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know from the Honourable Minister how long, in the ordinary course, these appeals will take to be disposed of by the Privy Council?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** It is quite impossible for me to say. It depends on each appeal. Some appeals may take a very short time, some, as my honourable friend knows, have taken years together.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is there any Civil Court in India at present from which appeal lies exclusively to the Privy Council?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I do not think there is any.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is not the Judicial Commissioner's Court Ajmer, one such?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** Yes.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is the Government prepared to end this anomaly?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I think this anomaly will be ended very soon.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether Government is taking any steps to invest the Federal Court with criminal jurisdiction also?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** That is a matter which will be considered in another place.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what time will the Government take to withdraw the vesting of final jurisdiction in the Privy Council of a foreign Country?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** That depends upon the decisions in another place.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Mr. V. R. Bengali an Indian Solicitor practising in London, has been entrusted by the Privy Council to dispose of these cases?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I have no information on the point at all

#### INDIA'S REPRESENTATION ON INTERNATIONAL COURT

**\*1527. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state whether there is any case on behalf of India pending before the International Court and whether any one represents India in that court?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** No case on behalf of India is pending before the International Court of Justice. There is no Indian in the Court nor is India represented therein by any non-Indian. A Judge of the Court does not represent the country to which he belongs.

#### RESULT OF POSTAL AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES STRIKE BALLOT

**\*1528. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the result of the strike ballots taken by the Postal and Railway employees in January, 1949?

(b) What arrangements are made by the respective Unions to see that free and independent ballot is taken?

(c) Do Government take any steps to verify that ballot is held in secret and without any force or pressure?

(d) Have Government received any representation anonymous or otherwise from some union employees that during the recent ballot free voting was not permitted?

(e) If so, what action have Government taken in this connection?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) I lay on the table a statement giving such information about the strike ballots by the Postal and Railways employees as is available. Government cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of the figures in this statement.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) No. Government are not concerned with ballot arrangements.

(d) Two representations have been received—one from the E. I. Railway and the other from the O.T. Railway unions.

(e) No action has been taken since the Railway Administrations are not associated with any form of voting nor are they expected to provide facilities for free voting.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated in reply to (c) that Government are not interested. When Government are interested in the sense that these ballots are taken against Government industrial concerns, may I know whether they intend to verify if these votings were correct or not?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** No, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the reasons?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** No useful purpose is going to be served by that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But will Government be satisfied that these ballots were genuine?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is an argument.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I want to know why, when the ballot is taken against the Government itself, Government do not propose to take any action to see whether the ballot was a free voting?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Sir, May I explain? Whether the result of the ballot is in favour of a strike or against a strike is the real point, and if the ballot is in favour of strike Government will be prepared to face the strike or meet the situation in any possible way. So, it is not necessary to bother about the ballot.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, it is not question of facing or not facing the result of the ballot. What I wanted to know is this, Sir, whether the Government will take at that stage any steps to see that there is free voting.

**Mr. Speaker:** At present, it is all problematical. Next question.

#### INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

**\*1529. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to terminate the contracts of the European officers of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board; and

(b) why the Secretariat of the board is attached to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to what I stated in this behalf during the debate on the Bill for the setting up of a Central Tea Board. The question is being examined in the light of those considerations.

(b) under the statute governing its constitution, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board is free to make such arrangements for handling its secretarial work as it considers appropriate, and this arrangement presumably was considered by it to be most suitable.

#### TELEPHONIC CONNECTION BETWEEN DELHI AND KATMANDU

**\*1530. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there is any telephonic connection between Delhi and Katmandu?

(b) Is there any proposal to establish such communication?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) There is no telephonic connection between Delhi and Kathmandu.

(b) No.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Is there any proposal to have any telephonic connection between Delhi and Kathmandu?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Not for the moment.

#### SOIL CONSERVATION EXPEDITION TO NEPAL

**\*1531. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether any soil conservation expedition, organized by the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, Government of India, went to Nepal in the year 1948 to study the land utilization methods in the Kosi catchment area in connection with the proposed dam across the Kosi at Barahshetra?

(b) Who were the members of the above-mentioned expedition?

(c) How much cost had the Government of India to incur over this expedition?

(d) Has any report been submitted by it?

(e) Do Government propose to place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Shri J. Banerji, I.F.S., Project Officer, Soil Conservation and Afforestation station.

(ii) Shri Gajai Singh, Surveyor.

(iii) Shri S. K. Choudhri, Meteorologist.

(iv) Shri M. L. Banerji, Botanist.

(v) Shri C. L. Puri, Medical Officer.

(vi) Shri K. C. Vora, Supervisor.

(c) Rs. 19,210.

(d) Yes.

(e) Since the report relates to a foreign State it cannot be made public without the consent of that State.

#### LEGISLATION TO STOP APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL

**\*1532. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news dated Ottawa, January, 28, published in the *Statesman*, dated 30th January, 1949 that a Bill has been introduced, by Mr. Stuart Garson, Canadian Minister of Justice, in the Canadian Parliament to abolish preferring of appeals to the Privy Council in London?

(b) Is similar legislation also contemplated by the Government of India?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, when is such legislation likely to be brought before the Constituent Assembly (Legislative)?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** (a) The Government have seen the report.

(b) and (c). The Government have no intention of bringing forward similar legislation before the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), but the honourable member is doubtless aware of the provision suggested in para. (3) of Article 308 of the Draft Constitution which will be considered in due course by this Assembly in its constitution-making capacity.

#### CLOSING OF PAKISTAN BURMA BORDER

**\*1533. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Pakistan have closed the Pakistan-Burma border and if so, the reasons therefor;

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

**STATEMENT**  
*Result of strike ballots taken by the Railway and Postal Employees in January 1949.*

| Name of Railways<br>(1)      | Number<br>of<br>Employees.<br>(2) | Name of Union<br>(3)                              | Strength<br>of<br>Union.<br>(4) | Total<br>votes<br>cast.<br>(5) | Total votes in<br>favour of<br>strike.<br>(6) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>I. Railway Employees—</b> |                                   |                                                   |                                 |                                |                                               |
| <b>1. Assam Railways</b>     |                                   |                                                   |                                 |                                |                                               |
|                              | 31,164                            | (1) Assam Railway Labour Association.             | 12,364                          | 9,550                          | 9,459                                         |
|                              |                                   | (2) Assam Rail-Road Workers Union.                | 15,769                          | (No information).              | 12,356                                        |
|                              |                                   | (3) Assam Railway Employees Association.          | 3,000                           | Do.                            | ..                                            |
| 2. Bengal Nagpur Railway     | 98,871                            | Information not available.                        | 26,200                          | 24,316                         | 23,732                                        |
| 3. B. B. & C. I. Railways    | 76,957                            | (1) B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union Association. | 15,027                          | 12,312                         | 12,185                                        |
|                              |                                   | (2) B. B. & C. I. Railways Employees Association. | 12,068                          | 9,550                          | 9,200                                         |
| 4. East Indian Railways      | 2,97,000                          | (1) E. I. R. Employees Union, Lucknow.            | (No information).               | 7,725                          | 7,672                                         |
|                              |                                   | (2) E. I. R. Workmen, Kanpur.                     | Do.                             | 1,342                          | 1,320                                         |
|                              |                                   | (3) E. I. R. Employees Union.                     | Do.                             | 2,355                          | 2,331                                         |
|                              |                                   | (4) E. I. Rail-Road Workers Union.                | Do.                             | 39,101                         | 39,085                                        |
|                              |                                   | (5) (Employees not attached to Unions.)           | Do.                             | 5,253                          | 5,231                                         |
|                              |                                   | (6) E. I. Rail-Road Workers Union.                | Do.                             | 110,073                        | 15,943                                        |
|                              |                                   | (7) Railway Press Workers Union H. O. Press.      | Do.                             | 321                            | 318                                           |
|                              |                                   | Howrah Press.                                     | Do.                             | 603                            | 602                                           |
|                              |                                   | Lucknow Press.                                    | Do.                             | ..                             | ..                                            |
| 5. East Punjab Railways      | 48,300                            | E. P. R. Workers Union, Delhi.                    | Do.                             | 8,317                          | 8,221                                         |

| (1)                                  | (2)                      | (3)                                            | (4)                                        | (5)                      | (6)                                 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>II—Postal Employees—</b>          |                          |                                                |                                            |                          |                                     |
| 6. G. I. P. Railways                 | 1,57,594                 | No information                                 | ..                                         | ..                       | ..                                  |
| 7. M. & S. M. Railways               | 59,712                   | (Information not available)                    | ..                                         | 27,242                   | 26,881                              |
| 8. O. T. Railways                    | 71,520                   | I. O. T. Railwaymen's Union                    | 8,617                                      | (Figures not available). | ..                                  |
| 9. S. I. Railways                    | 31,534                   | (1) S. I. R. Labour Union, Golden Rock.        | 22,618                                     | 20,363                   | 20,322                              |
|                                      |                          | (2) S. I. R. Workers Union, Golden Rock.       | 10,232                                     | 8,697                    | 8,365                               |
|                                      |                          | (3) S. I. R. Employees Association             | 510                                        | 341                      | 147                                 |
|                                      |                          | (4) S. I. R. Loco. Transportation Association. | 1,205                                      | (No information).        | (No information).                   |
| 10. Railway Clearing Accounts Office | 11,933                   | ..                                             | 795                                        | 781                      | 646                                 |
|                                      |                          | (Employees not attached to union)              | (No information).                          | 1,213                    | 971                                 |
|                                      | 162,217<br>(on 31-3-49). | Union of P. & T. Workers                       | (Latest membership figures not available). | 33,156                   | 28,577                              |
|                                      | 68,420<br>(on 31-3-48).  | All India Postman and Lower Grade Staff Union. | Do.                                        | ..                       | 95 per cent of the members (27,457) |

**STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

2010 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [31<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1949]

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the strength of this Military Mission in Germany? How many people are engaged in it?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am sorry, I have not got the exact figure before me. If the honourable member means by "strength" the number of persons employed in the office of the Mission, I would find out, if the honourable member is interested.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Till the break-up of the Four-Power Commandatura in Berlin, did the Indian Military Mission have cordial relations with all the four zones?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What is the expenditure incurred by this Indian Military Mission?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I would require notice. I think it is given in the other statement which I have laid on the table of the House.

#### COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

\*1536. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the emoluments, functions and powers of the Commissioner General for Commercial and Economic Affairs in Europe?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The emoluments of the Commissioner General for Commercial and Economic affairs, which have been fixed on the basis of those admissible to a Class I Ambassador, are as follows:

(a) Pay. Rs. 3,500/- p.m.

(b) Free furnished accommodation.

(c) Free heating of residence in winter. He also receives a representation allowance of Rs. 3,500/- p.m.

2. His functions and powers are:

(a) Participation in trade negotiations on behalf of the Government of India.

(b) Direction, inspection and co-ordination of the work of Commercial Establishments of Indian Missions and preparation of annual and periodical reports on commercial, trade and economic activities.

(c) Organising Trade representatives' offices in territories where such offices have not yet been set up and training officers selected to man these posts.

(d) Scrutiny of annual reports submitted by Commercial Officers.

(e) Reparation work.

(f) Such other matters relating to trade, commerce and industry as might be entrusted to him by the Government of India.

3. Whereas, the Head of the Mission remains in administrative charge of all commercial Officers under him, the Commissioner General exercises general powers of direction and superintendence over such officers with respect to matters pertaining to commerce and trade. The Commissioner General's sphere of activities extends to the whole of Europe excluding the United Kingdom and Eire.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are there any Commissioner Generals for Commercial and Economic Affairs in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Not that I know of.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know how many such commissioners have we sent to foreign countries?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How many foreign Commissioners have we sent outside?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There is only one.

**Shri B. Das:** Has any interim report been received from the Commissioner General, and will it be available to this House?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Reports are now and again being received by the Ministry of Commerce, but I do not know whether they will be of such general interest as to deserve to be placed on the table of the House. I am prepared to allow my honourable friend an opportunity of looking into any reports, in which he may be interested.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is this a temporary office or a permanent one?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is an entirely temporary arrangement.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Does the Purchasing Mission stationed in London work under this gentleman or under the High Commissioner?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No; it has nothing to do with the Commissioner General.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What is the number of officers whose work this officer co-ordinates in Europe?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I am not in a position to give the number straightaway. But, I can give my honourable friend the names of the countries where there is no trade representative on behalf of the Government of India, and the affairs of which countries will be directly looked after by this officer: Soviet Russia, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Italy and Belgium. In other countries on the Continent we have our representatives.

**Shri R. K. Sidhya:** The Honourable Minister stated that the report will be available to Mr. B. Das if he so desires. May I know whether it would be available to him alone or to any honourable member who wants?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** To any member that is interested.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Which is the headquarters of this officer?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** At present, Paris.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is there any planned coordination or work between this Commissioner and the various delegations that are sent from India from time to time?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, with the delegations that go to those countries with which he is concerned.

#### PREVENTION OF DETERIORATION OF RIVER BED ON ACCOUNT OF THE IRRIGATION PLAN OF DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

\*1537. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan of work regarding the five main purposes of the Damodar Valley Projects has been finally decided upon or admits of modifications in course of progress of the work;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism that the plan of irrigation by utilising the river water would be a serious detriment to the natural scouring of the lower portion of the river and that recourse to other methods of irrigation such as tube-well irrigation would avert the above contingency and save a few crores of rupees by the avoidance of many constructions;



(b) whether Government have considered the need for closing the Indo-Burma border;

(c) whether Government are in constant touch with the border tribal peoples; and

(d) whether their relations with these peoples are quite satisfactory?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Yes, the frontier is said to have been closed in order to stop Communist infiltration into East Pakistan.

(b) No, because there have been no developments necessitating the consideration of this question.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

\*1534. **Shri H. V. Kamath**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is the policy of Government to construct clerks' quarters away from the Secretariat in such places as Timarpur, Factory and Lodi Roads?

(b) What is the difficulty in constructing new houses in the vacant space nearabout Rouse Avenue, Hardinge Avenue and Talkatora road?

(c) Are Government aware that poor-paid subordinates should be given quarters as near to the offices as possible considering their economic condition, and the conveyance problem in Delhi?

(d) What has happened to the proposal to construct multi-storied buildings in New Delhi for Government servants?

(e) When will the work be taken up and how long will it take to complete it?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: (a) For want of suitable open land near the Secretariat, clerks' quarters have necessarily to be constructed in those places, where land is available.

(b) There are no vacant spaces in Rouse Avenue, Hardinge Avenue or Talkatora Road, which are either allotted for some purpose or occupied already by temporary hutments.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). Two storeyed flats for officers and two-storeyed quarters for clerks and peons are already under construction. The attention of the honourable member, is in this connection, invited to the statement placed on the table of the House in answer to part (b) of starred question No. 112 answered on the 3rd February 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: May I know whether any transport facilities are given to these clerks while attending duty in view of the distance of the residence?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: If the honourable member means some cycle allowance or merely provision of bus allowance.....

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: I mean the provision of a bus allowance.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: I would require notice for that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: Is there any cycle allowance or conveyance allowance given for these clerks who come to office?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: As I said, Sir, I cannot answer this question off-hand, but generally speaking when the clerk or the employee

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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has to live at a distance of more than 5 miles from the place where he has to work, some sort of allowance is granted.

**Mr. K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim**: Is it not a fact, Sir, that when subordinate officials are transferred to Delhi, they find it absolutely impossible to find any accommodation and it takes more than two years for the Government to provide them with any kind of accommodation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: Government is quite conscious of that.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: May I know whether Government have recently stopped the allowances of a wife because the husband is also employed in the Service? Is it correct, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: I require notice for that question.

#### INDIAN MILITARY MISSION IN BERLIN

\*1535. **Shri H. V. Kamath**: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state for how long Government propose to continue the Indian Military Mission in Berlin?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): The Indian Military Mission will continue to look after Indian interests in Germany as long as Military occupation lasts during which period normal diplomatic relations are not possible.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Indian Military Mission in Berlin was originally appointed more or less as a liaison between the Allied Military Governments and the Indian Prisoners-of-War?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar**: Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Are there any Indian Prisoners-of-War left in Berlin today, Sir?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar**: I do not think so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Does this Indian Military Mission, Sir, have direct access to all the four zones of Germany?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar**: Our Military Mission is in contact with all the four zones, that means, the powers that control the four zones.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: During the last few months, Sir, of the cold war between the East and the West over Berlin, did the Indian Military Mission have access to the Russian zone as well directly, and not through the British zone?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar**: I have no information in regard to that.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: Could the information be supplied by the Honourable the Prime Minister?

**Mr. Speaker**: There is no information on the point he says.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi**: What are our interests in Germany which the Mission is looking after?

**Dr. B. V. Kesar**: The interests are various. First of all, it is the duty of the Mission to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals and at the beginning the Mission's main work was to try to liberate the Indian Prisoners-of-war and other Indians who were held as prisoners during war-time and there are various commercial interests involved. India had a fairly good trade with Germany before the war.

**Shri H. V. Kamath**: What is the number of Indians among ..?

| Provincial Schemes—                    |           | Houses. | Rs.         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. Ajmer . . . . .                     | 20,000    | 2,000   | 50,00,000   |
| 2. C. P. . . . .                       | 3,00,000  | 9,335   | 2,92,00,000 |
| 3. Jaipur . . . . .                    | 1,00,000  | 2,500   | 1,00,00,000 |
| 4. Jodhpur . . . . .                   | 20,000    | 1,000   | 26,00,000   |
| 5. Madhyabharat . . . . .              | 2,00,000  | 4,000   | 5,00,000    |
| 6. Matsya . . . . .                    | 1,00,000  | 1,400   | 45,00,000   |
| 7. Rajasthan . . . . .                 | 1,00,000  | 3,650   | 30,00,000   |
| 8. United Provinces . . . . .          | 4,00,000  | 21,050  | 3,00,00,000 |
| 9. Bombay . . . . .                    | 5,00,000  | 4,000   | 45,00,000   |
| 10. East Punjab States Union . . . . . | 13,00,000 | 10,000  | 4,00,000    |
| 11. East Punjab . . . . .              |           | 10,600  | 7,00,00,000 |

*Schemes not Received*

|                              | Rs.         |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bikaner . . . . .         | 0.05 Lakhs. |
| 2. Assam . . . . .           | 2.5 lakhs.  |
| 3. Orissa . . . . .          | 0.25 Lakhs. |
| 4. Saurashtra . . . . .      | 1.00 Lakhs. |
| 5. Vindhya Pradesh . . . . . | 0.5 Lakhs.  |
| 6. Bihar . . . . .           | 0.85 Lakhs. |

(v) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to Starred Question No. 90 by Shri Bishwanath Das on the 3rd February, 1949.

(vi) Rs. 33 Crores 18 Lakhs and 17 thousands.

# THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

## Official Report

Volume III, 1949

(18th March to 7th April, 1949)

### Fourth Session OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) 1949



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## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES.

### (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 1st April, 1949.

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

### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### ORAL ANSWERS

#### OFFICIALS ON DEPUTATION TO STATES AND STATES UNIONS

\*1540. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state the number of officials, Gazetted and non-Gazetted, supplied by the Government of India and Provincial Governments for services in various States, and States Unions ever since their integration?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House when it is complete.

#### ALLOWANCES TO MAHARAJAS FROM STATES AFTER APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNORS

†\*1541. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Indian Maharajas when they are appointed as Governors or given other posts are eligible to draw allowances from their States?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

#### UPLIFT OF HARIJANS

†\*1542. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to implement the non-official resolution of Shri V. I. Munuswamy Pillai on the subject of the amelioration of the condition of Scheduled Castes adopted by the House on the 2nd December, 1947?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** A statement showing the details of measures taken by the Central and Provincial Governments was laid on the table of the House on the 8th April 1948 in reply to a short notice question by Seth Govind Das. A further statement showing the progress made since then is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Summary of the various measures taken by the Central and Provincial Governments in connection with the uplift of Harijans*

| Name of Province or Centrally Adminis-tered area | Progress made since the last statement was laid on the table of the House                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Remarks, if any |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1                                                | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 3               |
| 1. Delhi . . . . .                               | (i) <i>Housing.</i> —Provision has been made in the Andha Moghul Area Scheme and Serai Rohilla Schemes I and II for the housing of pig-keepers, potters and other poor classes. In fact, in all the schemes of the Delhi Improvement Trust provision is made for quarters for |                 |

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

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poor classes including Harijans. As the land disposal rules of the Trust do not provide for allotment of land by communities, the desired object of ameliorating the conditions of backward classes is obtained by zoning for specific purposes. An area of 6.22 acres in Basti Rehgar in the Western Extension Scheme of the Delhi Improvement Trust has recently been transferred to the R. and R. Ministry for the construction of houses for Harijan displaced persons.

(ii) *Water Supply*.—No separate arrangements are made for Harijans. Water supply is, however, provided in the various improvement schemes and is available to all without restriction of community.

(iii) *Education*.—A scheme providing for free education to the Scheduled Caste students studying in the various Secondary Standards, is under the consideration of the Local Administration.

## 2. Ajmer-Merwara

*General Welfare*.—A Harijan Welfare Board has been formed in Ajmer-Merwara. The Board started working in August 1948 and has held a number of meetings. According to resolutions passed in the meetings of the Board copies of the U. P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947 as extended to Ajmer-Merwara were sent to the various officers of the Administration and they were asked to co-operate in bringing the offenders to book and ameliorating the lot of Harijans in general. The Board has put up the following proposals for the uplift of the Depressed Classes in Ajmer-Merwara:

- (1) Setting up of model colonies for Harijans.
- (2) Setting up of adult schools, reading rooms, grant of scholarships and free-ships.
- (3) Imparting of vocational training in leather works tailoring, weaving and spinning etc.
- (4) Giving subsidies to industrial co-operative societies formed by the Harijans.
- (5) Allotment of lands, grant of taccavi loans for seed, digging of wells, etc.

These proposals have been approved by the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council and are under the consideration of the Local Administration.

## 3. Coorg

(i) *Housing and Water Supply*.—The Coorg Administration has granted house-sites to Harijans in 45 villages, and provided wells in 21 villages for the exclusive use of Harijans.

(ii) *General Welfare*.—A village Development Officer was appointed for the whole of Coorg with effect from the 1st September 1948 to enquire into the needs of Harijans and other depressed classes. Steps are being taken to give immediate effect to his recommendations wherever possible.

Two Bills viz., (1) for the removal of social disabilities and (2) to authorise entry into Hindu Temples have been passed by the Coorg Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor-General. These will be published as Acts shortly and will be brought into force.

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(iii) *Education*.—All Harijan and other depressed class students have been exempted from the payment of school fees up to the S. S. L. C. examination. Sanction of the Government of India has also been obtained for spending a sum of Rs. one lakh annually towards the supply of free meals, books, dress, etc. to these students. About 1500 students are likely to benefit from this scheme during the year 1949-50.

(iii) 2. A committee consisting of four non-official members with the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg as the Chairman and the Village Development Officer as the Secretary, has been set up for formulation of a five year plan for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, in all directions with particular reference to the following aspects:—

- (i) Provision of house-sites
- (ii) Provision of drinking water wells, etc.
- (iii) Grant of land for cultivation.
- (iv) Education.
- (v) Formation of co-operative societies.
- (vi) Colonisation schemes and co-operative farming.

## 4. Central Government Educational facilities to Scheduled Castes.

The Government of India give grants to Provinces etc. for their Development Programmes regarding Scheduled Castes which envisage award of scholarships, construction of hostels, grants to libraries and free supply of books and slates to children. In 1944, the Government of India approved a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs a year for a period of five years with effect from 1944-45 for grant of scholarships to Scheduled Caste students for post Matric studies in Scientific and Technical subjects in India and abroad. A Board with Sir Maurice Gwyer as chairman was constituted to assist and advise the Government of India and administer the scholarship funds. The following statement shows the progress of the scheme during the last four years:—

| Year    | Number of fresh scholarships awarded | Number of scholarships renewed | Total number of scholarships | Total amount sanctioned |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
|         |                                      |                                |                              | Rs.                     |
| 1944-45 | 114                                  | ..                             | 114                          | 47,697                  |
| 1945-46 | *216                                 | 76                             | 292                          | 2,11,962                |
| 1946-47 | 311                                  | 216                            | 527                          | 4,70,397                |
| 1947-48 | 412                                  | 243                            | 655                          | 5,39,307                |
| 1948-49 | 293                                  | 328                            | 621                          | 4,32,317                |

Includes expenditure on 22 Overseas scholars.

\* Excluding 22, 1945-46 Overseas S. C. Scholarship holders.

As this is the last year of the scheme, the question of its continuance is receiving urgent consideration of the Government and it is expected that the scope of the Scheme will be expanded and more funds will be made available.

*Emoluments of Sweepers*.—The Central Government have issued orders increasing the pay and allowances to all whole-time sweepers to the level of those admissible to other class IV servants.

| 1              | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 3                                                                         |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. Madras      | Information has been asked for from the Provincial Government and will be furnished in due course.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                           |
| 6. Bombay      | <i>Housing.</i> —The Bombay Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of buildings for backward classes through the agency of building societies. That Government have also formulated plans for slum clearance in the backward areas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | A provision of Rs. 2,00,000 for 1949-50 has been made for slum clearance. |
| 7. West Bengal | <i>Housing.</i> —Certain sections of the Scheduled Castes have been declared to be aboriginal castes for purposes of the Bengal Tenancy Act so as to restrict any alienation of their lands by transfer, lease, sale, mortgage, etc. With a view to keeping them on land, there is a scheme of legal assistance including free legal advice to them in civil and criminal cases concerning their lands. In connection with the settlement of crown lands, the Scheduled Castes who are generally petty cultivators possessing uneconomic holdings, and landless agricultural labourers, are given preference under the existing rules in the Crown Estate Manual.<br><i>Water Supply.</i> —The following special measures have been taken for the Scheduled Castes in general and Santals in particulars, in certain areas of the Province :<br>(i) Rs. 15,400 and Rs. 25,000 have been allotted during the current year to the Dist. Magistrates, Bankura and Midnapore respectively, for the construction of cement concrete and masonry wells in non-tubewell areas.<br>(ii) Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 10,000 have been allotted for the present to District Magistrates, West Dinajpur and Malda, respectively, for the construction of ring or masonry wells.<br>(iii) Eleven tubewells at a total cost of Rs. 64,786 have been sunk in the Bariad area of Malda district, which is mostly inhabited by Santals.<br>(1) Stipends (including Overseas stipends).<br>(2) Maintenance Grants to Scheduled Caste Schools.<br>(3) Building grants to Scheduled Caste Schools and hostels.<br>(4) Grants for the purchase, preparation and improvement of playgrounds.<br>(5) Grants for the purchase of school furniture and teaching appliances.<br>(6) Grants to Scheduled Caste Schools for the purchase of library books.<br>(7) Prize grants.<br>(8) Maintenance of 4 Scheduled Caste hostels for College students in Calcutta.<br>(9) <i>Per capita</i> grant for Scheduled Castes Students residing in general hostels attached to various Colleges in Calcutta or Muffasil towards meeting the charges for seat and furniture rent.<br>(10) Capitation grant to hostels for Scheduled Caste students of schools and colleges in Muffasil.<br>(11) Examination fees and book grants for poor and meritorious students. |                                                                           |

| 1                    | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3 |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
|                      | (12) Miscellaneous expenditure such as travelling allowance of member of the Scheduled Caste Education Advisory Committee and other unforeseen and occasional charges.<br><i>General Welfare.</i> —With a view to safeguard the legitimate interests of the aboriginal castes or tribes and to look after their welfare (i) the Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal, has been authorised to give special attention to their cases, (ii) Special Officers have been appointed by Government in certain areas, (iii) a separate cadre of gazetted officers to be recruited from the aboriginal tribes has been created, and (iv) Aboriginal Welfare Boards are functioning in certain places.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |   |
| 8. United Provinces. | The total provision specifically made for the uplift of depressed classes in the United Provinces in the budget for 1948-49 amounts to Rs. 19,23,164. In addition, the Provincial Government spend about Rs. 2,00,000 on a leather scheme and Rs. 3,500 on the development of <i>chirsa</i> ; these schemes also benefit the Harijans.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |   |
| 9. East Punjab       | <i>Education.</i> —The East Punjab Government have drawn up a detailed scheme for providing educational facilities for Harijan students including grant of scholarships, fee concessions, and cost of books, etc.<br><i>General Welfare.</i> —The East Punjab Government have created a special fund known as the Harijan Welfare Fund with an initial deposit of Rs. 8 lakhs from the Provincial revenues. The fund is proposed to be raised to Rs. 23 lakhs in a period of 10 years by an annual grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs from the Provincial revenues.<br>One Provincial Harijan Welfare Officer and 12 Dist. Harijan Officers have been appointed to protect the interests of Harijans, for establishing liaison between the authorities and the residents, to assist the Government in the allotment of land and securing of taceavi and other loans, etc. Over 5,000 families of Harijans displaced from Pakistan have been allotted land for temporary cultivation.<br>One Provincial Panchayat Officer and three Assistant Panchayat Officers have been employed to promote and look after the interest of Harijans in villages. A Harijan Provincial Welfare Board has been established and steps are being taken to form District and Tehsil Harijan Welfare Associations. All schemes etc. designed to ameliorate the conditions of Harijans will, in future, be considered by these bodies. An Act known as the East Punjab (Removal of Religious and Social Disabilities) Act, 1948, has also been placed on the statute book of the Province. |   |

1

2

3

10. Bihar

**Education.**—A total number of 628 stipends ranging from Rs. 5 p.m. to Rs. 30 p.m. have been granted to Scheduled Caste students of various classes—primary, secondary, and university, including medical and engineering students. Books grant of Rs. 8,500 and University examination fees of Rs. 1,500 have also been granted to College and school students during 1948-49. A provision of Rs. 40,000 for school and hostel contingencies also exists during 1948-49.

The following provision has been made for 1949-50:

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| (a) Stipends         | 1,05,216 |
| (b) Books grant      | 8,500    |
| (c) Univ. Exam. fees | 2,000    |
| (d) Contin-gencies.  | 15,304   |

Total . . . 1,31,020

11. Central Provinces and Berar.

**Housing.**—The Provincial Government have issued instructions to the District authorities to compel municipal and other local bodies to undertake the work of providing houses for the sweepers and to draw up a five year scheme for the purpose.

**Water Supply.**—A scheme has been drawn up for sinking wells for improving rural water supply. Under this scheme the Provincial Government would contribute half the cost of a well in each village, the remaining half being found by local contribution. This scheme will benefit the Scheduled Castes, among others.

**Education.**—Backward classes, including Scheduled Castes, enjoy a number of concessions viz., monthly stipends for students of all classes—primary, middle, university including professional students, maintenance grants to Scheduled Castes institutions and hostels; grants for buildings and furniture for schools and hostels for Depressed Classes; Exemptions from the payments of fees and grants for the purchase of books, etc. Seats for Scheduled Caste Students are reserved in Schools and hostels.

The following provision has been made in 1949-50:

Grants-in-aid 44,410  
Scholarships 49,840

Total . . . 94,250

**General Welfare.**—The Provincial Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947) aims at removing the disabilities imposed by social custom, usage or otherwise and confer the same rights on the members of the Scheduled Castes with regard to their access to, entry into, or enjoyment of, wells, shops, hotels tanks, ponds, bathing ghats and other public places, conveyances and institutions as are available to other classes and communities of Hindus.

2. Assam

**Education.**—Special provision has been made for education of the backward people including the Harijans. Annual grant of Rs. 5,972 to the Harijan Sevak Sangh has been increased to Rs. 9,972 since 1948-49 for the spread of education amongst the tea-garden labourers. Special attention is also being paid to the education of the Scheduled Castes by way of granting aids to schools, awarding scholarships and granting free and half free studentships.

| 1          | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3 |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 13. Orissa | <p><b>Housing.</b>—Steps are being taken to provide houses for the Scheduled Caste employees of the local bodies etc. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 8,00,000 to provide 800 quarters to accommodate 800 sweeper families employed under municipalities.</p> <p><b>Water supply.</b>—In connection with the problem of water supply in rural areas the Government are taking steps to provide wells which will be open to the Scheduled Castes. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs exists in the budget of 1948-49 for the purpose.</p> <p><b>Education.</b>—Monthly stipends are given to Scheduled Caste students in schools and colleges and also annual grants for purchase of books, stationery, etc. Scheduled Caste students are exempt from payment of fees. Grants for payment of examination fees of University students have been given.</p> |   |

## COLONISATIONS OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

\*1543. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- the steps that have been taken to colonise Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- the total number of people who can be settled in these islands; and
- whether any economic survey has been made and if so, what are its findings?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (c). A party of experts was recently sent to the Islands to investigate the possibilities of colonising and developing them. Their reports have been received and are under examination. In the meanwhile a small number of refugees has been sent to the Islands to settle on lands that are already vacant in the settled area.

(b) It is not possible to make any estimate till the reports referred to above have been examined.

## LEPROSY RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT JORHAT, ASSAM

\*1544. Srijut Kuladhar Ohaliha: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the Province of Assam has about the highest incidence of lepers, and if so, have Government considered the necessity of establishing a Leprosy Research Institute in Assam at Jorhat?

(b) Are Government aware that a colony for treating lepers was established by the American Baptists Missionaries at Jorhat and is still there?

(c) If so, do Government propose to take it over and start a Leprosy Research Institute there

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (c). The incidence of leprosy in the province of Assam though fairly high is well below the highest in India. Government have appointed a Committee which will recommend *inter alia*, the location of a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute. The Committee will, no doubt, fully consider the claims of Jorhat.

(b) Yes.

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



**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is Assam the third in India in incidence of leprosy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The incidence was surveyed in some of the most infected areas in the province and of a population of 45,916, 1,454 were detected out of which 363 were infectious and 1,104 non-infectious and the rate of incidence was 3.18. In other places it goes up to as high as five per cent. so I might say Assam would really come fourth in India.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any medical college or colleges in India where there is a special course in leprosy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No, Sir. But there is research in leprosy being done in many of the provinces in India now, and also of course in the Tropical School of Medicine in Calcutta.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Am I to understand that there is no course in leprosy, in any medical college in India?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** There is no special course for leprosy, but of course students are taught about leprosy just as they are taught about many other diseases.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Has the Honourable Minister got the figures of incidence in West Bengal?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes. As far as West Bengal, Orissa and parts of Madras are concerned, the incidence varies. As I said, from two per cent. it goes up to five per cent. in some places.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is there any scheme of skin clinics for treatment of leprosy?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Research is being done both in the Institute of Hygiene and in the Tropical School of Medicine.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CENTRAL SUBORDINATE SERVICES COMMISSION

† \*1545. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what stage the question of appointment of the Central Subordinate Services Commission has reached; and

(b) what the composition of this commission is likely to be, and when its members are likely to be selected?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Before setting up Central Subordinate Services Commission an Officer on Special Duty was appointed to (i) collect the relevant data with regard to the nature and volume of work the Commission will have to handle and to (ii) suggest the most suitable organisation for the Commission. The preliminary work of collecting and analysing information from various Central Offices scattered through out India is nearly complete.

Final decisions as to the composition of the Commission and selection of Members will be taken after receipt of the report and recommendations of the Officer on Special Duty who hopes, shortly, to complete his task.

#### CANDIDATES INTERVIEWS AND SELECTED BY F. P. S. C.

† \*1546. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Members of the Federal Public Service Commission, with brief qualifications, date of appointment, and salary drawn by each member;

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

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(b) the number of candidates interviewed by the Federal Public Service Commission during each of the past three years;

(c) the total number of candidates selected by the Commission for various services after interview during the above period; and

(d) the number of cases in which the recommendations of the Commission were not carried out, during the above period?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (d). Two statements containing the required information are laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT I

Showing the names of the Members of the Federal Public Service Commission, their qualifications in brief, dates of appointments and salary drawn by each of them.

| Name                                 | Qualifications                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Date of Appointment                           | Salary   | Remarks                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                               | Rs. p.m. |                                                                             |
| <b>Permanent Members—</b>            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                               |          |                                                                             |
| 1. Mr. R. N. Banerjee (Chairman)     | Serving member of the Indian Civil Service (M.A.)                                                                                                                                                                         | 14-1-49                                       | 4,000    |                                                                             |
| 2. Mr. Javad Hussain                 | Retired Provincial Civil Service (Madras) Held 'listed' post in the Superior Scale of I.C.S. Was Member of the Madras Public Service Commission before appointment on the Federal Public Service Commission (Bar-at-Law.) | 14-3-47                                       | 3,500    |                                                                             |
| 3. Mr. W. R. Puranik                 | Retired Judge of Nagpur High Court (B.A., L.L.B.)                                                                                                                                                                         | 1-4-47                                        | 3,500    |                                                                             |
| 4. Mr. K. Zachariah                  | Retired Indian Educational Service Officer (Director, Public Instruction, Bengal (M.A.))                                                                                                                                  | 1-4-47                                        | 3,500    | On deputation to the E.A. & C.R. Ministry for a year from 1st December 1948 |
| <b>Temporary Additional Members—</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                               |          |                                                                             |
| 1. Mr. S. G. Grubb                   | Retired P. C. S. (Madras) Held 'listed' post (B.A.)                                                                                                                                                                       | 9-12-46                                       | 3,500    |                                                                             |
| 2. Mr. Jiwan Lal Kapur               | Advocate, Punjab High Court (M.A., L.L.B.)                                                                                                                                                                                | 4-12-47                                       | 3,500    |                                                                             |
| 3. Mr. S. C. Tripathi                | Retired member of the Indian Educational service (Director, Public Instruction, Orissa) (B.A.)                                                                                                                            | 5-6-48                                        | 3,500    |                                                                             |
| 4. Mr. Balwant Singh Puri            | Secretary General of the Indian Red Cross Society.                                                                                                                                                                        | from 1-6-48 to 31-7-48 and again from 18-8-48 | 3,500    |                                                                             |

## STATEMENT II

Showing the numbers of candidates interviewed and selected by the Federal Public Service Commission during the years 1946 to 1948 and of cases in which the recommendations of the Commission were not carried out during this period.

| Year | Number of candidates interviewed | Number of candidates selected | Number of cases in which recommendations of the Commission were not carried out. |
|------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1946 | 4126                             | 757                           | Nil                                                                              |
| 1947 | 5092                             | 1998                          | 3                                                                                |
| 1948 | 5790                             | 1612                          | 5                                                                                |

Note.—Figures under column 3 include 103, 690 and 314 candidates placed in reserve during 1946-47 and 1948 respectively.

## NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND EXPENDITURE ON THEM

\*1547. Lala Raj Kanwar: Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of (i) Gazetted and (ii) non-Gazetted Government servants at present serving under the Government of India; and

(b) the total annual expenditure incurred in meeting the salary and allowances of such Government servants?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available and its collection will involve an expenditure of time and labour incommensurate with the results to be obtained.

## REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF DURGHA KHWAJA SAHEB, AJMER

\*1548. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have appointed a committee to enquire into a report on the administration of the Durgah Khwaja Sahab of Ajmer?

(b) If so, who are the members of the Committee and what are their terms of reference?

(c) What has necessitated Government to appoint such a committee?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). I draw the attention of the honourable member to the Government of India Resolution on the subject a copy of which is placed on the table of the House.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 14th January 1949

No. 5512/48-Public.—The Government of India have found that the administration of the Durgah Khawaja Sahib, Ajmer,—one of the holiest Muslim Shrine in India—and its temporal affairs have since a long time been seriously affected by factions and departure of majority of members of the Committee of Management after the partition of India have nearly brought about a deadlock. It has therefore been decided that the entire position should be reviewed so that the interests of the devotees of the Shrine as well as the property attached to it should be looked after in a manner befitting the position that the

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

2029.

Durgah occupies. In pursuance of this object, the Government of India are pleased to appoint a Committee with the following terms of reference namely:—

- To enquire into an report on the administration of the Durgah Endowment by the Durgah Committee since its constitution under the Acts XXIII of 1936 and XII of 1938;
- To examine the spiritual and temporal relationships between the Durgah Committee, the Dewan or the Sajjadanashin and the Mutawali, and to recommend such measures concerning the terms of grant of the Jagirs and the distribution of perquisites of office as may appear necessary to ensure harmonious working; and
- To recommend such measures as appear necessary to secure, by efficient management of the Durgah Endowment, the conservation of the Shrine in the interest of the devotees as a whole.

2. The Constitution of the Committee is as under:—

## Chairman

Mr. Justice Ghulam Hasan, Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

## Members

Mr. Mohd. Yamin Khan of Meerut.

Nawab Mehmud Yar Jung of Begumpet, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Mr. Mustafa Kamil Kidwai, Additional Deputy Secretary, Judicial Department of the Government of the United Provinces, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The Committee will be holding its preliminary meeting very shortly to decide (i) the details of procedure for the meetings, (ii) the places to be visited and (iii) the manner of recording evidence for the purpose of enquiry. The decisions arrived at will be announced in a Press Communique.

## LOAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CAPITAL FOR EAST PUNJAB

\*1549. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of East Punjab have applied for a loan for constructing the new capital for East Punjab and if so, what is the amount applied for?

(b) Have Government considered the proposal and if so, with what result?

(c) Is it a fact that pending construction of the new Capital the East Punjab Government have planned to build the entire Secretariat and other buildings at a cost of nearly eighty lacs of rupees?

(d) If so, have the Government of India contributed any sum towards this cost?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). No official request has so far been received from the Provincial Government, but the question of the construction of the new Capital has been discussed with them a number of times. The Provincial Government have been asked to go ahead with the preliminary measures and they have been told that the extent of Central assistance will be considered at the proper time.

(c) The Government of India have no information.

(d) Does not arise.

## POLICE ACTION IN HYDERABAD

\*1550. Shri R. K. Sidhva: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what is the total cost incurred by the Government of India in the Police Action in Hyderabad?

(b) Will the amount so incurred be recovered from the Hyderabad State Treasury?

(c) What is the total amount spent by Laik Ali Ministry in propaganda in India and foreign countries?

(d) How much amount was spent and set aside for representation to the United Nations Organisation to represent Hyderabad case by the Laik Ali Ministry?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) An estimate of the expenditure incurred in connection with the Police Action is being compiled.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) About O.S. Rs. 50 lakhs.

(d) About O.S. Rs. 3½ lakhs.

Of course, this does not in any way include the large amount kept by the Hyderabad agent in England, who kept it on his own account for some time and then transferred it to the Pakistan Government after spending half of it.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is proposed to recover this amount from Laik Ali, if it was illegal?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is difficult to say that. I am not aware that he is worth so much.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Apart from these Rs. 3½ lakhs which the Honourable Minister mentioned in reply to (d), there was a large amount kept apart by the Agent General. May I know what was that amount?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** About £3 million of which half was spent by him and half was transferred to the Pakistan account.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Out of these Rs. 50 lakhs, how much was spent in U.K., how much in Pakistan and how much in U.S.A.?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Details are not available.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that this amount of Rs. 50 lakhs which was spent for propaganda in foreign countries by the Laik Ali Ministry was contrary to the terms of the Standstill Agreement which had transferred Foreign Affairs to the Union Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The whole policy adopted by Laik Ali Ministry was contrary to the Standstill Agreement.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have Government got any figures with regard to the money spent out of these Rs. 50 lakhs for propaganda in India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have no information as to how much of this amount was spent in India, but I can get the information and supply it.

**Mr. K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim:** Is there any arrangement to reimburse provincial governments for the money spent by them in connection with the Hyderabad police action?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** That question is under consideration.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether Government has got a list of agents through whom money was spent in India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any investigation being made about those persons through whom this money was spent in India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is very difficult to say, because one cannot say with certainty that the money actually reached the persons in whose name it was debited, because there were intermediaries and, it is not sure, whether they were honest persons. It is disclosed that in certain cases the money did not reach the persons for whom it was intended.

## PRINTING OF STAMPS

**\*1551. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether all our stamps are printed in this country and if not, what percentage of them is printed here and what percentage comes from foreign countries?

(b) What is our total expenditure for these foreign printed stamps?

(c) What steps have been taken by Government for printing all our stamps in this country?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (c). I would refer the honourable member to the reply given on 22nd February 1949 to Starred Question No. 571 by Mr. Sidhva.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what are the reasons for not putting on sale the archaeological series of stamps today?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I must have notice of that. I cannot answer it straight away.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** As regards the final selection from among the designs submitted to Government, was a decision taken by the Cabinet Ministers or the Finance Minister himself, or were some philatelic artists consulted in the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** This is a matter that officially concerns my honourable colleague, the Minister of Communication.

**Mr. Speaker:** That question does not arise out of this.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I am concerned with the new designs for the stamps.

**Mr. Speaker:** This relates to the printing expenses.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Do any foreign Governments print their stamps in our Security Press in Nasik?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No.

## LOANS TAKEN BY PROVINCES FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**\*1552. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amounts due to the Government of India from the Provinces on account of loans taken?

(b) What is the interest charged and what are the terms of repayment?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table.

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

## LABORATORY TO TEST FOOD STUFFS FOR ARMY PERSONNEL

† \*1553. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether a testing laboratory is maintained to test the food-stuffs received for the use of the Army personnel?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister of Works, Mines and Power): Yes. In fact there are five such laboratories.

## EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS WITH RUSSIA

\*1554. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the *Hindu*, dated the 13th October, 1948 (on page 8, column 5 thereof) under the caption "Exchange of students with Russia";

(b) whether the report is correct; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the recommendation of the Home Ministry, as a consequence of which the scheme for exchange of students between India and Russia had to be abandoned?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) کا جواب ہاں ہے -

(b) اور (c) - جو رپورٹ اخبار میں نکلی تھی وہ پوری طرح درست نہیں ہے - اصلی معاملہ جو پیش آیا تھا وہ یہ تھا کہ چند ہندوستانی و دیارتہیوں نے یہ معلوم کرنا چاہا تھا کہ اگر وہ تعلیم کے لئے ریشیا جانا چاہیں تو انہیں ضروری آسانیاں مل سکتی ہیں یا نہیں - گورنمنٹ نے اس بارے میں پوچھ گچھ کی تو معلوم ہوا کہ ضروری آسانیاں کے بارے میں ہندوستانی و دیارتہیوں کو بھروسہ نہیں دلایا جا سکتا - چنانچہ جن لوگوں نے ریشیا جانے کا ارادہ کیا تھا انکو ایسا ہی لکھا گیا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The report which appeared is not fully correct. What actually happened was that some Indian students wanted to know whether the necessary facilities would be available to them if they proceeded to Russia for further studies. Government made enquiries into the matter and it was learnt that for the present it could not be said definitely whether the required facilities would be available. The students concerned were informed accordingly.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : क्या और किसी मुल्क के साथ इस तरह की एक्स्चेंज स्कीम मंजूर हो गई है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has any such 'Exchange Scheme' been agreed upon with any other country?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں بعض ملکوں کے ساتھ اس طرح کی کارروائی ہو رہی ہے - جہاں تعلیم کی آسانی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes, we are in touch with certain countries where educational facilities are available.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : कितने मुल्कों के साथ ऐसी स्कीम मंजूर हो चुकी है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With how many countries has this scheme been agreed upon?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں ابھی جواب نہیں دے سکتا اس کے لئے نوٹس

چاہئے -

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

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I cannot reply this off hand. I would like to have notice for this.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it not a fact that even without any particular course of studies in any of these subjects, students who are sent there to study various subjects, leave those subjects and study only communistic principles even there?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : آنریبل ممبر اس بارے میں اپنی معلومات کے مطابق رائے قائم کر سکتے ہیں -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The honourable member can form an opinion in this connection according to the enquiries made by him.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों को जब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि वहाँ तालीम का पूरा भरोसा नहीं दिया जा सकता तो क्या क्या दिक्कतें हाथल हुई गवर्नमेंट के भरोसा देने में ?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know that when the students were informed by the Government that the requisite training facilities could not be made available there, what were the difficulties that stood in the Government's way?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : بہت بڑی دقت تو زبان کی ہے - روس کی جنگی بھی یونیورسٹیاں ہیں ان میں نہچے سے اوپر تک Medium of instruction روسی زبان ہے - ہمارے دیارتہی جو وہاں جا سکتے تھے انگریزی کو لیکر چا سکتے تھے - اس کے علاوہ دھن سہن کی وہاں بہت دقت ہے - اور بھی بہت سی دقتیں ہیں -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The main difficulty is in respect of language. The medium of instruction in vogue in all the Russian Universities is the Russian language from the lowest to the highest standard. Our students who could go there, knew English only. Apart from this, there is a great difficulty of living there; and there are many other difficulties.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : किन किन देशों के साथ इस समय विद्यार्थियों के एक्स्चेंज के सम्बन्ध में लिखा पढ़ी हो रही है ?

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know the names of the countries with whom the Government are in touch at present with regard to the exchange of students?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : رشین گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ اس کی کوئی لکھا پڑھی نہیں ہوئی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The Russian Government have not been addressed on this subject.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह पूछता था कि किन देशों के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा पढ़ी हो रही है ।

**Seth Govind Das:** What I wanted to know is which of the countries have been addressed on this subject?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے اس وقت کسی خاص ملک کے ساتھ اس طرح کی بات چیت نہیں ہو رہی ہے - ہمارا بورڈ بیٹنے کا اور اس معاملہ کا فیصلہ کر رہا ہے کہ کن کن سبجیکٹس کے لئے کن کن ملکوں میں ہمیں اپنے دیارتہی بھیجنے چاہئیں - تب ہی اس بات کا فیصلہ ہو سکیگا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** So far as I am aware of, no such talks are in progress with any particular country. Our Board will sit and

## STATEMENT

Amounts due to the Government of India from the Provinces on account of loans taken on 1st April 1948.

| Province                    | Nature of Loan                                                   | Amount of Loan | Interest                                               | Terms of Repayment                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>(In lakhs of rupees)</i> |                                                                  |                |                                                        |                                                                                                                                                |
| Madras                      | Pre-Autonomy Debt                                                | 3.38           | 4½%                                                    | Repayable in half yearly equated instalments of principal and interest over a period of 45 years from 1937-38 to 1981-82.                      |
|                             | Loan for Development Scheme.                                     | 6.00           | 2 7/8%                                                 | Repayable on 15-11-1962. Interest payable halfyearly.                                                                                          |
| Bombay                      | Pre-Autonomy Debt                                                | 10.23          | 4½%                                                    | Repayable in halfyearly equated instalments of principal and interest over a period of 45 years from 1937-38 to 1981-82.                       |
|                             | Central Government Loan relented to Bombay Municipal Corporation | 4.87           | 4½%                                                    | Repayable in equated annual instalments.                                                                                                       |
|                             | Loan for Grow More Food Schemes                                  | 3.5            | Interest free during the first year and 3½% thereafter |                                                                                                                                                |
| United Provinces            | Pre-Autonomy Debt                                                | 12.12          | 4½%                                                    | Repayable in 5 years. Repayable in halfyearly equated instalments of principal and interest over a period of 45 years from 1937-38 to 1981-82. |
|                             | Loan for Development Schemes                                     | 5.00           | 2½% for Rs. 250 lakhs.                                 | Repayable on 1-11-1961. Interest payable halfyearly.                                                                                           |
| Bihar                       |                                                                  | Nil            | 2 7/8% for Rs. 250 lakhs.                              | Repayable on 1-11-1962. Interest payable halfyearly.                                                                                           |
| West Bengal                 | Loan for Development Schemes                                     | 40             | 2½%                                                    | Repayable on 31-3-1958. Interest payable halfyearly.                                                                                           |
|                             | Ways and Means Advance                                           | 2.50           | 2%                                                     | Repayable in 1949-50. Interest payable halfyearly.                                                                                             |
| C. P. and Berar             | Pre-Autonomy Debt                                                | 1.51           | 4½%                                                    | Repayable in halfyearly equated instalments of principal and interest over a period of 45 years 1937-38 to 1981-82.                            |
|                             | Loan for Grow More Food Schemes                                  | 1.00           |                                                        | This is made up of a number of short-term loans some interest-free sanctioned for financing the food production drive.                         |
| Orissa                      | Loan for Grow More Food Schemes                                  | 37             | ..                                                     | This is made up of a number of short-term Loans, some interest-free, sanctioned for financing the food production drive.                       |
| East Punjab.                | Loan for Development Schemes                                     | 2.60           | 2 7/8%                                                 | Repayable on 31-12-1962. Interest payable halfyearly.                                                                                          |
|                             | Ways and Means Advance                                           | 2.00           | 2%                                                     | Temporary Loan. Interest payable half-yearly. Date of repayment not yet settled.                                                               |
| Assam                       |                                                                  | Nil            |                                                        |                                                                                                                                                |

- (b) how much of the stolen property has been recovered up to date;  
 (c) the nature and number of prosecutions launched in connection with the thefts, together with their results; and  
 (d) the measures that have been taken, or are being taken to prevent the recurrence of such thefts?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister of Works, Mines and Power):

(a) There have been no thefts of arms or ammunition from Ordnance Factories. As regards Ordnance Depots, I lay a statement on the table of the House.

(b) None.

(c) All the losses have been reported to the civil police. Convictions have been secured in four cases while in a fifth case the accused died while under trial. Decisions in three cases tried by Court Martial are awaited. So far, one person has been discharged from service in connection with the thefts.

(d) Security arrangements (including patrol by armed guards and rigid enforcement of the security rules) at all factories and depots have been tightened and frequent checks are also carried out to ensure that stocks accounts are correctly maintained.

#### STATEMENT

##### Arms and Ammunition stolen from Depots

| Name of Depot             | Quantity of Arms      | Quantity of Ammunition                |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ordnance Depot, Kirkee    | 3 Pistols             | ...                                   |
| C. O. D. Jubbulpore       | ...                   | 500 rounds                            |
| Ammunition Depot, Amla    | ...                   | 36 Hand Grenades                      |
| C.O.D. Delhi              | 2 Pistols<br>3 Rifles | 5 rounds                              |
| C.O.D. Pulgaon            | ...                   | 2 Boxes explosives                    |
| Ordnance Depot, Jamalpur  | 1 Bayonet             | 1 Charger and 26 rounds of ammunition |
| Ammunition Depot, Gurgaon | ...                   | 100 rounds                            |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many of these Ordnance Depots are in charge of non-Indians?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice of that.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it a fact that the largest number of arms have been stolen from the Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore, and is Government still receiving complaints that those thefts are still going on there?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As already replied there have been fewer thefts now, and as regards thefts still going on in the Jubbulpore Ordnance Depot, I require notice.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Is it a fact that in the case of most of these thefts the culprits were non-Indians?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Some of them were undoubtedly non-Indians.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Since the tightening up of the security measures, have there been any thefts?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** They have considerably improved matters.

**श्री महावीर त्यागी :** जो हथियार चुराये गये वह किस किस के थे : बन्दूकों थीं, तोपें थीं, स्टेन गन थीं या बम थे ?

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What was the description of the arms stolen; were those Guns, Sten Guns or bombs?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The thefts are of these articles: three pistols from Kirkee, two pistols and three rifles from Delhi and one bayonet from the Central Depot, Jubbulpore.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Do the figures received show whether the thefts have been confined to certain regions or are they uniformly distributed all over the country?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The names of the depots all over the country are Kirkee, Jubbulpore, Amla, Delhi, Phulgaon, Jamalpore and Gurgaon.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Where thefts have occurred?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In the circumstances, may I know whether Government is taking all action to stop these thefts?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The action taken is given in part (d) of the question.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

† \*1557. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what are the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee of which the Prime Minister of India is the Chairman?

(b) How far have Government implemented these recommendations?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Honourable the Prime Minister will answer this question in due course.

#### PROSCRIBING OF HINDI BOOKS

\*1558. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proscribed two Hindi books published by the Vidya Mandir Limited, New Delhi, namely "Swadhin Bharat ki Pramukh Samasyaen" by Sahityaratna R. P. Gondal, and "Pathik" by Shri Guru Dutt; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the ban and forfeiture of the two books?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). The honourable member's attention is invited to my reply to parts (c) and (d) of Shri Damodar Swarup Seth's Starred Question No. 823, asked on the 2nd March, 1949.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that these two books advocated violence, communalism or Communism?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The honourable member knows the reason why the books have been banned.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I do not know.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** They were banned for that reason.

#### APPOINTMENTS MADE WITHOUT CONSULTING F. P. S. C.

† \*1559. **Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some departments of the Government of India have made some appointments without consulting the Federal Public Service Commission or contrary to their recommendations; and

(b) how many such appointments have been made, department-wise, for a period exceeding one year but not three years and for periods exceeding three years?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

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

decide this matter as regards the various subjects and the particular countries to which the students should be sent for receiving training therein. It is then only that this could be decided.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Was the Russian Government approached through the Russian Ambassador in India to provide facilities for those applicants?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** اس بارے میں میں ابھی کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I cannot answer this at the moment.

**سٹھ گوویند داس:** کیا سرکار اس بات پر بھی विचार कर रही है कि बाहर उन्ही विषयों के विद्यार्थियों को भेजना चाहिये जिन विषयों की तालीम हम हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं दे सकते।

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government also considering this that the students should be sent abroad for training in those subjects only for which facilities are not available in India?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** تھیک ہے - یہی گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes. This is the policy of the Government.

**श्री एच० वि० कामत:** रूस के साथ इस एक्स्चेंज के मुतालिक किसने पहला कदम उठाया। हिन्दुस्तान ने या रूस ने।

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know who initiated this exchange of students with Russia, whether India or Russia?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** ایکسچینج کے متعلق جیسا ابھی میں نے آپ سے کہا سوال نہیں اٹھا تھا - جو چیز ہمارے سامنے آئی تھی وہ صرف یہ تھی کہ جو ویدیارتھی وہاں جانا چاہتے تھے ان کے لئے انکوائری کی جائے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Just as I have informed you, the question with regard to exchange had not arisen. The only thing that came up before us was that an enquiry should be made for the sake of those students who wanted to go there.

**مسٹر تجمل حسین:** آنریبل منسٹر نے ابھی یہ فرمایا ہے کہ وہاں پر بہت سی دقتیں ہیں - کیا یہ بھی وہاں پر دقت ہے کہ کھانا وہاں پر بہت مشکل سے ملتا ہے اور دودھ تو بالکل نہیں ملتا ہے اور آندے بھی نہیں ملتے ہیں - اور یہ دقت خصوصاً ہندوستانی لڑکوں کو پیش آرہی ہیں۔

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** The Honourable Minister has just now stated that there are many difficulties there. Is it also not one of the difficulties existing there that food is scarcely available; milk is altogether out of question and even eggs are not available, and these difficulties are particularly experienced by the Indian students?

**श्री महावीर त्यागी:** कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि रूस की हुकूमत ने अपने विद्यार्थी हमारे यहां भेजने पसन्द किये हों और हमने इन्कार किया हो या उनके रास्ते में दिक्कतें डाली हों।

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it not so that the Russian Government would not have desired to send their students to this country; and we might have either refused or put difficulties in their way?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** نہیں اس طرح کی کوئی بات نہیں ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No; there is nothing like this.

**श्री महावीर त्यागी:** क्या इस वक्त रूस के विद्यार्थी यहाँ पढ़ रहे हैं।

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are any of the Russian students studying here at present?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے کوئی نہیں۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** So far as I am aware of, there is none.

**श्री एच० वि० कामत:** क्या रूस की यूनिवर्सिटियों में अंगरेजी की पढ़ाई बिल्कुल नहीं होती

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is English not at all taught in the Russian Universities?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے وہاں کسی بھی انسٹیٹیوٹ میں انگریزی ذریعہ تعلیم نہیں ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** So far as I am aware of English is not the medium of instruction in any of the Institute there?

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Are there any arrangements in any of the Indian Universities to teach Russian to those students who wish to go to Russia? If not such arrangements should be made.

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** ہاں اس طرح کی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ باہر کی زبانوں کی تعلیم ہو - جہاں تک روسی زبان کا تعلق ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دہلی یونیورسٹی اس کے لئے کوشش کر رہی ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes, efforts have been made to teach foreign languages. So far as the Russian language is concerned, I understand that the Delhi University is trying to arrange for it.

#### EXPANSION OF NAVY

**\*1555. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the expansion and development of the Indian Navy is under Government's active consideration;

(b) if so, what its details are; and

(c) what decisions were taken at the Conference of Naval Officers held recently in Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil (Minister of Works, Mines and Power):**

(a) Yes.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(c) The recent Naval Officers' Conference in New Delhi was a periodical meeting of a routine nature and the decisions taken were of a purely administrative character.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know if it is in the public interest to be informed of naval affairs and whether it is not in the public interest to be taken into confidence?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

#### ARMS AND AMMUNITION STOLEN FROM ORDNANCE FACTORIES AND DEPOTS

**\*1556. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of arms and ammunition stolen from each of the Ordnance Factories and Depots since 15th August, 1947;



(e) whether it is a fact that Mr. Zils offered to dub them in their translations free of charge;

(f) if so, why the offer was not accepted; and

(g) what is holding up the work of translation and exhibition of these documentaries?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) The Government of India have undertaken, at the request of the United Nations Information Centre, New Delhi, to distribute Indian Language versions of three documentary films entitled "Mother", "Child" and "Community" for exhibition in India as and when required.

(b) Steps are being taken to dub the documentaries in Hindustani.

(c) They were considered quite useful for the purpose for which they were intended.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The work has been held up pending recruitment of staff for the Films Division's section which will handle Indian language versions of films.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** In what Indian language is it proposed to dub the films?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** In Hindustani first.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Are Government aware of the adverse criticism in this regard and while dubbing the films do Government propose to take note of them?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I am aware that there has been some adverse criticism and while dubbing the Government will look into the matter.

#### PUBLICATION OF PAMPHLET, GUIDE OR BOOK ON BODH GAYA.

\*1563. **Mr. Tajamul Husain:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any pamphlet, guide or book has been published by the Archaeological Department on Bodh Gaya?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative do Government propose to publish a pamphlet, guide or book on Bodh Gaya?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** (a) کا جواب نہیں ہے۔ لیکن پیچھے انڈیا آفس لندن نے General Alexander Cunningham کی جو کتاب مہا بودھی شایع کی تھی اس میں گیا کے مندر کے بارے میں بہت کچھ لکھا گیا ہے۔

(b) گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ صرف ان بھی تواریخی یادگاروں کے لئے گائیڈ بک کی قسم کی تقریج تیار کرتا ہے جو اس کی حفاظت میں ہیں۔ بودھ گیا مندر اس کی حفاظت میں نہیں ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) No, Sir. But under the auspices of the late India Office, London, General Alexander Cunningham, the first Archaeological Surveyor of India, published his Mahabodhi containing an exhaustive research on the Maha Bodhi temple at Bodh Gaya.

(b) The Bodh Gaya temple is not a protected monument, and the Archaeological Department of the Government of India does not publish Guides on monuments which are not under its control.

**مسٹر تجمل حسین:** میں آنریبل منسٹر سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر بودھ گیا مندر کا تعلق گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ سے نہیں ہے تو پھر کس سے ہے۔ اور کیا اس کے متعلق گائیڈ یا کوئی کتاب لکھنے کا خیال حکومت کو ہے یا نہیں۔ جس طرح سے کہ نالندہ یونیورسٹی کے متعلق گائیڈ موجود ہے؟

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** May I know from the Honourable Minister that in case the Bodh Gaya temple is not under the control of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India; then under whom is it? And whether or not the Government contemplate to publish any guide or book in connection therewith, just like the one on the Nalanda University?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** ان چیزوں کی حیثیت دوسری ہے۔ اور یہ براہ راست آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی حفاظت میں ہیں۔ جیسا کہ میں نے آنریبل ممبر کی توجہ اپنی دلائی۔ گیا کا مندر گورنمنٹ کی حفاظت میں نہیں ہے۔ جو اس کا پرائیویٹ ٹرسٹ ہے وہ اس کی حفاظت میں ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** These things have altogether a separate entity, and are directly under the control of the Archaeological Department. Just as I have already informed the honourable member, the Bodh Gaya temple is not under the control of the Government. It is protected by its Private Trust.

#### EXCAVATION OF VIKRAMSHILA, BHAGALPUR DISTRICT, BIHAR

\*1564. **Mr. Tajamul Husain:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to excavate the great University of Buddhist times, Vikramshila, in Bhagalpur District of Bihar?

(b) If so, when and if not, why not?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد:** (a) کا جواب ہاں میں ہے۔

(b) آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی وہ برانچ جو کھدائی کے لئے ہے اتنے فزڈ اور تکنیکل سٹاف نہیں رکھتی کہ اس طرح کے کاموں کو تیزی سے شروع کر سکے۔ ایک سکیم اس بارے میں تیار کی گئی ہے اور گورنمنٹ اس بارے میں غور کر رہی ہے۔ جب کافی فنڈز کا انتظام ہوگا تو گورنمنٹ اس طرح کے کاموں کو فوراً ہاتھ میں لے گی اور دیکھیں گی کہ کونسی جگہوں میں پہلے کام کرنا ضروری ہے۔ اگر دیکھتے ہیں کہ بعد معلوم ہو کہ بھاگلپور ضلع میں جو وکرم شلا کی جگہ ہے اس کی کھدائی دوسری جگہوں کی کھدائی کے کام سے پہلے کرنی چاہئے تو گورنمنٹ ضرور اس پر فیصلہ دیگی۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Excavations Branch of the Department of Archaeology, as constituted at present, has very limited technical staff and funds at its disposal. A scheme for strengthening its staff is under the active consideration of Government. If it is sanctioned and sufficient funds are available, exploration is proposed to be undertaken to determine the comparative importance of known sites. If exploration shows that the site of Vikramshila is of greater importance than others, priority will be given to it for excavation in the programme of the fieldwork.

(b) The period for which the information is required has not been stated by the honourable member. Information for the period since the 15th August 1947 is, however, being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

#### EDITORIAL STAFF IN PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

\*1560. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many people are working on the editorial side of the journals issued by the Publications Division?

(b) How many of these persons had any previous (i) journalistic and (ii) editorial experience?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Sixteen.

(b) (i) twelve; (ii) eleven.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** What is the reason for choosing for appointment a large number of persons who have had no editorial or journalistic experience?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** There are only three, as the honourable member can see. They had very high academic qualifications. They were taken as assistant editors and they were later trained.

**Seth Govind Das:** Were these posts advertised or these appointments were made through personal negotiation?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Except one which is under consideration all of them have been filled through the Federal Public Service Commission.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How many of them were Hindustani-knowing?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Those who are working on Hindi or Hindustani journals know Hindi or Hindustani.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How many of them are such?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I would like to have notice of that.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** How many of them are Kannada-knowing?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Since there are no Kannada journals there are no Kannada editors.

#### ABOLITION OF RICKSHAW-PULLING

\*1561. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what steps Government are proposing to take to abolish rickshaw-pulling by law or otherwise?

(b) What is the medical opinion on rickshaw-pullers and rickshaw-pulling as a profession?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). Rickshaw-pulling no doubt involves hard physical exertion especially on the hills. Medical opinion has held that rickshaw-pulling like any other hard form of manual labour is not injurious in itself to health provided the puller is of good physique, does not suffer from any disease of the heart or lungs and works under conditions which are favourable for the maintenance of health. In practice, however, these conditions are hardly fulfilled. Inasmuch, therefore, as Government is not in favour of continuing this form of human labour, the attention of Provincial Governments is being drawn to the desirability of substituting other forms of transport for rickshaws as quickly as possible.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Is it a fact that most of the rickshaw-pullers generally suffer from either tuberculosis or paralysis?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have no figures either to refute

or concur with the statement. As far as cases in Delhi are concerned we have not got statistics to prove that they contract tuberculosis.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Before stopping rickshaw-pulling have Government thought of any substitute employment for these people?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Naturally that is a matter which we are taking up with all the provincial governments.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** What is the alternative form of transport which Government are contemplating with regard to transport on the hills to substitute rickshaw-pulling. Just now the Honourable Minister was saying that they were considering alternative forms of transport. What form of transport they are thinking of to substitute rickshaws at hill stations?

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Minister had in mind the centrally administered areas.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** Is Government aware that there are about 300 rickshaws in Delhi? Do Government intend to abolish it here in Delhi?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I am aware that there are a number of rickshaws in Delhi?

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** Are the cycle rickshaws that one sees in Delhi easier to manipulate than hand-drawn rickshaws? Has the Government considered that question?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a suggestion for action.

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** I am only asking whether the cycle rickshaws are less harmful to the health of the people than hand-pulled rickshaws. It is not a suggestion for action.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** The Honourable Minister told us that the attention of the provincial governments has been drawn in this connection. If the provincial Governments take no action at all, will the central Government do anything in the matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the question is hypothetical.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** As a step towards the furtherance of the policy of Government about which the provincial governments have been apprised already, does the Honourable Minister propose to ban rickshaw-pulling in the centrally administered areas?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have already said that the matter is under consideration.

#### TRANSLATION AND EXHIBITION OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS

\*1562. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state.

(a) whether the documentary films "Mother", "Child" and "Community", were taken over from the United Nations Film Board by the Government of India for exhibition in India in their vernacular dubbings;

(b) whether the documentaries in question have been dubbed in their vernacular versions or not;

(c) whether it is a fact that the documentaries were appreciated a great deal by the United Nations authorities dealing with them and by the Honourable Minister of Health;

(d) whether it is a fact that the producer of these documentaries, Mr. Paul Zils, has given a master copy for translations free of charge;

مستتر تجمل حسین: یہ جو بھاگلپور میں بدھست یونیورسٹی ہے اس کی حالت جو ہے وہ بہت ہی خراب ہو رہی ہے لوگ وہاں سے اینٹ اور پتھر لے جا کر گھر بناتے ہیں۔ کیا اس بات کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے حکومت یہ ضروری نہیں سمجھتی ہے کہ اس معاملہ کو ہاتھ میں لے؟

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** In view of the fact that the condition of this Buddhist University in Bhagalpur is fast deteriorating, as the people are removing its bricks and stones for the purpose of constructing their own houses; does not the Government consider it necessary to take up this matter?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: گورنمنٹ اس کے متعلق ایکشن لے چکی ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Government have already taken action in this matter.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** May I know if Government is making full use of the knowledge of one Swami Pranavananda who has made a special study of this Vikramshila University?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: نہیں میں ابھی اس بارے میں کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No. I cannot say anything in this respect at the moment.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** What is the amount required for this excavation?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: یہ تو اس وقت کہنا مشکل ہے۔ لیکن اس طرح کے کاموں کے لئے کافی فنڈز چاہئیں جو کہ آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے قبضے میں نہیں ہیں۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** It is difficult to specify this at the moment. But a large amount of funds is required for such purposes which has not been placed at the disposal of the Archaeological Department?

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** I did not follow the answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** It requires a large amount of funds and the Archaeological Department has not got the funds at its disposal. I believe this matter was discussed in the Education grant and he mentioned the sum of Rs. 50,000.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Has Government taken any action to find out whether any prior action is required before the excavation of Vikramshila at Bhagalpur?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: ہاں جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی کہا ہے اس کے متعلق آرکیالاجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے جو سرکلز بہار اور بنگلہ میں ہیں وہ بھی ضروری کارروائی کر رہے ہیں سنٹرل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے سامنے بھی یہ چیز ہے اور جو جگہ بھاگلپور میں سمجھی گئی ہے اور خیال کیا جا رہا ہے کہ اصلی سائٹ یہی ہے اسکی حفاظت کی بھی کارروائی کی گئی ہے۔ باقی ابھی یہ معاملہ اس سٹیج میں نہیں ہے کہ اس کے بارے میں کام چاندنی شروع کیا جائے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes; just as I have stated now, the Archaeological Department's circles in Bihar and Patna are taking necessary action in the matter. This is also under the consideration of the Central

Government; and action has been taken to protect the site which has been explored in Bhagalpur and is considered to be the original one. Further, this matter has not as yet reached that stage when work in respect thereof may be undertaken without any delay.

श्री एच० वि० कामत : क्या राष्ट्रीय उन्नति और मूल्य चैन के दृष्टिकोण में इस खुदाई के काम के लिये इतना पैसा खर्च करना निहायत जरूरी है।

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it very necessary to find such a large amount for this excavation from the point of view of national development and prosperity?

مستتر تجمل حسین: شہنشاہ اشوک کا جو پرانا کیپٹل جو پاتلیپتر کے اندر ہے کیا حکومت یہ خیال رکھتی ہے کہ اشوک کے اس کیپٹل کو جو پاتلیپتر میں ہے ایکسکویٹ کرے؟

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Do Government contemplate to excavate the old capital of the King Asoka which is in Patliputra?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: حکومت اس طرح کے بہت سے خیال رکھتی ہے مگر سب سے پہلا سوال فنڈز کا ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Government keep many such things in view, but the primary question is the availability of funds.

#### RECRUITMENT OF BRITISH PERSONNEL TO ARMED FORCES ACADEMY AND INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

\*1565. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the reasons for the recruitment of British personnel again to the Staff of the Armed Forces Academy and the Indian Military Academy?

(b) What are the terms and conditions under which their services have been procured?

(c) Is it proposed to appoint Indian Instructors as their "understudies", and if not why not?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister of Works, Mines and Power): (a) and (c). British personnel have been employed only where suitable Indian personnel do not exist. The policy is to train Indian personnel to take the place of British personnel as soon as possible.

(b) I would invite the honourable member's attention to my reply to part (c) of Starred Question No. 268 asked by Seth Govind Das on the 25th November 1947.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** How long do the Government propose to retain them?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Till the Indian Personnel is trained.

#### MAINTENANCE OF GORKHA REGIMENTS

\*1566. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the cost incurred per annum for the maintenance of the Gorkha Regiments in India?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister of Works, Mines and Power): I regret it would not be in public interest to disclose this information.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [1ST APRIL 1949]

RECRUITMENTS OF GORKHAS IN ARMY

\*1567. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that since the last six months the number of Gorkhas recruited by our Indian Recruiting Depot at Kunarghat has been diminishing considerably?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister of Works, Mines and Power): No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Gurkhas are recruited by British officers on Indian soil for the British Army.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice of that.

**Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of Gurkhas are recruited at Khundraghat for the British Imperial troops?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** They are recruited at several places and one of them is Khundraghat.

**Shri Mahabir Tyagi:** I want to know whether we have agreed to allow the British Imperialist Government to recruit Gurkhas here?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Does it arise out of the question, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it does not.

INTEREST ON LOANS PAID AND RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT

\*1568. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of annual interest which Government have to pay on loans raised; and

(b) the total amount of annual interest which they receive on loans which they have advanced?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The amount varies from year to year but for this year the payments are estimated at Rs. 48.1 crores.

(b) The total amount of interest recovered on loans and advances other than advances to Commercial departments of the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 6.18 crores.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** May I know whether any loan has been advanced to States and if so on what conditions?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not aware of any loan which has been given to States, but I will look into it.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Is the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir being given any loans?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I believe so, but I cannot give the exact figures.

**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** May I know how much interest the Government gets from the commercial Departments of the Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The commercial Departments of the Government pay an interest on the loans advanced to them which corresponds to the weighted average interest on Government borrowings at the time.

**Shri Krishna Chandra Sharma:** What is the basis of the loan advanced to the Kashmir Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to give the information straightaway.

**Mr. Speaker:** It also goes beyond the scope of the question.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** I do not want to put the question No. 1569.

AUGMENTING WATER SUPPLY IN KAROL BAGH, DELHI

\*1570. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that many people in Karolbagh, even those living on the ground floor experience much difficulty in summer in respect of free water supply especially now when the population has nearly doubled?

(b) What arrangements have been or are proposed to be made to augment the regular supply in all areas of Karolbagh?

(c) Have Government considered the question of having the water reservoir on the hill nearby and if not, why not?

(d) Is it a fact that even two-storeyed buildings will get water supply at all hours on the second storey if the reservoir is located on the hill nearby called Anand Parbat?

(e) If so, when do Government propose to investigate the aforesaid possibility?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) to (e). An order has been placed for new cast iron mains for augmenting the water supply in Karolbagh, and construction of two reservoirs on the top of the hills nearby and one elevated reservoir is to be taken up shortly. After these works are completed a regular supply of water is expected to be available in the whole area including two-storeyed buildings. A booster pump has also been provided to increase the water supply in two storeyed houses and high level areas along Pusa Road.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** How long will it take to finish this work?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I could not give the honourable member the exact time, but I hope that this construction will not take too long.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Honourable Minister anticipate or fear any scarcity of water in the coming summer months?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes indeed, and the scarcity of water is not confined to any one area; it is an all-round problem for Delhi.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What measures are being taken by Government to ensure the citizens against the scarcity of water?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** We are trying to provide hand-pumps, we are also trying to resuscitate some of the public wells in Delhi. Recently we sent the Engineer-Secretary of the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board to England, and thanks to the very great help given to us by our High Commissioner in England we hope to have a water plant machinery here within six months, so that by next year I hope there will be no water shortage in Delhi.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** So the position is that this year we are not sure of adequate supply?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** There will be scarcity this summer.

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** What steps are Government taking to see that water is not wasted so that the water supply will not run out to a great extent?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** We appeal constantly to people to be careful in this matter.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Will Government take steps to minimize the use of water during summer months by postponing the session of the Constituent Assembly?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the staff of the Health Ministry or of any other Department go round the city to see how many taps are dripping all day and night?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think, these are unnecessary details.

#### EXPENDITURE ON WAR PREPARATIONS IN HYDERABAD

**\*1571. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what amount the Laik Ali Government in Hyderabad State spent upon preparation of war with the Indian Union and what the particulars of such expenditure are?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** From the information available about O.S. Rupees eight crores and sixty-five lakhs were spent on war preparations. It is not in the public interest to disclose details.

**\*1572 and 1573. [WITHDRAWN].**

#### REPLACING KING'S EFFIGY ON COINS AND CURRENCY NOTES

**\*1574. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is proposed to replace the existing effigy of the King on the coins and currency notes of various denominations?

(b) If so, from which date and what emblem is intended to replace the King's effigy?

(c) What denominations of coins and currency notes are intended to be issued in place of the existing ones? Is it intended to recall the existing currency?

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

(b) In the notes the King's effigy will be replaced by the Asoka Pillar and the new design notes are expected to be put into circulation within the next few months. Changes in the design of coins including the replacement of the King's effigy are under consideration.

(c) No change is proposed in the existing denominations at present; nor is it proposed to demonetise the existing currency which will continue to be fully legal tender along with the new design notes and coins.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many designs, Sir, have so far been received so far as the coins are concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to give the information straightaway, but the matter is being considered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Government set up a committee of numismatic experts or artists to go into this question before a final decision is reached?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Government have a Committee.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it the intention of the Government to withdraw the currency which bears the King's effigy as soon as their own currency is issued?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No such intention.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there any proposal before the Government to replace the King's effigy by that of Mahatma Gandhi on these coins and currency notes?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No. That matter was considered, but I think on the whole the Government felt that the sentiment in the country would be more respected by keeping Mahatma Gandhi out of things like currency notes.

#### DISCOVERY OF OLD SILVER COINS IN SRI NAGAR FORT, BUNDELKHAND

**\*1575. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that old silver coins weighing several maunds were discovered during excavations in the ancient Fort of Sri Nagar in Hamirpur District, Bundelkhand; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make a statement about it?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) گورنمنٹ کو اس بارے میں کوئی خبر نہیں ملی ہے ہمیریور کا شہری نگر فورٹ ان عمارتوں میں سے نہیں ہے جنگی آرکیولوجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ذریعے حفاظت کی جاتی ہے اور نہ آرکیولوجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے وہاں کسی طرح کی کھدائی کا کام کیا ہے -

(b) پیدا نہیں ہوتا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Government have no information. Sri Nagar Fort in Hamirpur District is not a protected monument and no excavations have been carried out there by the Department of Archaeology.

(b) Does not arise.

#### VISIT OF EXPERT "DEMONSTRATION MALARIA TEAMS" FROM ABROAD

**\*1576. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four expert "Demonstration Malaria teams" are coming to India from abroad in connexion with India Government's anti-malaria campaign for 1949;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, from what countries they are coming; and

(c) what will be the total expenditure in this connection?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Expert Demonstration Malaria Teams coming to India from abroad.*

The World Health Organisation in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and Food and Agriculture Organisation have offered their Assistance in the Field of malaria control in India. Their assistance will consist of the provision of expert malaria demonstration and control teams and consultants in order to survey

selected areas in India, organise and carry out malaria control and to train local personnel who will be made available by the Provincial and State Governments concerned. The World Health Organisation/United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund will also provide insecticides, drugs and equipment necessary for the purpose. The salaries of the personnel of the foreign teams and their passage expenses to and from India as well as the bulk of the cost of equipment will be met by the World Health Organisation/United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. On her part, India will meet the incidental expenses of the personnel of the foreign teams, including their board and lodging and their travel within India and also the expenses in connection with the parallel Indian teams and other requisite ancillary staff.

2. The World Health Organisation has allocated one team and a consultant (Malaria Engineer) for 2 months. The team will work in Terai (U. P.). The Malaria Engineer will take part in the instructional work in the one week malaria courses for Class I Engineers specially arranged at the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi. If, after the courses are finished, the World Health Organisation Consultant has any time left, it is proposed to arrange for him a visit to the various Provincial Headquarters especially the centres, where the multi-purpose projects are being executed.

3. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has allocated two teams, one for Bombay Province and the other for Malnad (Mysore). As the malaria control projects are directed towards increasing food production: the F.A.O. will also provide a malariologist who will be drafted to the Jeypore hill tracts (Orissa). Each team is expected to consist of 1 leader, and 1 public health nurse.

4. On the assumption that the foreign teams will work in India for a period of one year, the total expenditure is estimated as follows:

| Area                                | Estimated cost to be borne by India |           |               |          | Foreign Teams. | Estimated cost to be borne by WHO/ UNICEF in respect of insecticides, equipment etc. (but excluding cost of salaries and passage of foreign teams which will also be met by W.H.O.) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                     | Indian Teams                        |           |               |          |                |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                     | Staff                               | Transport | Contingencies | Total    |                |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                     | Rs.                                 | Rs.       | Rs.           | Rs.      | Rs.            | Rs.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 1. Malnad                           | 65,000                              | 26,000    | 18,500        | 1,09,500 |                | 51,000                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 2. Terai                            | 40,130                              | 16,000    | 12,800        | 68,930   | 64,500*        | 52,000                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 3. Jeypore Hill Tracts              | 65,000                              | 26,000    | 18,500        | 1,09,500 |                | 51,000                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 4. Bombay                           | 43,390                              | 26,000    | 18,500        | 87,790   |                | 51,000                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Total :                             |                                     |           |               | 3,75,720 | 64,500         | 2,05,000                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Total cost to be borne by India Rs. |                                     |           |               |          |                | 4,40,220                                                                                                                                                                            |

\*India's share of the cost of the foreign teams is arrived at as follows:—

- (1) There will be three teams working for 12 months each team having 2 members.
- (2) There will be a consultant from the F.A.O. who will be here for 12 months.
- (3) The WHO consultant will be in India for 2 months.
- (4) The cost of subsistence allowance per day is Rs. 25 per head.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether these "Demonstration Malaria teams" coming from abroad have developed a new and special method for fighting malaria, which is unknown in this country?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** They have had considerable experience as for example both in South America and in Italy so that they have come out with definite experience which perhaps our people have not so far had.

#### EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE COLLECTED AT CALCUTTA PORT

\*1577. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the total amount of export duty on jute collected from the Port of Calcutta in the year 1948-49?

(b) What percentage of this amount is given to West Bengal Government?

(c) Did the Government of West Bengal make any representation to the Centre for increasing their share in the said export duty on jute?

(d) If so, what is the result of the representation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The total collections up to the 15th March 1949 amounted to Rs. 7,21,16,000.

(b) Twenty per cent of the net proceeds of the export duty on jute is distributed among the jute growing provinces in proportion to the respective amounts of jute grown therein. In 1948-49 West Bengal's share of the amount assigned to the Provinces is estimated at 45.39 per cent.

(c) Yes.

(d) After a careful consideration of the West Bengal Government's representation it has been decided that the existing allocation should continue for the coming year and that for the future, arrangements should be made to have an expert enquiry conducted into the allocation of the duty so that the revised allocation may take effect when the new constitution comes into force.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is it a fact that formerly Bengal used to get 67 per cent. of the total export duty on jute?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes. When the main jute-growing area was transferred to Pakistan the whole basis of the allocation of the jute export duty had to be reconsidered and on that basis the particular proportions which are now in force were introduced.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Is it not a fact that every single ounce of jute that is produced in Eastern Pakistan has to be processed in the Indian Union and the whole jute duty comes from the export of the processed jute?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is the contention which has been put forward by the West Bengal Government, and there is a certain amount of force in that contention. That is the reason why Government have decided that this whole question should be re-examined.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** May I also enquire of the Honourable Minister if he has himself caused an enquiry to be made into the question that every ounce of jute that goes out of this country is processed in the Indian Union in West Bengal?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** These are matters which will necessarily come up for consideration when the enquiry is instituted.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Is it a fact that for the present the consideration of the collection of duty is not taken into account while making the allocation to different Provinces, or is it that only the question of production of jute is taken into account?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I take it the honourable member's point is whether in determining the present allocation the fact that practically all the manufactured jute is produced in West Bengal, was taken sufficiently into account. That I take it is the honourable member's question?

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Yes.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** If that is so, the answer is that when it was decided to allocate a certain proportion of the export duty on jute to Provinces, at the time it was made the basis of allocation was the proportion of raw jute grown. That basis has been retained, but the other point has now been raised by the West Bengal Government and we would like to examine it.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is the appointment of a committee under the consideration of Government for the re-examination of these allocations?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is what I have said in my reply, that we are setting up an expert committee.

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** Do I take it that the Honourable Minister is making an *ad hoc* grant temporarily for the purpose till a new committee is set up and a decision reached?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes, we are giving Rs. 50 lakhs as an *ad hoc* grant to supplement this allocation, this will continue for the present year.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Is it the case that at the time when the award was made regarding allocation of jute duty, only the question of the production of jute was considered and not the collection of duty?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That was the basis that was adopted at the time, a basis for which I accept no responsibility.

#### APPOINTMENTS GIVEN TO ARTISTS FOR PROGRAMMES ON A. I. R.

**\*1578. Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether artists from all parts of India are allowed to have their programmes fixed on the All India Radio; and

(b) whether appointments are made with the artists on the invitation by the All-India Radio or on the applications received from the artists?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) All-India Radio utilises artists from all parts of India for its programmes.

(b) Both.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government been receiving complaints from the Provinces that artists of some repute are never approached by the All-India Radio?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I am not aware.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the All-India Radio maintain a blacklist of artists and speakers so far as their employment in the All-India Radio is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I am not aware.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the All-India Radio maintain a list of persons whose statements or speeches are not to be given publicity on the Radio?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I am not aware of it.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is there any permanent staff of artists on the roll of the A.I.R.

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** There is a very small artists staff of that type but usually it is on a temporary basis that artists are engaged.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** What is the time usually required to dispose of the applications sent by the artists?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The procedure is that when the applications are received, if it is found that an artist is likely to be of use then he is called for an interview, and the application disposed of.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** How is the Government ascertaining as to whether the artists are of use or not?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Well, there is a description of qualifications of artists and there is also a history of artists as also a list of known artists.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has the All-India Radio ever extended an invitation to famous artists from South India like Shrimati M. S. Subbulakshmi and Shri D. Venkataswamy Naidu who are known not only in India but also outside?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I do not exactly know but I think they are invited.

**Shri R. K. Sidhya:** Is there any restriction on the use of the Radio by the Constituent Assembly Members?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I do not think so.

**Seth Govind Das:** Sir, may I know when was this list of Artists prepared? And is it a fact that the list which was prepared at the time of Mr. Bokhari still continues, and most of the artists invited to the All India Radio are from that list?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** Lists are often being revised and there is no permanent list of the type referred to by the honourable member.

#### NEWSPAPERS SERVED BY PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

**\*1579. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of newspapers served by Government's Photographic Service?

(b) How many of these newspapers are in English and how many in the Indian languages?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) The press Information Bureau's photographic publicity unit supplies photographs to 102 newspapers in India excluding official journals, photographs are also supplied by this unit for distribution abroad.

(b) Thirty-nine of these newspapers in India are in English and sixty-three in Indian languages.

**Seth Govind Das:** Out of these sixty-three newspapers in Indian languages how many newspapers are in Hindi and how many in other provincial languages?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Is any fee recovered for the supply of these photos?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

#### STRENGTH OF STAFF OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

**\*1580. Shri R. K. Sidhya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of officers, clerks, peons and all other staff in the Reserve Bank of India in the years 1939, 1942, 1947 and 1948 together with the total pay bill of each class of staff separately for the above years?



(b) What is the corresponding increase in work as compared with the increase in staff?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) A statement (No. I) giving the information regarding the number of employees of each class separately and the total pay bill for each year is laid on the table of the House. Information regarding the total pay bill separately for each class is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house in due course.

(b) The increase in the number of staff is due to the increase in the work of the various departments of the Bank owing to rise in (1) Notes issues; (2) Public Debt; (3) Number of Scheduled Banks; and (4) Government receipts and disbursements. A statement (No. II) showing statistics in respect of (1), (2) and (3) is placed on the table of the House. The increase in the staff is also partly accounted for by the opening of the following new departments and offices:

- (1) Exchange Control Department after the outbreak of the war in 1939;
- (2) Department of Research & Statistics in 1945;
- (3) Department of Banking Operations in 1945;
- (4) New office at Dacca and fullfledged Issue Department at Delhi during the year 1947-48;
- (5) Public Debt Offices at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca in 1948.

**STATEMENT II**  
*Showing the number of officers, superintendents etc., in the bank and the annual pay bill of the staff for years 1939, 1942, 1947 and 1948.*

| As on              | Number of Staff |                              |          |                             | Total  | Total pay bill               | Remarks                                     |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                    | Officers        | Other super-<br>vising staff | Clerical | Subordinate<br>(peons etc.) |        |                              |                                             |
| 30th June 1939     | 51              | 143                          | 1638     | 742                         | 2,574* | Ra. 34,92,560<br>A. P. 12 10 | For the year ended 31st December 1939.      |
| 30th June 1942     | 63              | 169                          | 2141     | 940                         | 3,313  | 39,08,206                    | For the year ended 30th June 1942.          |
| 30th June 1947     | 113             | 306                          | 3315     | 1325                        | 5,259  | 1,09,94,316                  | For the year ended 30th June 1947.          |
| 30th June 1948     | 153             | 368                          | 3988     | 1517                        | 6,026  | 1,33,46,734                  | For the year ended 30th June 1948.          |
| 31st December 1948 | 148             | 345                          | 3578     | 1339                        | 5,410† | 66,93,584                    | For the half year ended 31st December 1948. |

\*Does not include temporary staff as the relative records have been destroyed.

†Decrease due to the transfer of Staff to the State Bank of Pakistan.

## STATEMENT II

| As on                        | Notes issued<br>(In crores<br>of Rs.) | Public Debt Number of<br>Central and scheduled<br>Provincial banks<br>Governments<br>(in crores of<br>Rs.) | Total sta<br>ff |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 30th June 1939 . . . . .     | 211                                   | 452                                                                                                        | 61              |
| 30th June 1942 . . . . .     | 462                                   | 640                                                                                                        | 59              |
| 30th June 1947 . . . . .     | 1265                                  | 1607                                                                                                       | 97              |
| 30th June 1948 . . . . .     | 1351                                  | 1567                                                                                                       | 99              |
| 31st December 1948 . . . . . | 1199                                  | 1533                                                                                                       | 100             |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the total strength of the staff in 1948, as compared to that in 1939?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Details are given in the Statement.

|                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of officers in June, 1939 was   | 51    |
| Number of officers in December, 1948   | 148   |
| Other supervisory staff, June 1939     | 143   |
| Other supervisory staff, December 1948 | 345   |
| Clerical staff, June, 1939             | 1,638 |
| Clerical staff, December, 1948         | 3,578 |
| Menial staff in June, 1939             | 742   |
| Menial staff in December, 1948         | 1,339 |

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** What are the special responsibilities of the Reserve Bank towards the Scheduled Banks?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Does the question arise?

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

## INCOME TAX DUE FROM PAKISTAN UNDER PARTITION AGREEMENT

†\*1581. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the amount assessed and received from the Government of Pakistan as the share of Income Tax under the terms of the Partition Agreement?

(b) Has the entire amount of our share been received or is any sum towards income-tax outstanding from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The amount of income-tax collected in Pakistan and divisible between the two Dominions has not yet been communicated by the Pakistan Government.

(b) Does not arise.

## ALLOWANCES TO MARRIED COUPLES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE

†\*1582. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the dearness and other allowances given to women staff in the service of the Government of India have been stopped on the ground that their husbands who are in the service of the State draw similar allowances?

(b) How many such cases exist where husbands and wives are both in the service of the Government of India in Delhi?

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

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes, if she draws a lower rate of pay than her husband in which case the husband only draws the allowances.

(b) The information is not readily available.

## SUBSIDIES TO NEW AGENCIES

†\*1583. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether any subsidy is given to any news agencies in India; and if so, to which and what were the subsidies given during each of the years 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) Has the Reuters News Agency in India applied to the Government of India for any facility to be given in India?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) No subsidy is given to any news agency in India.

(b) No.

## HOUSES OF RULERS OF STATES IN DELHI

†\*1584. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the table of the House on 16th March, 1949, containing the information promised in reply to a supplementary raised on Starred Question No. 227 asked on 9th February, 1949, regarding the houses of Rulers of States in Delhi in which it is stated that Government have no information as to whether the houses of Bikaner, Hyderabad, Travancore, Baroda, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Kashmir, Bahawalpur, Tehri, Cochin and Sikar are the Rulers' private property or state property and state what decision Government intend to take in this respect?

(b) In whose possession are these houses at present?

(c) What use is made of these houses?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Government of India have to deal with questions of State and private property only in the case of Rulers of merged or Union States. In that connection the question of Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and Baroda houses is under consideration. Bahawalpur House was leased to the American Embassy last year. The question of other houses will be considered when it arises.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the information is placed on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

| Particulars of house       | In whose possession it is                | What use is made of it                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                          | 2                                        | 3                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Bikaner House . . . . .    | With the Bikaner State authorities.      | Is used, apart from certain people staying in the house with the permission of the Ruler, for the residence of the Ruler, members of his family and officers of the State. |
| 2. Jaipur House . . . . .  | With the Jaipur State authorities.       | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3. Tehri-Garhwal . . . . . | With the Tehri-Garhwal State authorities | Is used for the residence of the Ruler and members of his family.                                                                                                          |

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

| 1                             | 2                                     | 3                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Hyderabad House . . . . .  | With the Hyderabad State authorities. | A portion of the House is being utilised by the office of the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee. |
| 5. Travancore House . . . . . | U.S.S.R. Embassy.                     | Occupied by the U.S.S.R. Embassy.                                                                       |
| 6. Bahawalpur House . . . . . | American Embassy.                     | Occupied by the American Embassy.                                                                       |
| 7. Baroda House . . . . .     | With the Baroda State authorities.    | At present the office of U.N.C.I.P. is located.                                                         |
| 8. Jaisalmer House . . . . .  | With the Government of India.         | Being used for administrative purposes.                                                                 |
| 9. Kashmir House . . . . .    | Ditto.                                | Ditto.                                                                                                  |
| 10. Sikar House . . . . .     | Ditto.                                | Ditto.                                                                                                  |
| 11. Cochin House . . . . .    | International Labour organisation.    | International Labour office is located in this house.                                                   |

#### PRIORITY FOR BOOKING OF GOODS ON STATES' RAILWAYS

\*1585. **Shri Sita Ram S. Jaico:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the Indian States Railways adopt the general policy of the railway administration as regards restricting movements and bookings of certain commodities from time to time?

(b) Have the Indian States Railways the same priority list of booking goods?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, do Indian States Railways also accord higher and 100 per cent. priority to basic industries, viz., textile, iron and steel and cement?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). Government of India do not exercise any statutory control over the general policy of the States/Unions Governments concerned in this matter. But the Governments of the States and Unions have been advised to follow the priority list applicable to the Indian Government Railways and are expected to follow that list as far as practicable.

#### NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

\*1586. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state when Government propose to set up the National Planning Commission?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the reply given by the Honourable the Prime Minister on the 19th March, 1949, on the question of setting up a Ministry of Economic Affairs. Although Government have accepted in principle the setting up of a Planning Commission, certain preliminary steps require to be taken before such an authority is set up, and they have therefore constituted an Economic Committee of the Cabinet and also an Economic Co-ordination Section.

#### ARMS AND AMMUNITION LYING IN INDONESIA

\*1587. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arms and ammunition lying in Indonesia on the Indian Government Account were sold to the Dutch Government; and

(b) if so, the value thereof as also the date of sale?

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

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister of Works, Mines and Power):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### REGULAR AND TEMPORARY COMMISSION GRANTED SINCE 15TH AUGUST, 1947

**126. Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of regular and temporary commissions in the Armed Forces granted since the 15th August, 1947?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister of Works, Mines and Power): I lay a statement on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

| Number of various commissions granted in the Armed Forces since 15th August 1947.             |      |       |           |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                                                                               | Navy | Army  | Air Force | Total |
| Permanent Commissions . . . . .                                                               | 28   | 2,076 | 130       | 2,234 |
| Short Service Commissions (3 years) . . . . .                                                 | 140  | 327   | —         | 467   |
| (4 years) . . . . .                                                                           | —    | —     | 54        | 54    |
| (3 years) . . . . .                                                                           | 2    | 548   | —         | 550   |
| (1 year) . . . . .                                                                            | —    | 183   | —         | 183   |
| Extended Service Commissions (4 years: regular service plus 5 years in the Reserve) . . . . . | —    | —     | 408       | 408   |
| Temporary Commissions . . . . .                                                               | 1    | 51    | —         | 52    |
| TOTAL . . . . .                                                                               | 171  | 3,185 | 592       | 3,948 |

#### FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING SANSKRIT IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

**127. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the total number of foreign students studying Sanskrit in Indian Universities?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Only two foreign students studied Sanskrit in Indian Universities during the current academic year. Both of them are in the University of Poona.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 11th April, 1949

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

STEPS TO IMPROVE CONDITION OF TECHNICIANS

**\*1588. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Honourable Minister at the annual general meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association held at Calcutta in the last week of December, 1948, remarked about the treatment meted out to Technicians in India?

(b) If so, how many such persons are affected and what steps do Government intend to take to improve their conditions?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) I referred generally to the cases of technicians who failed to find employment in the country.

(b) No list is available.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what terms are offered to technicians who are trained in foreign countries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It depends on the nature of work done and the terms often vary from firm to firm.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What are the steps that Government intend to take about employing these people?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We are pressing upon the industries to absorb as many foreign qualified technicians as possible, and we are employing them ourselves whenever necessary.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Is it a fact that the number of foreign qualified Indians is greatly in excess of what can be absorbed by Government or by industry? If so, will Government consider the advisability of stopping sending people abroad, unless employment is assured for them?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think it is correct to say that the number is greater but there is certainly some maladjustment. As far as Government are concerned, they have decided that when Government scholars are sent abroad for foreign training it will be decided beforehand as to how they will be absorbed on their return. That policy will be adhered to in future.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know how many industrial concerns have engaged these foreign qualified technicians?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is not possible to say that.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Do Government maintain a list of these foreign qualified young men to see whether they are absorbed?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We are maintaining a list now and we are in touch not only with the scholars but also with the firms.

CLOTH AND YARN SOLD TO PAKISTAN UNDER INTER-DOMINION  
TRADE AGREEMENT\*

\*1589. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total quantity of cloth and yarn to be sold to Pakistan during the year under the Inter-Dominion Trade Agreement of May, 1948 and the supplementary agreement of 10th November, 1948 and the rates at which they are sold?

(b) Is the payment made in cash or kind? If it is in kind, what are the articles Pakistan has agreed to supply to India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) 400,000 bales of cloth and yarn are to be sold to Pakistan under the Inter-Dominion Trade Agreement. One fourth of this total quantity would be in the form of yarn.

For cloth supplied to them, Pakistan will pay to the Government of India the controlled ex-mill price plus the fixed exporter's margin of fifteen per cent. plus the export duty of ten per cent. as also the usual excise duty on cloth. For yarn, Pakistan will pay the controlled price plus exporter's margin of ten per cent.

(b) Pakistan would pay by Irrevocable Letters of Credit payable to the Government of India.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is payment made against delivery or after some period?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, letters of credit are to be opened in banks here and delivery will be on payment.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have they taken delivery so far and are they taking delivery according to agreement? Or are there any arrears?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, they are taking much less; only about 4,000 or 5,000 bales have been taken up till now.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What will happen if they do not take delivery within the period of delivery?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That will be considered; it is possible that it may lapse.

**Shri R. L. Malviya:** Is it a fact that cloth is smuggled to Pakistan? If so, may I know how much has been seized and how many persons have been prosecuted and convicted?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think it arises out of this.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is there any provision in the agreement in the event of their taking no delivery? Will it lapse?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no specific provision. The understanding is that if the cloth is not removed within time it will lapse.

## FISH FREEZING PLANTS FROM U.S.A.

\*1590. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that four fish freezing plants have arrived in India from America and if so, what is the total cost thereof and where are they to be installed?

(b) Are these plants to be run and maintained by Government or given over to private agencies and if the latter, on what conditions?

(c) What are the economic advantages to be gained by installing such plants?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Only one plant has been ordered, the machinery and equipment from the U.S.A. and the insulation cork from Portugal. The cost will be about rupees five lakhs. The plant will be installed at the Sassoon Docks, Bombay. Part of it has already arrived and part is expected within a couple of months.

(b) The plant, which is being installed for conducting research and experiments in the most suitable methods of preservation and storage of fish under tropical conditions, will be maintained by Government and run under the control of the Central Fisheries Research Station, Bombay.

(c) Fish being a highly perishable commodity cannot be transported over any distances in the fresh state. Unless, therefore, properly preserved by treatment in a cold storage plant or with ice, fish has to be consumed at or near the fishing centres. Cold Storage plants even in the colder climates of Europe and America have provided a solution of the very complex problems involved in the transport of fresh fish, and reduced spoilage to the minimum. The proposed Cold Storage plant is being installed at Bombay for obtaining essential data for the working of such plants under tropical conditions.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With regard to the import of this fish-freezing plant may I know how many ammonia compressors have been indented and whether they have arrived?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would require notice.

**Shri V. O. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether the Madras Government have made a request for a fish-freezing plant?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They are introducing a plant in their area.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the capacity of this plant?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Five hundred tons.

**Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** If the catch is far below the demand how are they going to preserve the fish?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are trying to increase the catch.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if any more plants are ordered or expected?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I shall require notice.

REPORT OF AMERICAN EXPERTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES  
IN GANGETIC PLAIN

\*1591. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the report that has been submitted by the two American experts who carried on research on tube-wells in this country?

(b) What are the opinions of the Irrigation Advisers of different Provincial Governments to whom the report was submitted for examination?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Messrs. Johnston International of California were invited by the Government of India to carry out a survey and submit a report on the Development of ground water resources in the Gangetic plain. The gist of the survey conducted by the Irrigation Engineer sent by the firm is that ground water supplies in the Gangetic plain are excellent and can be economically tapped for irrigation purposes. The American firm is prepared to undertake the construction of a minimum of 1,000 tube-wells per year in the Gangetic area covering the East Punjab, United Provinces, and Bihar. They have submitted tentative estimates of cost per well of an average discharge of 3.4 cusecs.

(b) Their opinions were not called for. But the Provincial Governments concerned have expressed their view in favour of a scheme on similar lines. No final decision has been taken regarding the specific proposal contained in the Report.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the average life of such a tube-well?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think it is about 25 years.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the minimum number of years for which these tube-wells must work in order to realise the cost on them?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid I have not got that figure.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether tube-well irrigation is more or less costly than canal irrigation?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is not a question of its being more or less costly. Where canal irrigation is possible that is preferable; but where it is not possible we have to go in for tube-wells with a view to utilise the resources that are under the ground.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will tube-well irrigation be successful in the different provinces?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Seth Govind Das:** Have Government made any plan in regard to these tube-wells and has it been sent to the provinces where it is to be executed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is a plan for the Gangetic plain, i.e., East Punjab, Bihar and U.P. because surveys there have shown that there are underground resources of water. Surveys have to be undertaken in the other provinces and States to find out whether such resources exist there.

**Seth Govind Das:** When is this survey in other provinces going to commence?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That is a matter for the Geological Survey which is under the Works, Mines and Power Ministry.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are there any firms in India who can do the boring of tube-wells in the Gangetic plain?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, there are.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Why did not Government contact them when they complied with the previous plan of boring tube-wells in the U.P.?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** To the extent that the Indian firms have the requisite material they will be used. But in the case of American firms they will be able to bring a large supply of equipment which is not available here, whereas the Indian firms will have to import all that equipment. The American firms have greater facilities but, as I said, no final decision has been taken.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will these equipments be purchased through Indian agents?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They will be purchased through the Indian Supply Mission in Washington.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Why is the life of a tube-well so short? Does the water dry up or is it that the tube-well does not draw water?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is a certain encasement which is to be used on these tube-wells, and that has to be renewed after 25 years.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** May I know the number of tube-wells that have been sunk so far?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In the course of training our pupils constructed about 40 tube-wells.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Sir, the Honourable Minister has stated that apart from the Gangetic Plain, similar tapplings were carried on in a State. May I know the name of the State?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not remember the name of the State.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know why the Government is making these purchases in America while there are firms who are prepared to tender for the supply of these equipments here in India?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We are not making any purchases. The whole question is under examination and we have not yet come to any decision.

#### COMPLAINT BOOKS AT RAILWAY STATIONS

**\*1592. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether complaint books have been maintained at all railway stations?

(b) Is action taken on the complaints entered in these books?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) No. Complaint books have been maintained at important stations only.

(b) The instructions are that every complaint should be immediately enquired into and suitable action taken.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Against which railway were the largest number of complaints received last year?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I am afraid I have not those figures.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the complaint book is placed in a conspicuous place or kept with the Station Master?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Formerly, there were more than one complaint book in one station. Now they have been consolidated and there will be one complaint book with the Assistant Station Master.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are any steps taken to inform the complainants of the results of the complaints that they have made?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. The instructions are that the authorities responsible should write to each complainant informing him of the action taken.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Who will deal with these complaints? The Managers of Railways or the Special Officer appointed by the Railway Board at Headquarters?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is the duty of each railway administration to deal with these complaints.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is there any specified penalty for non-production of complaint books when required?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Action will be taken against the Assistant Station Master or the Station Master if there is such a refusal.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Have the people in the villages been informed of the existence of these complaint books and if so, how?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** At each station where there is a complaint book, notices are put up at all places informing the people where the complaint book is kept.

## FORCED LANDING OF DAKOTA NEAR JAMMU

\*1593. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on or about the 16th January, 1949 a Dakota of the Indian National Airways carrying military stores and passengers which left Delhi for Srinagar had to make a forced landing near Jammu?

(b) How many passengers and how much cargo were carried by the said aircraft?

(c) Have the whereabouts of the aircraft been located?

(d) What efforts were made to search for the plane?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) A Dakota belonging to the Dalmia Jain Airways carrying passengers and cargo crashed near Banihal Pass on the 16th January, 1949. It carried no military stores.

(b) The aircraft carried 9 passengers, 4 crew and a freight of 3,514 lbs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force and Dalmia Jain Airways and ground parties organised by the army went out in search of the missing plane and succeeded in locating the wreckage on the 20th January, 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any official enquiry has been made and what is the result of that enquiry?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** As soon as the plane was located, officers of the Civil Aviation Department went to make enquiries but even up till now most of the wreckage is under snow and the enquiry cannot be completed until the ice melts.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know who constituted the enquiry?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There is no enquiry committee. The Chief Inspector of Accidents went there.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether actually an enquiry committee was set up by Government and who were the individuals?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** It was the duty of the Chief Inspector of Accidents to investigate into this. Immediately after the wreckage had been located, he went there, and did a part of the enquiry. But the enquiry will not be completed till the ice has melted.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Even under the rules, is not Government bound to make a legal enquiry into the matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what he has said.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** He said an official went to see!

**Mr. Speaker:** That is an enquiry!

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** That is not an enquiry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Was the plane equipped with wireless apparatus?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Yes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Did it send any wireless message before the forced landing?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Some such message was received.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that another plane, which took off ten minutes before this plane, had returned from Banihal Pass?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I cannot say about the time but one plane which could not locate the landing ground at Srinagar returned.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What were the number of occasions that wireless messages were received?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I require notice.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** How old was the apparatus and how long was it in service?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I require notice.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** How many passengers were hurt or killed?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** All the passengers were killed.

## LOANS GIVEN TO PROVINCES FOR 'GROW MORE FOOD' SCHEMES

\*1594. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total amount of loan given from the Government of India to each province to develop agriculturally?

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram:** A statement showing the loans sanctioned by the Government of India during the years 1943-44 to 1948-49 for 'Grow More Food' schemes is laid on the table of the House. Block loans are also given to the Provinces for general development and some part of these loans may have been used by Provinces for agricultural development. Information about this is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

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



STATEMENT  
Loans sanctioned by the Government of India during 1943-49 for G. M. F. Schemes.

| Name of the Province. | 1943-44<br>Loan | 1944-45<br>Loan | 1945-46<br>Loan | 1946-47<br>Loan | 1947-48<br>Loan | 1948-49<br>Loan | Grand Total<br>1943-44 to<br>1948-49<br>Loan |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Assam                 | Rs. 9,01,867    | Rs. 10,86,100   | Rs. 13,08,453   | Rs. 1,50,700    | Rs. .           | Rs. .           | Rs. 34,47,122                                |
| Bengal                | 62,15,000       | 23,15,000       | 41,40,000       | 41,66,700       | ..              | ..              | 1,68,17,200                                  |
| Bihar                 | ..              | 9,64,000        | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | 9,64,000                                     |
| Bombay                | 3,00,000        | 6,00,000        | 8,22,500        | ..              | ..              | ..              | 17,22,500                                    |
| C. P. and Berar       | 39,50,000       | 31,68,970       | 41,35,782       | 40,10,108       | 98,90,500       | ..              | 2,51,55,360                                  |
| Madras                | 45,00,000       | 16,25,000       | 45,62,500       | 85,00,000       | ..              | ..              | 1,91,87,500                                  |
| N. W. F. P.           | ..              | 12,59,300       | 14,31,000       | ..              | ..              | ..              | 26,90,300                                    |
| Orissa                | 5,77,300        | 14,67,600       | 21,70,147       | 16,54,785       | 30,00,000       | ..              | 88,69,332                                    |
| Punjab                | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..                                           |
| Sind                  | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..                                           |
| T. P.                 | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..                                           |
| Ajmer-Merwara         | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..                                           |
| Baluchistan           | ..              | 2,34,250        | 3,66,700        | 7,91,220        | 3,25,000        | 4,62,950        | 21,80,120                                    |
| Coorg                 | ..              | 1,66,400        | 10,54,000       | 10,25,000       | ..              | ..              | 22,45,400                                    |
| Delhi                 | ..              | ..              | ..              | ..              | 3,73,250        | ..              | 3,73,250                                     |
|                       | ..              | 54,000          | 60,000          | 45,000          | 50,000          | 2,50,000        | 4,59,000                                     |
| Total                 | 1,64,44,167     | 1,29,40,620     | 2,00,51,584     | 2,03,43,513     | 1,36,38,750     | 7,12,950        | 8,41,31,584                                  |

## TECHNICAL ADVISER FOR DECORTICATION AND REFINING OF SEEDS

†\*1595. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have invited any Technical Adviser from abroad to advise them in matters relating to decortication of seeds and refining equipment, and technique?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, Sir.

## GAZETTED OFFICERS TRIED FOR CORRUPTION IN RAILWAYS

\*1596. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many gazetted officers were tried for corruption in the Railways during the year 1947-48?

(b) How many of them were convicted?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Eighteen during the period from 1942-48.

(b) Four.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Were all these officers connected with Wagon Supply convicted?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I would require notice of that question.

## EXPENDITURE ON RECOVERY OF MUSLIM ABDUCTED WOMEN

\*1597. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state the extent of the machinery employed by the Government of India and the amount which the Government of India are spending per mensem on the recovery of Muslim abducted women in India?

(b) What is the total expenditure so far incurred by Government on this work?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) With regard to the machinery employed by the Government of India on the recovery of abducted women in India, attention is invited to the reply given to Question No. 1101, on 16th March, 1949. The exact amount of expenditure incurred per mensem on the recovery of Muslim abducted women in India cannot be stated, because recoveries are not confined to women professing any particular faith or religion.

(b) Till recently no separate account was maintained for the recovery of abducted women, as this was considered part of the work of evacuation and, before September last the expenditure on recoveries in India was incurred mainly by the Dominion of Pakistan, whereas recoveries in Pakistan were conducted and paid for by the Government of India. It is therefore not possible to state how much money has so far been spent on recovery of abducted women, as such.

## RAILWAY LINE TO BASTER STATES

\*1598. **Shri R. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any plan to connect Baster State with a Railway line,

(b) if so, what the plan is and how long they would take to implement it;

(c) whether it is a fact that sometime past the Hyderabad State proposed to construct a railway line in Baster State;

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

(d) if so, whether Government have obtained the plan; and

(e) whether they propose to execute it?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) The following four proposals are under consideration:

(i) Raipur-Dhamtari-Jagdalpur;

(ii) Nagpur-Naghbir-Bhanpratappur-Jagdalpur;

(iii) Nagpur-Naghbir-Bhairamgarh-Jagdalpur; and

(iv) Ramgundam-Bhairamgarh-Jagdalpur;

and in all cases from Jagdalpur onwards to meet Raipur-Vizianagram Chord at Kottavalasa or Rayaghada. Survey Reports of these projects are under examination and a comprehensive memorandum will, in due course, be placed before the Central Board of Transport to enable them to take a decision on the most economical rail connection required for tapping the mineral wealth of the area. At this stage the Government are, therefore, not in a position to state how long it would take to implement the plan.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes; the Hyderabad proposal was to construct a railway from Ramgundam on their system to the Bailadilla iron ore deposits. This forms part of proposal (iv) of the reply to part (a) of the question.

(e) As already stated in reply to part (b), the project will be considered by the Central Board of Transport along with the three other projects, before a decision is taken.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Has the Hyderabad proposal which has come to the Government been sanctioned by the Central Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** No; it is being examined along with the rest.

**Seth Govind Das:** Can Government fix roughly sometime either next year or the year after when this project will be taken in hand? At least by what time Government expect to complete it?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** We have made no provision for any of these projects in 1949-50 but in the course of this year I think the Central Board of Transport will take some decision and will try to implement that decision in the course of 1951-52.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** What is the length of the line which this project involves and the proximate cost?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I shall give the honourable member that information by a separate letter.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is any of these proposed lines intended to connect those places with the Vizagapatam Harbour?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The project on the eastern side meeting either at Raipur or Kottavalasa is the nearest.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Which will be the shortest line out of these four?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The first three are North to South Lines and the fourth is an East to West line. Judging merely by the length of the lines on the map I should say that the east to west line will be the shortest.

# RUNNING OF FAST TRAINS ON KATNI-BINA LINE

**\*1599. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have got any plan to change the rails on the Katni-Bina branch line with a view to run express and mail trains on this section?

(b) If so, how far has the plan been carried out and how long would it take to complete it?

(c) What existing or fresh express or mail trains do Government propose to run on this section?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The old rails of Katni-Bina Branch line are being changed to enable engines with heavier axle loads to run on the section.

(b) Out of a total length of 163 miles, relaying of 71 miles has been completed. Relaying of another 57 miles is expected to be completed in 1949-50 financial year. The balance of 35 miles is programmed to be relaid in 1950-51.

(c) Two passenger trains each way run at present on this branch. It is not contemplated to run Mail or Express trains, in addition.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware that there is no fast train in that province either between Katni and Bina or between Nagpur and Jagdalpur? Are Government going to leave that province as it is without any fast trains?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Fast trains are not provided on a provincial basis.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government aware that other provinces have some fast trains and have some inter-communication between themselves through fast trains?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is an argument.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has Government any plan for the utilisation of these old rails? Are they going to be utilized for laying other lines?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** As I have already pointed out some old rails from other sections also are being used on these lines. We are using old rails as much as possible. Sometimes these old rails become unusable and then they are scrapped.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many passengers were carried on the Katni-Bina section during the last year?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not think it arises out of the question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the passenger traffic on the Katni-Bina section increased during the last three years?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I do not know but a survey showed that there was no scope for either an express or mail train.

## STOCKING AND PRESERVATION OF IMPORTED FOOD GRAINS

**\*1600. Shri R. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state what is the process adopted by Government to stock and preserve the imported food grains?

(b) What quantity of the imported food grains has been spoiled in Government godowns and rendered useless for human consumption, during the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(c) What is the percentage of loss of food gains to the total imports and what are the reasons for the loss?

(d) What steps have Government taken or propose to take to protect and preserve the food grains from destruction?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (d). Imported food grains which have to be stored by the Central Government are kept in damp-proof and ventilated godowns, arranged in stacks with dunnage below, to allow aeration on all sides of each stack. The stocks are periodically inspected by technical staff who dust the bags with insecticide and also fumigate, where stocks require fumigation. The grain is, as a rule, issued in the order of quality, that is, that which cannot stand long storage is issued earlier.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

*Quantity of grain spoilt and its percentage to total imports*

| Year | Quantity spoilt (in tons) | Percentage of loss to total imports | Reasons for loss.                                             |
|------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1945 | Figures not available     |                                     |                                                               |
| 1946 | 61.057                    | .0028                               | Due to insects and damp and at times to delayed distribution. |
| 1947 | 236.47                    | .01                                 |                                                               |
| 1948 | 6265.57                   | .22                                 |                                                               |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With reference to part (b) of the question what is the percentage of loss?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** In 1946 it was .0028, in 1947 it was .01 and in 1948 it was .22 per cent.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that the amount of grain which is spoilt by this stocking is practically the same as we are importing every year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No. But it is true that grain gets spoilt in course of time during storage and in the course of transit from the central storage godown to the ration shops.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has the Food Department any idea of grains being spoilt on account of other causes and if so, what is the approximate amount of damage?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There are no other causes except time taken in storage and transit.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that a good deal of stock is spoilt in the Defence Department?

**Mr. Speaker:** That relates to a different department.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** The Food Department ought to know this.

**Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will Government consider the desirability of procuring paddy in the place of rice to avoid loss of grain?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It all depends on what we are able to procure. There is not very much choice left to us with regard to importing paddy or rice.

## FAILURES OF RAILWAY ENGINES

**\*1601. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that engine failures are far above the target in all Indian Railways?

(b) What is the target and the actual engine failures in each Railway in India, during the war period, before the war for an equal period, and after the war to date?

(c) What are the reasons for this?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). It is the aim of every railway not to have any engine failure. The information required by the honourable member regarding the number of engine failures is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when ready.

(c) For purposes of statistics, engine failures are classified under the following heads:

(i) Defective design.

(ii) Defective material.

(iii) Bad workmanship:

(a) in Shops,

(b) in Sheds.

(iv) Mismanagement by crew.

(v) (a) Bad Fuel, (b) Bad water.

(vi) Miscellaneous.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What are the measures taken by Government to arrest engine failures?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Every engine failure is investigated and its cause ascertained and steps are taken to avoid the defects which may have brought about the failure.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What proportion of engine failures is due to bad fuel?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** As I have told the House already the number of failures under each of these different heads is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

**Seth Govind Das:** How many of these engine failures are to give comfort and a little rest to the drivers who drive those engines?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Does the honourable member mean failure to give them rest?

**Seth Govind Das:** Failure for the purpose of rest.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** If the honourable member is interested in that aspect I will ask that figures are collected in that respect also.

## USE OF CATTLE DUNG AS MANURE

**\*1602. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cattle dung produced in India in a year, and what percentage of this cow dung is being used for manure and fuel purposes respectively;

(b) whether the Government of India have taken any steps to see that cattle dung is not used for fuel purposes so that the whole of it may be used for manurial purposes only;

(c) the value and quality of cattle dung as manure compared to various types of fertilisers manufactured in India and/or imported from outside; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government of India so far to encourage and ensure the utilisation of the whole of cattle dung for manurial purposes and the cost incurred thereon in the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Accurate statistics regarding the quantity of cattle dung produced in India are not available but it is estimated at about 800 million tons green weight per year, equivalent to 160 million tons dry weight. It is estimated that roughly 40 to 60 per cent. of the cow-dung is being used for purposes of fuel and the balance as manure.

(b) So long as alternative fuel in sufficient quantities is not made available it will be difficult to stop the use of cattle dung as fuel to encourage the greater utilisation of cattle dung as manure and to minimise its use for fuel. Village Compost Schemes have been started in almost all Provinces under which subsidies and prizes are awarded for greater production of manure and all Provinces and States have been asked to encourage planting of quick growing trees.

(c) The question of the value of different forms of organic manures as compared with inorganic manure is being examined by a Committee of specialists appointed by the Government of India.

(d) Two statements showing (i) the action taken by the Government of India and (ii) the subsidy given to the Provinces for operating village compost schemes during 1947-48 and 1948-49 are placed on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT I

(TABLE I)

*Note on the progress of village compost schemes in India*

The work relating to the composting of rural wastes such as cow dung, farm wastes and litter was taken up by the Government of India in 1944 under Grow More Food Campaign. The progress of work during the last five years is given below :

| Year            | Number of Rural Compost Centres. | Production of Rural compost Tons. | Government of India subsidies. |    |    |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|
|                 |                                  |                                   | Rs.                            | A. | P. |
| 1944-45         | 1,828                            | 2,10,000                          | 4,89,450                       | 0  | 0  |
| 1945-46         | 4,247                            | 5,20,000                          | 3,38,856                       | 0  | 0  |
| 1946-47         | 7,569                            | 8,29,000                          | 6,66,848                       | 0  | 0  |
| 1947-48         | 27,950                           | 12,58,986                         | 5,28,432                       | 0  | 0  |
| (Indian Union). |                                  |                                   |                                |    |    |
| 1948-49         | 32,200                           | 15,00,000                         | 4,79,448                       | 8  | 0  |
| (Estimates).    |                                  |                                   |                                |    |    |

(TABLE II.)

*Showing progress made under the Village Compost Schemes during 1947-48.*

| Serial No. | Provinces                   | Number of village centres | Production during the year |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1          | 2                           | 3                         | 4                          |
| 1          | Ajmer Merwara               | Nil.                      | Nil.                       |
|            |                             | (700)                     | (1,40,000)                 |
| 2          | Assam                       | Nil                       | Nil                        |
|            |                             | (33,560)                  | (67,12,000)                |
| 3          | West Bengal                 | 9,081                     | 16,730                     |
|            |                             | (40,000)                  | (80,00,000)                |
| 4          | Bihar                       | Nil                       | Nil                        |
|            |                             | (68,070)                  | (1,37,34,000)              |
| 5          | Bombay                      | 1,311                     | 70,267                     |
|            |                             | (21,350)                  | (42,70,000)                |
| 6          | Central Provinces and Berar | Nil                       | Nil                        |
|            |                             | (39,980)                  | (77,96,000)                |

| 1  | 2                | 3          | 4             |
|----|------------------|------------|---------------|
| 7  | Coorg            | 175        | 9,885         |
|    |                  | (300)      | (60,000)      |
| 8  | Delhi            | Nil        | Nil           |
|    |                  | (300)      | (60,000)      |
| 9  | Madras           | 2,295      | 41,600        |
|    |                  | (34,830)   | (69,66,000)   |
| 10 | Oriassa          | 866        | 23,674        |
|    |                  | (26,650)   | (53,30,000)   |
| 11 | East Punjab      | 222        | 80,000        |
|    |                  | (15,000)   | (30,00,000)   |
| 12 | United Provinces | 14,000     | 10,16,830     |
|    |                  | (1,02,470) | (2,40,94,000) |
|    | Total            | 27,950     | 12,58,986     |
|    |                  | (3,82,810) | (7,65,62,000) |

N. B.—Figures within brackets indicate total potential capacity for each area.

## STATEMENT II

*Showing subsidy given during 1947-48 and 1948-49 on Village Compost Schemes.*

| Name of the Province        | Amount sanctioned during 1947-48 |   |   | Amount sanctioned during 1948-49 |   |   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
|                             | Rs.                              |   |   | Rs.                              |   |   |
| Ajmer Merwara               | Nil                              |   |   | 5,200                            | 0 | 0 |
| Assam                       | 13,467                           | 0 | 0 | 24,360                           | 0 | 0 |
| West Bengal                 | 80,000                           | 0 | 0 | Nil                              |   |   |
| Bihar                       | Nil                              |   |   | Nil                              |   |   |
| Bombay                      | 2,40,790                         | 0 | 0 | 2,78,075                         | 0 | 0 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | Nil                              |   |   | 36,030                           | 0 | 0 |
| Coorg                       | 10,875                           | 0 | 0 | 5,625                            | 0 | 0 |
| Madras                      | 12,000                           | 0 | 0 | Nil                              |   |   |
| Oriassa (Combined Scheme)   | 25,000                           | 0 | 0 | Nil                              |   |   |
| East Punjab                 | Nil                              |   |   | 55,158                           | 8 | 0 |
| United Provinces            | 1,66,300                         | 0 | 0 | 75,000                           | 0 | 0 |
| Total                       | 5,28,432                         | 0 | 0 | 4,79,448                         | 8 | 0 |

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know how much money the Government is investing on fertiliser factories and how much subsidy the Government proposes to give for this manure?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to say how much is being contributed for setting up the fertiliser factory. I suppose my honourable colleague the Minister for Industry and Supply might be able to give the figure.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know how much the Government is proposing to give as subsidy and other help in the shape of money for making this manure?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** So far as compost is concerned, as much as a Province requires.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What are the various methods by which the total annual output of cattle dung is estimated?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** By calculating the population of cattle.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know the answer to the question as regards the comparative value of cattle dung as manure when compared with chemical fertiliser?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It is a matter which will be examined by a committee of specialists which has been appointed.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Has any attempt been made for growing trees in any Province so as to utilise the wood as fuel in place of cow dung and save the cow dung for manurial purposes?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think in U.P. and Bombay special progress has been made in quick growing trees.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Which are the various species of animals included in 'cattle'?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** All bovines.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Have any attempts been made to find an equally cheap substitute for fuel so that the cow dung might be spared for manure?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I just now said we are trying to increase the production of what are called quick growing trees which grow in two or three years. As soon as sufficient number of such trees are grown in the villages the people will use their wood as fuel and the cow dung will be spared for manurial purposes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have Government considered the possibility of declaring as illegal the use of cattle dung as fuel?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This has been considered and rejected because the people generally are not ready for it.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What is the type of trees which the Forest Department has recommended to be grown for the purpose of fuel in the villages?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid I do not remember the names.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether sheep and goat come under the category of cattle or not?

**Mr. Speaker:** He said bovines.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But under what category do sheep and goat come?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They would not be included under 'bovines'.

#### MACHINE FOR SEPARATING MANURING SUBSTANCE FROM CATTLE DUNG

**\*1603. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware that one Professor N. V. Joshi of Poona has invented a machine by which the manuring substance in cattle dung can be separated and the residue used for fuel purposes?

(b) If so, what is the total cost of manufacturing such a plant?

(c) Have Government any plan for encouraging the use of such a plant in the rural areas of the country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs. 1,000 per plant per house.

(c) The matter is under investigation at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Some further experiments on the process are being conducted. The

question of encouraging the use of this plant in the rural areas will be considered when the experiment is completed.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that this experiment is supposed to have been made during the last two years but no beginning has yet been made?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The experiment has been made, but, as I said, the question of finding out whether it will be economically sound has yet to be experimented on a little larger scale. Originally the plant was worth Rs. 250. Later on it was found that a slightly bigger plant will have to be employed for experimenting on a larger scale. The bigger plant is now in use and after the results of the experiment are known we will be able to use it for villages.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it a fact that the scheme which was required to be prepared a year ago is not yet ready to be submitted to Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to say yes or no to that.

#### ALLOTMENT OF PIG IRON, STEEL, HARD COKE AND STEAM COAL TO FOUNDRIES AND STEEL PROCESSING FACTORIES

**\*1604. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that pig iron and steel are released to foundries and steel processing factories by the Government of India and hard coke and steam coal by the Provincial Governments?

(b) If so, are Government aware that for want of co-ordination in the matter of allotment by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, the foundries are not able to work to their full capacities, as at times they are short of one or the other commodity?

(c) What steps do Government intend to take in the matter?

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

(b) Government have received complaints about the inadequacy of allotments of hard coke but not about pig iron. The reasons for inadequate allotments of hard coke are (1) a general shortage of hard coke in the country and (2) transport difficulties.

(c) Steps are being taken to increase the production of hard coke, to improve the transport position and to correlate the allotments of pig iron to the allotments of coke and coal.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is it not a fact that hard coke is being supplied to *hulwais* and others for fuel purposes?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** When can the House expect to have the summary of the Steel Experts' report promised by the Honourable Minister some days ago?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Tomorrow or the day after.

#### DECOMPOSITION OF IMPORTED FOOD GRAINS

**\*1605. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 550,000 tons of imported food grains held by the Centre as reserve, have decomposed owing to long storage and delayed distribution?

(b) In what places were these grains stored?

(c) Has any inquiry been made into the matter?

(d) What was the reason for such long storage and delayed distribution?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What has been the experience of Government in regard to the loss due to the storage? Has it come down during the last four years or has it remained the same?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I cannot say it remains the same but last year there was a special feature. We had a certain quantity of maize which no Province would accept. We tried to give it to Madras and Bombay but beyond a certain quantity they could not accept. A certain amount had to remain unused and it got deteriorated, and we sold it to starch factories for about Rs. 2 lakhs.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** If not quite decomposed as stated in part (a) of the Question, is it a fact that a lot of grain was unfit for human consumption?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** No, Sir.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any quantity was decomposed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I have given the figures in a statement which has been placed on the table of the House in reply to an earlier Question dealing with deterioration of foodgrains. As I said, last year a certain quantity—about 5,000 tons—remained unused because no Province would take it, and we sold it to the starch factories.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know if any effort is being made to convert grain which is thus spoiled for human consumption, into cattle feed?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, we also make it available for *gaushalas* for cattle feed.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** May I know what was the loss involved in this decomposed maize which was disposed of for Rs. 2 lakhs?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I would not be able to work it out now because no particular quantity purchased at a particular rate got spoiled; at the end of 1½ years a certain quantity out of all the purchases remained unused.

#### EFFECT OF VANASPATHI ON HEALTH

\*1606. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the results of the experiments already carried out in the Government Laboratory of Izzatnagar on mice about the nutritive value of Vanaspathi (vegetable ghee)?

(b) Is it a fact that the results were prominently exhibited at the All-India Government Food and Cattle Show, 1947?

(c) Is it a fact that the experiments at Izzatnagar definitely proved that the continued use of Vanaspathi is injurious to health?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (c). The investigation being conducted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute as well as at other centres are still in progress and therefore it is not yet possible to state the results achieved.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is it not a fact that the experiments carried out on mice in Izzatnagar conclusively proved that the consumption of Vanaspathi is very harmful as there was death of 50 per cent. of mice fed on Vanaspathi?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, that was the result arrived at at Izzatnagar some time ago, but the result arrived at Bangalore was different. In view of the difference of opinion, further experiments were carried on.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what conclusion was arrived at in the experiments at Bangalore?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The result was that it was not harmful, whereas at Izzatnagar result was that it was harmful.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Government come to some conclusion within a reasonable time and if so what time will they take to do so?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** We have been promised results by October or November this year.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact, Sir, that at the All-India Food and Cattle Show, 1947, was exhibited a poster like this showing the results of the Izzatnagar laboratory experiments? Is it Government's view that rat's poison is man's food?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it Government's policy, after having experimented on three generations of mice, to await the result of experiments on three generations of men before arriving at a final decision?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That would be a question of nearly 75 years!

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it Government's policy to wait for three generations of men.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Seth Govind Das:** Are Government contemplating at least to stop the hydrogenation of this vegetable oil so that it may not be mixed with pure ghee.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That matter is under the consideration of Government.

#### PETROL SHORTAGE IN KARNATAK

\*1607. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement appearing in the *Times of India*, Bombay, dated 14th March, 1949 under the heading "Petrol Shortage in Karnatak-Road Transport affected" issued by the Secretary of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortage of petrol during recent months which has affected the transport of timber, grains, oilseeds, and cotton, throughout Karnatak, dislocating the trade thereby;

(c) if so, what the reasons for it are; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps in the matter and if so, what they are and when they were taken?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). At the instance of the Government of India, emergency restrictions on the civil consumption of petrol were imposed by Provincial Governments early in March so as to conserve stocks in the event of a Railway strike. Instructions were issued on the 18th March, 1949 to remove forthwith all such restrictions. Twenty-five tank wagons have also been transferred from Calcutta for distributing petrol from the Bombay port. The present stock position in Karnatak is reported to be satisfactory.

2080.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [4TH APRIL 1949]

## POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS WORKERS WHO HAVE GONE ON STRIKE

\*1608. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Post and Telegraph workers have gone on strike since 9th March, 1949;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) the number of arrests, preventive or otherwise, that have been made in this connexion since the aforesaid date?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) and (b). Nil.

(c) Thirteen.

## RAILWAY WORKERS WHO HAVE GONE ON STRIKE

\*1609. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any workers on the Indian railways have gone on strike since 9th March, 1949;

(b) if so, how many on each of the different railways;

(c) whether any attempts at sabotage have taken place; and

(d) the number of arrests, preventive or otherwise, that have been made in this connexion since 9th March, 1949?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Yes.

(b) 67 on the B.B. and C.L., 200 on the S.I. and 39 on the Assam Railway.

(c) Yes.

(d) The number of arrests among Railwaymen made since 9th March, 1949 is 402.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** On which Railways were there attempts at sabotage?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** The sabotage incidents which occurred were scattered all over the country. If by sabotage the honourable member is referring to such things as placing obstacles on the line, removal of fish plates and bolts and nuts or patrol men being attacked or assaulted, we have had incidents reported from a number of railway lines.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was no single Railway immune from any of these occurrences? Were all Railways affected or was there any single Railway which was not affected?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** I cannot remember that any particular Railway was absolutely immune from small incidents of this kind.

## TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF TIMBER TO GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, JUBBULPORE

\*1610. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether tenders were invited for the supply of timber to the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore; if so, upto what date;

(b) whether Messrs. Da Silva and Company, Jubbulpore, applied for a copy of the tender form, and paid Rs. 20 for the same, as prescribed;

(c) whether some ten days after the receipt of the fee, Messrs. Da Silva and Company were informed that no tender forms were available, and were asked to send their tender on their own letter head; and

(d) whether the tender sent by them immediately thereafter was rejected on the ground of its late receipt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Yes. Tenders were invited by advertisement due for opening on 19th November, 1948.

(b) Yes.

(c) The firm were informed telegraphically on 15th November, 1948 that they could quote on their own letter head as the tender forms had been sold out.

(d) No. The offer of Messrs. Da Silva was not considered because they had not quoted for the sizes required.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the application of Messrs. Da Silva and Company, with the fee, was received on the 6th of November, but no reply was sent to them till the 15th of November, and then they were asked to apply on their own letter head because tender forms were not available?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the date, but the tender was received within the due date and considered.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that they were informed that their tender was rejected because of late receipt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, that cannot be true.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How many tender forms were sold and how many tenders received?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** About 150 forms were sold in all. Normally about 50 forms are usually cyclostyled, and the forms had to be cyclostyled thrice as the demand was great.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that by the 6th November all the tender forms were sold out?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In any case I may assure the House that this tender was received within the due date and it was rejected on grounds other than those stated by the honourable member.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the grounds?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Because lower quotations were accepted. I may tell the House that actually the total purchase made was for Rs. 6,87,500 out of which lowest quotations were accepted to the order of Rs. 6,78,500. The higher quotation was accepted in only one case the value of which was Rs. 9,000. The extra amount involved between the higher quotation and the lower quotation in that case was only Rs. 1,125; the reason for accepting the higher quotation was facility of transport.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Whose tender was accepted?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That is immaterial. I have not got the name.

## POSTS OF REGIONAL FOOD COMMISSIONERS

\*1611. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the posts of Regional Food Commissioners were created;

(b) how many they were; and

(c) how many Regional Commissioners there are at present?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) and (b). The following six posts of Regional Food Commissioners were created on the dates shown against each:

R.F.C., Eastern Region, Calcutta, 10th March 1943.

R.F.C., Bombay Region, Bombay, 20th April 1943.



R.F.C., Punjab Region, Lahore, 10th April 1943.

R.F.C., U.P. Region, New Delhi, 10th April 1943.

R.F.C., Madras Region, Madras, 12th April 1943.

R.F.C., Rajputana Region, Ajmer, 10th April 1943.

(c) Three.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What are the salaries and allowances of these Regional Commissioners?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid I have not got the exact figures but I think the salary is somewhere about Rs. 1,600 to 1,800.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if out of these officers any were superannuated?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, one was superannuated but then the pension is included in their salary.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** When are these remaining three Regional Commissioners proposed to be discontinued?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** On the contrary I feel that there should be more men to keep us in touch with what is happening in the Provinces both with regard to their needs of food and as regards procurement and the food situation generally.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What are their functions?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Their function is more or less that of liaison between the Centre and the Provinces. They have to find out what the Province's need is, they have to find out how far procurement is progressing and they have to assist the Provinces with regard to movement of food grains in accordance with the plan of the Centre for the supply of food to Provinces.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it also their function to see whether the food supplied by the Central Government is really suited to the local needs and how much of it is wasted or lost?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** All that is included in their duties.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it their function to examine the quality arrived at the port?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, that also.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** If the Honourable Minister is convinced of the necessity of these Regional Food Commissioners, why did he allow the three posts to fall vacant? What are the reasons?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Some of them fell vacant. One fell vacant because of partition. We had one at Lahore and therefore we had to discontinue the post of Regional Food Commissioner on partition and we had to appoint somebody on a lower level, a Deputy Regional Food Commissioner.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Does the Honourable Minister consider their existence necessary even when we stop import of food from outside?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be hypothetical at this stage.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** No, Sir, it has been announced and I am asking a direct question. Is it intended that the posts would be continued even after 1951?

**Mr. Speaker:** That depends upon the situation in 1951.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is the Madras official in charge of this post a retired and superannuated gentleman?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** He was at Madras but at present he is working here in the Directorate of Food, Delhi. I do not know if the honourable member is referring to Mr. Menon.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is the Bombay Regional Commissioner also superannuated?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not know whether he is superannuated, but I think he retired probably before his time.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Would the future vacancies be filled with reference to the Federal Public Services Commission?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** These are temporary appointments.

#### TRACTORS FOR BOMBAY PROVINCE

\*1612. **Shri B. N. Munavalli:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the acreage of reclaimable waste land in Bombay Province, including the merged states therein?

(b) What is the number of tractors loaned to Bombay Province by the Central Tractor Organization of India?

(c) Are Government aware that in Bombay Province, especially in Belgaum and Dharwar districts, the demand for tractors by the agriculturists is growing more and more and the Government of Bombay has not been able to satisfy that demand?

(d) Do Government propose to provide the Government of Bombay with more tractors?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The total area of reclaimable waste land in the Bombay Province including the merged States is approximately 1.1 million acres and is made up of 300,000 acres of culturable waste land and 800,000 acres of Hariali infected lands.

(b) The Bombay Government have not asked for the loan of any tractors from the Central Government. They have their own tractors.

(c) The Provincial Government who were consulted in the matter have stated that due to the necessity of equitable distribution of tractors throughout the Province, only 50 per cent. of the demand from the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar could be met.

(d) The Government of India will be prepared to arrange for the procurement of additional tractors, if so desired by the Provincial Government.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How do Government allow the import of these tractors? Is it on Government account or on private account?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** On Government account.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are we to understand that Government does not allow any profiteering in the importation of tractors by allowing private parties to obtain agencies and importing them?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** On the contrary, whenever Government places any orders the manufacturers give a certain commission to the Central Government. We do not allow all that commission to the agents but a smaller amount. Those commission agents are entitled to a commission, under their agreements with the manufacturers.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any factory in India which manufactures tractors or any parts of tractors, and is any factory for the manufacture of these two materials under consideration?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes, there is a proposal to have a tractor manufacturing company in India.

**Shri B. N. Munavali:** May I know how many tractors are there in Bombay and how many have been provided to Dharwar and Belgaum?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Dharwar was given probably 13 tractors and Belgaum 12. The total number of tractors we gave to Bombay was 61 and they were to receive 55 more, but they cancelled that order. But now they have again asked us to supply 55 tractors.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Does the Central Tractor Organisation only reclaim the waste land or does it also do subsequent ploughing, etc.?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Where the provinces require, we also do the subsequent ploughing.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is there any proposal for a factory which will prepare only parts of tractors because that is easy to prepare?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** There is no such proposal. The proposal is to have complete tractors manufactured.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the amount intended to be spent on purchase of tractors during the current year?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid I would not be able to give the figures straightoff.

#### OILS USED IN SOAP INDUSTRY

**\*1613. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oils consumed by the soap industry in India during the last three years; and

(b) whether attempts have been made to find substitutes for the oils so used, in order to save them for direct consumption and for export?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) About 250,000 tons.

(b) Yes, Sir. Provincial Governments have been requested to encourage Mowra plantation so that sufficient Mowra oil may take the place of the edible oils now used for soap making.

#### PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF INDIGENOUS DETERGENTS

**\*1614. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties and quantities of other indigenous detergents, such as *shikaye* and soap-nuts, which have been produced and consumed in India during the last three years;

(b) whether soaps produced from oil are superior to *shikaye* and others as detergents; and

(c) whether any attempts have been made to process the other detergents?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Government have no information.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, not to Government's knowledge.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that many soaps produced from oil are deleterious to the human skin and that men like Mahatma Gandhi and Bernard Shaw have discouraged the use of such soap?

Does Government propose to popularise the use of gram flour, *besan* mixed with milk or buttermilk instead of soap as a cleansing agent?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no ban on the use of those ingredients.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I am asking whether Government propose to popularise them.

#### USE OF OIL-CAKES AS MANURE

**\*1615. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil cake is used as manure for crops;

(b) if so, the several crops and the quantities of cake used as manure during the last five years; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to promote consumption of oil cakes as food and discourage its use as manure?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the available information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) No.

## PROCESSING OF OIL CAKES

**\*1616. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil cake, like groundnut cake, is exported from India to some foreign countries and whether the same is processed into biscuits and other products and imported into India; and

(b) if so, whether attempts are being made to process oil cake into such products in India to replace the imported products?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) No, Sir. The export of such oil cakes as can be processed into edible products is prohibited at present.

(b) Yes, Sir. The question of processing oil-cakes into edible products is receiving the attention of the Indian Oilseeds Committee and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

## RICE IMPORTED FROM BURMA

**\*1617. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether the Burmese Government shipped any rice to India in the month of March, 1949 and if so, what was the quantity?

(b) What was the rate paid and was the quantity checked on arrival in India?

(c) Is any further shipment of rice expected from Burma?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes. Approx. 72,000 tons.

(b) A statement showing the rates paid for various qualities of Burma rice is laid on the table of the House. All consignments of foodgrains are checked for quality and weight at the port of unloading.

(c) Yes.

## STATEMENT

*Prices paid to Burma for rice imported from that country (per long ton of 2240 lbs. bagged f.o.b.).*

|                                                              |          |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| (i) White rice                                               | £38      | = Rs. 507 |
| (ii) Milcher Boiled                                          | £39      | = Rs. 520 |
| (iii) Superior grades of aughandhi and vahura and glutinous. | £39/10   | = Rs. 526 |
| (iv) Long boiled                                             | £40/10/- | = Rs. 540 |
| (v) Broken                                                   | £25/12/4 | = Rs. 342 |
| (vi) Paddy                                                   | £25/12/1 | = Rs. 342 |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What was the quantity that was expected to be shipped from Burma in the month of March against 72 thousand tons received?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** 72 thousand tons.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** No, Sir. What was the agreement reached for shipment in the month of March?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am afraid I have not got that information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The quantity was two lakhs. May I know if it is likely to be received during the current month and whether the conditions in Burma are such as to allow shipments to reach India safely?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The total allocation from Burma up to June was 2,61,000 tons. We have received 1,84,000 tons and the balance up to June which is due is 77,000 tons. We hope to be able to receive this.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the total six-monthly quota that was agreed to and what is the balance against it?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** It was 2,61,000. Out of that we have received, 1,84,000 and the balance of 77,000 is expected.

## RULES FOR RECOGNITION OF UNIONS OF WORKERS ON RAILWAYS

**\*1618. Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the table of the House the rules for the recognition of Unions of workers on State Railways and Company owned Railways?

(b) What is the minimum percentage of the total workers employed in a Railway who must enrol themselves as members of a Union before it can be recognised by that Railway Administration?

(c) What is the minimum number of recognised Unions on different State Railways and the minimum total overall membership of these Unions, which must be affiliated to a Railwaymen's Federation before it can be recognised by the Government of India?

(d) What is the minimum percentage of workers in a particular category of Railway staff on a particular Railway who must enrol themselves as members of a Union of that particular category of Railway workers on that Railway, and what must be its minimum overall total membership before it can be recognised by that Railway Administration?

(e) What additional conditions, if any, are required to be fulfilled by such a Union of a particular category of Railway servants if its membership includes Railway servants of that category on all the various State Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The rules for recognition of Unions of workers on the Indian Government Railways are contained in parts B and C of Appendix XIII to the State Railway Establishment Code, Volume I, a copy of which is kept in the Library of the House. Government have no information about the rules for the recognition of Unions functioning on Company-owned and Company-managed Railways as they exercise no control over such railways in this matter.

(b) No minimum percentage of the total number of employees on Railways, who must enrol themselves as members of a Union before it can be granted recognition, has been prescribed so far.

(c) No minimum number of recognised Unions of Indian Government Railways or minimum total overall membership of these Unions, which must be affiliated to a Railwaymen's Federation before it can be recognised by the Government, has been laid down. Till now, the Government have had dealings only with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

(d) As stated in answer to part (b) of this question, no minimum percentages have been laid down for membership of any Union before it could be recognised by the Railway Administration.

(e) Recognition to Unions is granted by the head of each Railway Administration, and it follows from this that the question of recognition of a Union operating on more than one railway does not arise.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Have Government any proposal under consideration to revise these rules of recognition?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** We are considering the matter.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** By what time may we expect that they will finalise the rules?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** At an early date.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** What is the Government's reason for singling out the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for sole recognition?

## STATEMENT

Quantities of oilseeds used as manure during the five years ending with 1948-49 and the Crops on which they were applied, in various Provinces

| Province.           | 1944-45<br>Tons.<br>2             | 1945-46<br>Tons.<br>3                             | 1946-47<br>Tons.<br>4             | 1947-48<br>Tons.<br>5              | 1948-49<br>Tons.<br>6              | Crop on which used<br>7                                                                                         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| East Punjab         | 0.9                               | 5.3                                               | 4.7                               | 1.3                                | Not avail-<br>able.                | Sugar-cane                                                                                                      |
| West Bengal         | Nil                               | 10,722                                            | 9,010                             | 2,389                              | 2,955<br>(Upto Jan.<br>49).        | Potato, Sugar-cane, Paddy<br>Vegetables and Rabi Crop.                                                          |
| Madras              | 57,320                            | 1,13,385                                          | 2,35,201<br>(*) 9,850             | 1,61,051<br>(*) 2,177              | 33,737                             | Paddy<br>(*) Potato (in Mixtures)                                                                               |
| Orissa              | 1,383                             | 933                                               | 1,000                             | 1,506<br>(i) 975                   | 2,321<br>Not avail-<br>able.       | Paddy.<br>(i) For other crops.                                                                                  |
| Bihar               | Not avail-<br>able                | Not avail-<br>able                                | (a) 2,120<br>(b) 2,143            | (a) 7,096<br>(b) 7,107             | (a) 2,903.3<br>(b) 2,903.3         | (a) Sugar-cane.<br>(b) Potato and Dry Crops.                                                                    |
| Assam               | 4,062                             | 1,019                                             | 118                               | 111                                | Nil                                | Paddy.                                                                                                          |
| United Provinces    | 5,234                             | 7,259                                             | 4,740                             | 5,842<br>(Upto Decem-<br>ber, 48). | 3,305                              | Wheat, paddy, maize,<br>sugarcane and vegetable<br>Crops.                                                       |
| Coorg               | 75                                | 400                                               | 443                               | Nil                                | 160<br>2,500                       | Paddy.<br>*Orange and Coffee.                                                                                   |
| C. P. and Berar.    | 4,808<br>623                      | 9,111<br>550<br>4,049                             | 9,210<br>982<br>6,066             | 2,939<br>680<br>3,105              | 10,155<br>1,548<br>5,863           | Paddy.<br>Wheat.<br>Juar.                                                                                       |
| Bombay              | Not avail-<br>able.<br>Do.<br>Do. | 32,985<br>11,868<br>11,134<br>Not avail-<br>able. | 39,502<br>9,740<br>6,103<br>6,516 | 34,268<br>4,698<br>4,200<br>3,310  | 17,164<br>5,052<br>10,301<br>3,954 | Paddy.<br>Jowar (Irrigated).<br>Wheat. (Irrigated).<br>Other Crops.                                             |
| Travancore          | 693                               | 757                                               | 741                               | 1,265                              | 1,256                              | Paddy.                                                                                                          |
| Cochin              | 1,564                             | 2,012                                             | 1,898                             | 1,500                              | 800                                | Paddy.                                                                                                          |
| Saurashtra<br>Union | Not avail-<br>able.               | Not avail-<br>able.                               | Not avail-<br>able.               | Not avail-<br>able.                | 715                                | Paddy.                                                                                                          |
| Baroda              | 11,668                            | 5,300                                             | 5,612                             | 9,099                              | 4,714                              | Wheat, Paddy, Jowar and also<br>Commercial crops like<br>Tobacco, Sugar-cane, man-<br>goes and vegetable crops. |
| Hyderabad           | 16,524<br>17,500                  | 27,679<br>8,500                                   | 35,231<br>11,300                  | 12,920<br>(10,400                  | 19,787<br>Not avail-<br>able.      | Paddy.<br>Sugar-cane.                                                                                           |

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** From 1930 onwards it is the one all-India organisation with a recognisable following.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it not a fact that many of the Unions affiliated to the Federation are Communist-controlled or Communist-directed?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Not many. There were some such unions which have recently been disaffiliated.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that recognition was accorded when the Railways were not Government Railways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I would require notice.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if it is the right of these unions to go on strike?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** At present, they are controlled by the Industrial Disputes Act, which entitles them to go on strike.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are the other employees of Government in other Departments given the same right?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** They are. Those who are not in the supervisory grade—officers, etc.—barring those people, even the other employees are at present entitled to go on strike.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are Government prepared to give the same facility to the officers of the Secretariat here?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is a matter to be addressed to the Labour Minister.

#### UNIONS AND FEDERATIONS OF RAILWAY WORKERS

\*1619. **Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the names of all the Unions on various Railways and of All India Railway Unions and Federations which are recognised by Government with their total membership and also what percentage that membership forms of the total number of workers for whom membership of that Union or Federation is open?

(b) Are Government aware that many of these Unions show inflated and bogus membership?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to find out their correct membership?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) A statement showing the names of the unions recognised by Indian Government Railways with their total membership and the percentage that the membership bears to the total number of the non-gazetted staff employed on the Railway concerned in 1947-48 is laid on the table of the House. Though Government have not yet formally recognised any all India Union or Federation the Railway Ministry have had contacts and consultations with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, which has been the most representative organisation of Railway labour, since 1930.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative.

(c) The matter is under consideration in connection with the revision of the Indian Trade Unions Act.

#### STATEMENT

List of unions recognised by Indian Government Railways showing the membership of each union and the percentage that the membership bears to the total number of non-gazetted staff employed on the railway concerned in 1947-48.

| Railway               | Serial No. | Name of Union                                                                        | Membership claimed by the Union | Percentage of the total No. of non-gazetted staff employed on the Railway concerned. |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                     | 2          | 3                                                                                    | 4                               | 5                                                                                    |
| Assam Railway         | 1          | Assam Railway Labour Association, Pandu.                                             | 12,364                          | 39.6%                                                                                |
| B. N. Railway         | 2          | B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union.                                                   | 16,165                          | 15.8%                                                                                |
|                       | 3          | B. N. Railway Workers Welfare Association.                                           | 513                             | .5%                                                                                  |
|                       | 4          | B. N. Railway Employees Union, Kharagpur.                                            | 7,186                           | .6%                                                                                  |
|                       | 5          | National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma                                      | 486                             | .5%                                                                                  |
|                       | 6          | B. N. Railway Employees Union of Vizag. Harbour and Port.                            | 1,080                           | 1.0%                                                                                 |
|                       | 7          | B. N. Railway Non-gazetted officers' Association, Vizagapatam                        | 79                              | .1%                                                                                  |
|                       | 8          | B. N. Railway workers Association.                                                   | 800                             | .8%                                                                                  |
| B., B. & C.I. Railway | 9          | B., B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union, Bombay                                       | 10,307                          | 12.0%                                                                                |
|                       | 10         | B., B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay                                            | 21,705                          | 25.0%                                                                                |
|                       | 11         | National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, Bombay.                             | 100                             | .1%                                                                                  |
|                       | 12         | B., B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association.                                         | 7,040                           | 8.2%                                                                                 |
| E. I. Railway         | 13         | E. I. Railway Employees Union* (Recognition will be granted after its registration). | 1,36,399                        | 61.7%*                                                                               |
|                       | 14         | The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, Bombay                          | 360                             | .2%                                                                                  |
|                       | 15         | Railway Press workers Union I. Railway, Calcutta.                                    | 1,020                           | } ...†                                                                               |
|                       | 16         | Association of Accountants, I. Railway.                                              | 49                              |                                                                                      |
| E. P. Railway         | 17         | E. P. Railwaymen's Union, Delhi                                                      | 5,861                           | 13%                                                                                  |
|                       | 18         | E. P. Railway Staff Union, Delhi                                                     | 1,281                           | 3%                                                                                   |
|                       | 19         | E. P. Railway Union, Delhi                                                           | 3,023                           | 8%                                                                                   |
| G.I.P. Railway        | 20         | G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union                                                            | 31,239                          | 20%                                                                                  |
|                       | 21         | National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma.                                     | 884                             | .6%                                                                                  |
|                       | 22         | G.I.P. Railway Accounts Staff Union                                                  | 424                             | .3%                                                                                  |
|                       | 23         | National Railway Workers Union                                                       | 15,000                          | 10.0%                                                                                |
| M. & S.M. Railway     | 24         | M. & S.M. Railway Employees Union.                                                   | 22,534                          | 29%                                                                                  |
|                       | 25         | M. & S.M. Railway Running Staff Association (Partially recognised).                  | 1,380                           | ..†                                                                                  |
| O. T. Railway         | 26         | O. T. Railway Employees Association, Gorakhpur.                                      | 3,566                           | 7%                                                                                   |

\* Formed recently after the amalgamation of—

1. E. I. Rly. Employees Association,
2. E. I. Railwaymen's Union, and
3. B. A. Rly. Employees Association (E.I. Rly. Zone), which were recognised by the E.I.Rly. Administration.

† Information regarding the total No. of staff of these two categories is not available.

‡ Information regarding the total No. of running staff on the M. & S. M. Rly. is not available.

| 1                   | 2  | 3                                                                                    | 4      | 5     |
|---------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| O.T. Railway—Contd. | 27 | O. T. Railwaymen's Union, Gorakhpur.                                                 | 8,617  | 17%   |
|                     | 28 | B.A. Railway Employees Association (O. T. Railway Zone) (Recognised upto 31/3/1949). | 6,000  | 12%   |
| S.I. Railway        | 29 | S.I. Railway Employees Association, Tembatam.                                        | 15,039 | 28%   |
|                     | 30 | S.I. Railway Loco Transportation Association, Erode                                  | 1,700  | ..*   |
|                     | 31 | S. I. Railway Workers Union, Golden Rock                                             | 6,636  | 12.2% |
| D.R.C.A.O.          | 32 | Staff Association Railway clearing Accounts Office, Delhi.                           | 795    | 41.1% |
|                     | 33 | Accountants Association, D.R.C. A.O., Delhi.                                         | 28     | 43.8% |

\*Information regarding the total No. of Loco Transportation staff on the S.I.Rly. is not available.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Sakseena:** How long do Government propose to take to arrive at a decision on this matter?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The revision of the Indian Trade Unions Act was considered at the recent Conference of Labour Ministers and I understand it is under active consideration by the Labour Ministry.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it the policy of Government to restrict recognition only to this All-India Railwaymen's Federation?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It has been a matter of fact, not policy. If another organisation of importance arises, the matter will be considered at that stage.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

### (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### APPOINTMENT OF FOREIGN TRAINED SCHOLARS IN INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

\*1620. **Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Government scholars trained in the various branches of Agricultural Science in the United Kingdom and the United States of America have been selected by the Federal Public Service Commission for appointment in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) whether during the last few years the research activities of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have increased and whether new lines of research have been formulated?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A note showing the development and the new lines of research undertaken at the Institute during the last few years is placed on the table.

#### STATEMENT

Note on researches which have been developed or undertaken at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

1. *Agromony.*—The Research work of the Division has been augmented in the following directions:

(1) *Phosphate series.*—Experiments have been started to test the value of placement of phosphate, compared to broadcast, as to its economic utilization by the crops. It is observed that fertilizer placed at 3" depth in rows 6" apart, by augmenting

the crop yield, results in economy of fertilizer. Different forms of phosphate, indigenous and exotic, are being tried to test the availability of phosphorus to the crops so that indigenous sources may be tapped for use as phosphatic manure in the country.

(2) *Fertility Building Experiment.*—Two more series of experiments with organic and inorganic manures have been started to work out methods of raising the fertility levels of fields which basically are poor in their crop production capacity. Indications are that green manures supplemented with phosphate at sowing time raise up the fertility index of the soil.

(3) *Sugarcane Agronomy.*—Regular varietal and manurial experiments have been begun on sugarcane crop.

New Lines of investigations developed in the Division are as under:

(i) *6-Acre Cultivator holdings.*—These holdings were laid out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Agricultural Sub-station, Karnal, with the object of comparing the economic returns from improved practices of manuring, cultivation, rotation, etc., as evolved at the Institute as against the common system of cropping by the cultivator. The cereal crops in the rotations are, wheat and maize at Delhi, and rice and maize at Karnal.

(ii) *Cultural Experiments.*—Trials on cultural practices have been begun with the object of reducing wilt incidence in gram, better development of tubers in potatoes, early maturity of sugarcane, better utilization of manures by berseem, sugarcane and wheat crops and effect of shallow and deep cultivation on soil structure and plant development.

(iii) *Vegetable crops.*—Trials of new hybrids having larger potato size to *phulwa* have been begun. Other crops under observation are new varieties of brinjals, peas and tomatoes.

(iv) *Grasses and legumes.*—A new agrostological section has been started in the Division to study the economic value of the indigenous grasses and legumes for fodder, soil improvement and soil conservation purposes. Along with indigenous material grasses received from foreign countries are also under observation. Some selections have been made from these materials for trial in the Provinces and States.

II. *Botany Division.*—The activities in Botanical Research have increased and new lines of research on the following aspects are in progress:—

(1) Cytogenetical research in Plant Breeding.

(2) Physiological research for crop improvement.

(3) Collection and introduction of new plants for direct trials or for use in plant breeding.

III. *Chemistry Division.*—The new lines of work and development and increasing the scope of work in the Chemistry Division undertaken by the Institute are as follows:—

The following new sections have been established and the investigation on new lines is being carried:—

(a) *Soil Survey.*—To study the importance of soil classification in relation to crop production, irrigation, and land utilization.

(b) *Micro-nutrient studies.*—To ascertain the causes of diseases in plants due to deficiency of minor elements.

(c) *Physical Chemistry.*—To study the properties of clays and fundamental research on soil colloids.

(d) *Physics.*—Spectroscopic analysis to determine the minute traces of micro-element.

(e) *Biochemistry.*—To study nutrition value of fodder and feeds.

(2) The lines of work in the following fields have been strengthened:

(a) Investigations on soil fertility.

(b) Survey of root nodule organisms and preparation of cultures.

(c) Increasing the phosphate availability of indigenous phosphates.

(d) Preparation of synthetic insecticides.

(e) Survey of plants for their insecticidal value.

(3) Development:

(a) Increasing the post-graduate facilities.

(b) Utilisation palm juice for the preparation of gur.

IV. *Mycology Division*.—The activities of the Division of Mycology and Plant Pathology have greatly increased during the past few years both as regards training, research and 'advisory'. A short account of the activities is listed below:—

(a) *Research*.—In addition to the previous lines of research, new lines of research have been initiated during the last two years and include—

- (1) Study of loose smut of wheat and its physiologic races;
- (2) Determination of losses caused by diseases of wheat, sugarcane and potato;
- (3) Rusts of linseed, gram, bajra, lentil, sunhemp, etc., etc.;
- (4) Studies on fungicides;
- (5) Diseases of gram, wilt of linseed, lentil, pea, pigeon-pea, etc.;
- (6) Late blight of potato and study of airborne fungal spores;
- (7) Intensive work on virus diseases of potato, tomato, sunhemp and vegetable crops.

Improved varieties of crops evolved at this Institute are being tested for disease resistance on a much larger scale. A scheme on the production of partially disease-free seed potato has been successfully completed and it has been shown that the potato yields can be considerably increased by the distribution of even partially disease-free seed material to the cultivators. A record yield of 427 maunds per acre has been obtained in this connection.

Large number of cultures have been added to the culture collection and a very large number supplied to different research Institutes and Universities in India and abroad. There has been an addition in the number of specimens to the Herbarium; also a number of *Exsiccoti* sets have been added to it.

V. *Entomology Division*.—During the last three years the research activities of the Entomology Division has increased in several directions so much so that the Section of Entomology has been raised to the status of Division of Entomology consisting of the sections of Insect Parasitology, Insect Taxonomy, Insect Ecology, and Insect Toxicology. In each of these sections entirely new lines of research have been taken up.

*Insect Parasitology*:—

*The biological control of the potato tuber moth by an exotic larval parasite, Bracon gelechiæ*.—The larval parasite, *Bracon gelechiæ*, which has been recently imported from Canada, is being successfully mass produced on the larvæ of the rice moth, *Corcyra cephalonica*, in the Parasite Laboratory of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Preliminary experiments are very encouraging and this parasite can be quite useful to keep the potato tuber moth, that causes colossal losses wherever potato is grown and stored, under check under Indian conditions. Arrangements are being made to release the parasites in potato storage godowns in Bihar, where this pest is causing serious losses to potato tubers stored in godowns.

*The biological control of the sugarcane and jowar stem borers*.—Experiments have been in progress in the Parasite Laboratory for the last two years, to find out suitable Laboratory hosts for the mass breeding of some of the promising parasites of sugarcane borers. Recently a good alternate host has been discovered for the first time, to mass breed *Stenobracon deesse*, a larval parasite of the top, stem and root borers of sugarcane and also the stem borer of *Jowar*. The success of the mass multiplication of *Stenobracon* has potentialities for controlling not only the Sugarcane borers, but also the maize stem borer, *Chilo Zonellus*, which is a very serious pest of maize and *jowar* which are the poor man's food in our country. Field experiments with this parasite will be carried out during the coming season.

*Insect Taxonomy*.—In the realm of insect taxonomy, new lines of work have already been started in identifying members of the important family of pulse beetles by their genitalic structure and promising results are in the offing. Larval and pupal identification of various pests by the external morphology (including Chetotaxy) are in progress.

*Insect Ecology*.—The rise and fall of animal population has been studied under controlled conditions with such organisms as protozoa. We in this Institute have been studying for the past few years the rise and fall in insect population under natural conditions. Now we are starting an entirely new line of study on the population fluctuation of an insect under several controlled conditions of temperature and humidity. We have studied the ecology of grain storage and showed the comparative utility of ventilated stores

The behaviour of flies towards light, an important ecological factor, has been taken up. The effect of light, both quantity and quality, on adults and all the developmental stages of flies are being studied in detail. The influence of light and darkness of the

activities of flies, viz., flight feeding, pairing and egg laying are being observed. The results show that development of larvæ and growth of pupæ were themselves influenced by light and ultimate emergence from puparia required light. The preference of various coloured lights of equalized physical intensities by flies showed that blue light was liked most while yellow repelled them to a great extent. This may be of great importance in applied Entomology, especially for fly control in their favourite breeding places like dairies, staples and poultry yards.

*Insect Toxicology*.—Research on insect toxicology was practically non-existent in the Institute but now a number of problems are being tackled and a number of results have been obtained. The effect of temperature on the effectiveness of fumigants has been studied and it has been found that fumigation of stored grain should be carried out at higher temperature whereas the post-fumigation temperature should be kept as low as possible. It has been proved that specific susceptibility of insects to HCN is correlated with the amount of HCN absorbed. As regards the work in progress we are tackling the problems of (a) the effect of temperature on the toxicity of DDT dusts and (b) the effect of formulation on the toxicity of insecticidal sprays. None of these lines have ever been tackled in India.

VI. *Agricultural Engineering Division*.—New research as applied to mechanization of agriculture and the design of improved implements and methods so far as they apply to the ordinary cultivator in the main has been started with the formation of the Division of Agriculture Engineering.

#### PROGRESS IN RESEARCH ON MAIZE CROP

\*1621. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what progress has so far been achieved in research on Maize crop by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute?

(b) Is it a fact that one of its varieties is a forty day crop?

(c) If so, why is it not extensively grown where the availability of water, in view of the grain scarcity in the country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram**: (a) A statement is laid on the table showing the progress achieved so far in respect of research work on Maize carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(b) No. The earliest variety is a 65 days crop.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

*Note on Research on Maize carried out at Indian Agricultural Research Institute*

Research on maize crop was taken up at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in April, 1946. Nearly 250 collections of varieties of Maize from all over India and also from countries such as U.S.A. and Australia, where great progress in maize research has been made, are under study.

In breeding work in desirable varieties has been under way for the last two years and this work has to be continued for another two or three years for the planning of single and double crosses for trials on a large scale in different Provinces.

For immediate results certain reputed commercial hybrids from U.S.A. and Australia were tried at Delhi and, on the basis of results obtained, steps have now been taken to import seed in sufficient quantity of four double crosses from Australia for trials in different maize growing tracts of India. Fundamental research on hybrid vigour is under progress.

#### INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

\*1622. **Shreematty Annie Mascarene**: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the result of the investigation of the Indian Central Coconut Committee during the last ten years;

(b) whether the root and leaf diseases of the coconut tree are brought under control; and

(c) the extent of the areas affected by the disease?



**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) The Committee was set up only in February, 1945. The results of the investigations of the Committee are given in its reports for the period 1945-46 and 1946-47, copies of which are available in the Library of the House. A copy of the report for the period 1947-48 is not yet available, but will be placed in the Library of the House as soon as it is ready. A copy of a brochure recently prepared by the Committee is also available in the Library.

(b) Not yet. It has not yet been possible to apply the control measures on a wider scale as the work was at an experimental stage. It is now proposed to apply the measures on a 10 acre plot in Travancore and Cochin for purpose of demonstration.

(c) The area affected by the disease is approximately two lakh acres.

#### TRANSPORT OF WHEAT FROM EAST PUNJAB AND U. P. TO DELHI FOR PERSONAL USE

**\*1623. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) whether transport of wheat from Eastern Punjab and the United Provinces to Delhi for purely personal use is prohibited either by the Government of India or by the respective provincial Governments; and

(b) whether Delhi Province is a deficit area so far as its own requirement of wheat is concerned?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Yes, by both East Punjab and U.P. except that U.P. Government have been permitting upto ten seers in the case of railway passengers for *bona fide* consumption; this limit is being reduced to two seers.

(b) Yes.

#### OVERCHARGING BY RAILWAY COOLIES ON E. P. RAILWAY

**\*1624. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railway be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway coolies detected in each of the last three months by Social Guides on the East Punjab Railway while over-charging passengers beyond the rates fixed; and

(b) the number of cases in which action was taken by the authorities?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Four cases of railway coolies over-charging passengers were detected by social guides on the E.P. Railway during the last three months, two of these being in December, 1948 and two in January, 1949. There was no such case during February, 1949.

(b) Suitable action was taken in all these cases by the railway administration.

#### INSUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF CHANGE AT RAILWAY BOOKING OFFICES

**\*1625. Dr. Raghu Vira:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that railway passengers are put to considerable inconvenience for lack of sufficient change at Booking Offices and are sometimes refused tickets on that ground; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Government have information readily available in respect of only E.P. Railway who report that only one incident of lack of sufficient change at the booking office at Delhi Main station

came to light recently. In respect of other railways information has been called for and will be placed on the table of the house when received.

(b) So far as Delhi Main station is concerned, instructions have been issued to increase the imprest cash allowed to the booking office. In regard to other railways action will be taken if found necessary.

#### CRIME ON B. N. RAILWAY

**\*1626. Shri Santanu Kumar Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of thefts, burglaries and dacoities which took place during the year 1947-48 on the Bengal Nagpur Railway?

(b) How many such cases have been detected by the Railway Police and what preventive measures have been taken in this regard?

(c) How many cases could not be detected and for what reasons?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Information available indicates that there were 939 cases of thefts, two dacoities and three burglaries in the calendar year 1947 and that in the calendar year 1948 there were 1,537 cases of thefts, two dacoities and one burglary.

(b) 736 cases in 1947 and 927 cases in 1948 were detected by the railway police. Armed railway protection police now escort all important mail and passenger trains.

(c) 208 cases in 1947 and 613 cases in 1948 could not be detected. This is due mainly to the miscreants decamping from running trains or making good their escape before the arrival of the railway police.

#### REMOVAL OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COACHES FROM TRAINS ON B. N. RAILWAY

**\*1627. Shri Santanu Kumar Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Bengal Nagpur Railway have removed the first and second class coaches from trains?

(b) If so, when did they give effect to this change?

(c) Which are the trains on B.N. Railway running without first and second class coaches?

(d) Is any sleeping accommodation provided for long journey passengers in these trains?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). First and Second Class accommodation was removed from trains on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, as also other Indian Railways, from 1st January, 1949. If the reference is to the removal of Class I and Class II coaches, the reply is in the negative except that Class I accommodation has been withdrawn from the Howrah-Puri passenger trains with effect from 15th October, 1948, as the Class I accommodation was very meagrely utilised and there was a very strong need to augment Class III accommodation to reduce overcrowding.

(c) If the reference is to Class I and II coaches, 5-Down—6 Up Howrah-Puri passenger trains do not have Class I accommodation, as already stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

(d) Not yet.

#### NEW VILLAGE POST OFFICES IN ORISSA

**\*1628. Shri Santanu Kumar Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government intend to open new Post Offices in the villages of Orissa?

(b) Is it a fact that there is want of accommodation for Post Offices and for the lower grade staff?

(c) What is the number of Post Offices functioning in private houses?

(d) What is the amount being spent every year towards rent of such Post Offices?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Yes.

(b) In the opening of Departmental Post Offices, difficulty is generally experienced in securing office and residential accommodation. In the case of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices, the office accommodation is provided by the Extra Departmental Agent and the lower grade staff attached to them make their own arrangements for stay.

(c) and (d). It is presumed that the honourable member desires to know the number of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices which are situated in the houses of the Extra Departmental Agents. The number of such offices in Orissa is 478. No rent is paid since the allowance paid is inclusive of rent for the post office.

#### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINERS

**\*1629. Mr. Tajamul Husain:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what amount of consolidated travelling allowance is paid per month to Travelling Ticket Examiners in the East Indian Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway and East Bengal Railway?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** On the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Travelling Ticket Examiners are paid Daily Allowance and not Consolidated Travelling Allowance.

By the East Bengal Railway the honourable member is presumably referring to that portion of the ex-Bengal Assam Railway which is now in the Indian Dominion.

A statement showing the Consolidated Travelling Allowance paid to Travelling Ticket Examiners of the East Indian Railway and the Indian Dominion portion of the ex-B.A. Railway is placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT East Indian Railway

| Category                                    | Rate of consolidated travelling allowance.<br>Rs. A. P. |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Travelling Ticket Examiners (Special Grade) | ... 31 4 0 p.m.                                         |
| Travelling Ticket Examiners, Grade I        | ... 25 0 0 p.m.                                         |
| Travelling Ticket Examiners, Grade II       | ... 18 12 0 p.m.                                        |

Those Travelling Ticket Examiners who prior to the introduction of the Crew system were substantive holders of permanent posts of Travelling Ticket Inspectors are paid consolidated travelling allowance at the rates shown below:—

| Category                                             | Rate of consolidated travelling allowance.<br>Rs. A. P. |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Staff drawing less than Rs. 100                      | ... 43 12 0 p.m.                                        |
| Staff drawing Rs. 100 and over but less than Rs. 200 | ... 62 8 0 p.m.                                         |
| Staff drawing Rs. 200 and over                       | ... 83 12 0 p.m.                                        |

*Sealdah Division of the E. I. Railway which was formerly a part of the Bengal Assam Railway*

Here the duties of Travelling Ticket Examiners are performed by employees designated as Crew men and Crew in-charges. The rates of consolidated travelling allowance paid to them are as follows:—

| Category                       | Rate of consolidated travelling allowance<br>Rs. A. P. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Crew-in-charge (old scale)     | ... 10 per cent. of pay.                               |
| Crew-in-charge (revised scale) | ... 25 0 0 p.m.                                        |
| Crew men (old scale)           | ... 10 per cent. of pay.                               |
| Crew men (revised scale)       | ... 18 12 0 p.m.                                       |

*Assam Railway (formerly part of the B. A. Railway)*

On this Railway Travelling Ticket Examiners on the old scale of pay Rs. 75—5—30—10—200 are granted consolidated travelling allowance as below:—

| Category                                             | Rate of consolidated travelling allowance.<br>Rs. A. P. |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Staff drawing less than Rs. 100                      | ... 43 12 0 p.m.                                        |
| Staff drawing Rs. 100 and over but less than Rs. 200 | ... 62 8 0 p.m.                                         |
| Staff drawing Rs. 200                                | ... 83 12 0 p.m.                                        |

Crew-in-charge and Crew men on the revised scales of pay are granted consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 25 and Rs. 18-12 p.m. respectively.

#### CLAIMS FOR GOODS BOOKED FROM PAKISTAN TO INDIA DURING DISTURBANCES

**\*1630. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have honoured the claims of displaced persons who booked their goods from Pakistan to India during the disturbances?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, how much amount has so far been paid to these persons in respect of such claims, and how many claims are still pending?

(c) What are the reasons for such claims remaining pending?

(d) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps do Government propose to take to compensate the loss of these displaced persons?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) All claims cases are considered and decided on merits and no distinction is made between claims preferred by displaced persons and other claimants.

(b) Separate statistics to show the number of claims or the amounts involved paid to displaced persons are not maintained by railways.

(c) The claims the honourable member has in mind presumably refer to consignments booked from one Dominion to the other. The reason for a number of these claims remaining pending is to be found in the refusal of the Pakistan Railways to deal with them on the basis of agreed directives reached prior to partition. Consequently a revised method for dealing with such claims has been formulated and the Indian Government Railways are awaiting the making over of all relevant files by the Pakistan Railways.

(d) Does not arise.

#### FIXATION OF SUGAR CANE PRICES IN PROVINCES

**\*1631. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of agriculture be pleased to state what is the rate fixed by Government for the purchase of sugarcane in each of the Provinces of United Provinces and Bihar?

(b) Is there any rate fixed by the Government for the Provinces of Madras and Bombay and if not, why not?

(c) What is the actual rate at which sugar-cane has been purchased by factories in Madras and in Bombay?

(d) What steps do Government propose to take to remove the disparity between Bombay and United Provinces and Bihar?

(e) What redress have Government been able to give to the complaints made by the sugarcane growers in the Nasik district and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-13-0 per maund in United Provinces and Bihar respectively.

(b) In Madras cane prices have been fixed at Rs. 1-11-9 per maund for factories having over 1,200 tons crushing capacity, Rs. 1-11-0 per maund for factories having between 300 and 1,200 tons crushing capacity and Rs. 1-8-8 per maund for factories having less than 300 tons crushing capacity. The Bombay Government have not fixed any price of cane either in factory areas or outside, as the factories have their own cane plantations.

(c) In the case of Madras, at the same rate as is fixed by the Madras Government. As regards Bombay the question does not arise as the quantities of cane purchased by factories outside their own plantations are insignificant.

(d) Unlike the United Provinces and Bihar factories, Deccan factories have their own plantations. The prices of sugarcane therefore cannot be the same.

(e) Fixation of cane price is mainly the concern of the Provincial Government. The Government of Bombay was asked to inquire into and deal with the complaint received from Nasik District.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### NUMBER OF SPINDLES AND LOOMS IN RAJASTHAN UNION

**123. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the number of spindles and looms working in the Rajasthan Union?

(b) Did the Government of Rajasthan make any request for allocation of additional spindles and looms and was the request met with?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Spindles—17,560, Looms—804.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan did make a request for additional spindles and they were informed that an additional allotment outside the Expansion Plan settled in 1946 could only be permitted, if they furnished definite proof of availability of machinery in reasonable time. So far, the Government of Rajasthan have failed to furnish any such evidence.

### ADJUSTMENT OF ACCIDENTS BETWEEN B.B. AND C.I. AND MEWAR STATE RAILWAYS

**129. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state how much money has so far been realised by the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Mewar State Railway for transit of M. S. Railway wagons over the Berach Junction Railway Bridge near Chittorgarh?

(b) What is the actual cost of the bridge?

(c) Is there any contract between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the M. S. Railway and if so, when is it coming to an end?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The information readily available relate to the three years from 1945-46 to 1947-48 and are as given below:

| Year    | Rs. | A.    | P.  |
|---------|-----|-------|-----|
| 1945-46 | ... | 4,408 | 9 0 |
| 1946-47 | ... | 5,254 | 2 0 |
| 1947-48 | ... | 5,354 | 8 0 |

(b) The bridge having been constructed more than fifty years ago, the actual cost incurred is not readily available. The approximate cost, it is estimated, was Rs. 2,00,000.

(c) Yes, there is an agreement between the B.B. and C.I. Railway and the Mewar State Railway (now Rajasthan Railway), which is terminable on 6 months notice.

### PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, IMPORT AND EXPORT OF OILSEEDS

**130. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of various oil-seeds (i) produced in, (ii) imported into (iii) consumed in and (iv) exported from, India during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of oil and oil-cake consumed in, and exported from, India during the same time;

(c) the quantity of oil and oil-cake consumed in India by (i) human beings, (ii) cattle and (iii) industries, during the same period;

(d) the various industries, which used oils and oil-cakes and the quantities thereof during the same period; and

(e) whether attempts have been made to conserve oil and oil cakes for human and cattle consumption in India and for export abroad and find substitutes for local industrial uses?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) to (d). Four statements giving the information available are placed on the table of the House.

(e) Having regard to the over all world shortage of oils and fats, exports of oils outside India are restricted and the quantity to be exported is decided only after taking into account the various factors, such as the internal supply position, indigenous demand both for edible and industrial purposes and the demand from various foreign countries. It is also the policy of the Government to allow export more in the form of oil than of seed with a view to augment the production of oil and cake in the country. The Government have already taken steps to obtain information regarding the availability of Mohwa, Nahore and Karanjia seeds so that the non-edible oils derived from these sources could partly replace the edible oils for soap-making.

As regards oil-cakes India exported on an average about four lakh tons of oil-cakes during pre-war years. Since then there has been a considerable increase in the consumption in India of oilcake both as cattle feed and as manure. With a view therefore to conserving the available supplies exports of oil-cakes from India with the exception of Mohwa-cakes are completely prohibited.

## STATEMENT I

\* Consumption is calculated on the basis of Production *minus* net exports.

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*Quantity of oil and oilcakes consumed and exported from India.*  
(In 8 '000 tons)

Exports during 1945-46 to 1947-48 (In tons)

### STATEMENT III

*Estimated consumption of oils and oilcakes in India (In '000 tons)*

#### STATEMENT IV

(In '000 tons)

(a) Mohwa, noam etc.

(b) Includes quantities for the manufacture of brake fluid, hair-oils and other miscellaneous uses.

### IMPROVEMENT IN YIELD OF PADDY AND WHEAT

131. **Shri Satis Chandra Samanta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state what is the expected increase in yield of paddy and wheat per acre by (i) the use of manures and fertilisers; (ii) improved seeds; and (iii) major and minor schemes of irrigation—province by province?

| 1       | 2                                                                                                                                      | 3                             | 4                                                                                                                               |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Myraore | (1) Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 12½ to 30 lbs. N increases yield from 13 to 20%<br>(2) Superphosphate gives an increase from 4—8% | Cakes give an increase of 15% | (1) Green manuring gives an increase of 10—50%<br>(2) Compost at the rate of 5 tons per acre gives an increase from nil to 5.0% |

## STATEMENT II

Showing the increase in yield of Wheat per acre due to manuring.

| Provinces of Tract | Application of inorganics | Application of cakes | Application of green manures etc. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1                  | 2                         | 3                    | 4                                 |

## Irrigation conditions.

|                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Black Soil tract (Bombay, C.P. Hyderabad and Central India) | (1) Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 5 to 54 lbs. N per acre gives a response from 5.7 to 11.8 lbs. of wheat per lb. of N.<br>(2) Ammonium sulphate at the rate from 37 to 110 lbs. N per acre gave a yield of wheat from 1066 to 1244 lbs. per acre.<br>(3) Niciphos II gave response from 7.1 to 8.5 per lb. of N and 7.5—20.4 per lb. of N and P and 14.7 lb. per 1 lb. of N and 393 lbs. P 205 as Niciphos I. | Oil cakes gave a response from 6.9 to 11.8 lbs. of wheat grain per lb. of N                           | (1) F.Y.M. gave a response from 4.9 to 6.2 lbs. of wheat grain per lb. of N.<br>(2) Poudrette and Night soil at 30 lbs. N per acre gave a response of 11.3 and 16.0 lbs. of grain per lb. of N.<br>(3) Compost at the rate from 37—110 lbs. N per acre gave a yield from 1363 to 1881 lbs. per acre.<br>(4) F.Y.M. at above rate gave a yield from 1422-1532<br>(5) Night soil at above rate gave a yield from 1348 to 1837<br>(6) An average increase of 99 lbs. per acre in yield due to green manuring was calculated from 63 trials. |
| Gangetic Alluvium (U.P.)                                    | (1) Ammonium sulphate at the rate from 10—50 lbs. N per acre gave a response from 3.8 to 43.0 lbs. per lb. of N.<br>(2) Nitrate of soda at the rate from 12—18 lbs. N per acre gave response of 13.2 lbs. per lb. of N.<br>(3) Nitrochalk at 16 lbs. N gave a response of 15.9 lbs per lb. N.<br>(4) Calcium cyanamide at the rate of 25 lbs. N per acre gave a response of 8.5 lbs. per lb. of N.                | Cakes at the rate from 50—100 lbs. N per acre gave response from 4.0 to 5.8 lbs. per lb. of Nitrogen. | (1) F.Y.M. at 60 lbs. N gave response of 3.6 lbs. per lb. N<br>(2) Compost at 80 lbs. N gave response of 2.7 lbs. per lb. N<br>(3) Green manuring gave an increase in yield from 123 to 333 lbs. per acre over control.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| 1                       | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 3                                                                                 | 4                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bihar                   | (1) Am. Sulphate at the rate of 16 lbs. N gave a response of 13.4 lbs. per lb. N.<br>(2) For similar dose in form of sodium nitrate response was 4.1 lbs. per lb. N.<br>(3) Am. Sulphate at the rate from 10.64 lbs. in presence of P&K at the 20 lbs. P205. & K20 gave a response from 10.4 to 15.1 lbs. per lb. N. | F.Y.M. at the rate of 20 lbs. N. per acre gave a response of 1.4 lb. per lb. of N |                                                                                                                                |
| Delhi                   | (1) Sulphate of Ammonia at the rate of 40—80 lbs. N increases yield from 39—90%<br>(2) P205 at 66 lbs. per acre increases yield by 16.0%                                                                                                                                                                             | Cakes increase yield by 27—30%                                                    | (1) Green manuring increases yield from 24—32%<br>(2) F.Y.M. increases yield by 43%<br>(3) Leaf compost increases yield by 33% |
| Indus Alluvium (Karnal) | (1) Ammonium sulphate at 40 lbs. N increases yield by 34%<br>(2) P205 at 80 lbs. increases yield by 22%<br>(3) N,K, at the rate of 40 : 80 increases yield by 26%<br>(4) N,P, at the rate of 40 : 80 increases yield by 30%<br>(5) N,P,K increase yield by 15%                                                       |                                                                                   | Green manuring increases yield by 30—46%                                                                                       |

## Response lb. per lb. N P205 or N-P205.

|             | Quantity per acre                                 | Ammonium sulphate                         | Sodium Nitrate                          | Cal. Cyanamide                          | Super                               | Niciphos.                                  |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Lyalpur     | 0—10<br>11—20<br>21—30<br>31—40<br>41—50<br>51—60 | 9.4<br>12.2<br>14.0<br>11.6<br>7.2<br>6.5 | 17.9<br>13.0<br>19.6<br>4.3<br>..<br>.. | 13.4<br>14.8<br>18.8<br>..<br>6.3<br>.. | ..<br>16.1<br>2.1<br>..<br>..<br>.. | 19.4<br>18.8<br>18.0<br>11.4<br>..<br>11.3 |
| Hansi Sirsa | 11—20<br>21—30<br>31—40<br>41—50                  | 5.7<br>8.1<br>5.8<br>..                   | 8.4<br>4.8<br>7.3<br>..                 | 1.0<br>1.9<br>5.8<br>8.6                | 29.6<br>13.2<br>7.0<br>..           | ..<br>..<br>..<br>..                       |

## Response lb. per lb. N. P205 or Combination.

| Fertilizer                      | Lyalpur | Montgomery | Okara & Collyana | Hansi | Sirsa |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Ammonium sulphate               | 9.6     | 12.5       | 14.6             | 7.1   | 3.8   |
| Sodium Nitrate                  | 8.6     | 5.2        | ..               | 8.6   | 3.8   |
| Calcium Cyanamide               | ..      | ..         | ..               | 2.9   | ..    |
| Niciphos (N : P205 : 1 : 3 : 2) | ..      | ..         | 25.9             | ..    | ..    |
| Niciphos II (N:P205:1:2).       | ..      | ..         | ..               | ..    | ..    |
| Super                           | ..      | ..         | ..               | ..    | ..    |
| P205 over N                     | ..      | ..         | 3.1              | ..    | ..    |

(b) What are the quantities of fertilisers to be put per acre and the corresponding increase in yield per acre?

(c) What are the plans of Government to procure and distribute these fertilisers?

(d) What doses of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic, and Potassic fertilisers have been found to give best yields of paddy and wheat in different provinces and what is the corresponding increase in yield thereby?

(e) What are the places where such experiments have been made?

(f) Is there any publication in which the results of such experiments have been recorded?

(g) If so, do Government propose to place a copy of the publication on the table of the House and if there is none, do Government propose to give references?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) (i) The increase from the use of improved seeds varies between 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. in case of different cereal crops in different regions.

(ii) The increase in yield due to irrigation, whether from major or minor irrigated projects is between 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. in case of rice and wheat depending on the regional rainfall. It is regretted that information province-wise is not available.

(iii) With regard to manures and fertilisers information will be given in answer to part (b) of this question.

(b) The quantity of fertilizers to be applied per acre and the corresponding increase in yield per acre vary with the soil type, climatic condition and nature of crops grown and also whether the crops are irrigated or un-irrigated. A detailed statement giving the results of manual experiments conducted in the various provinces is placed on the table of the House.

(c) All the quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers allocated to India by the International Emergency Food Council are imported on State account and are pooled with the indigenous supplies and supplied to Provincial Governments. The scheme has been in operation since 1943-44; is run on 'No profit no loss' basis, and will continue so long as imports are considered necessary. As regards phosphatic fertilisers, the Government of India have recently started a scheme under which superphosphate and bonemeal are also distributed by the Government of India to the Provinces and States at prices fixed.

(d) and (e). Information has already been given in reply to (b) above.

(f) and (g). Copies† of three publications containing information referred to are placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT I

*Showing the increase in yield of paddy with the application of manures in different parts of India.*

(Increase percentage in yield per acre)

| Province | Application of inorganic fertilizers.                                                      | Application of cakes                                                                   | Application of green manure etc.                          |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1        | 2                                                                                          | 3                                                                                      | 4                                                         |
| Bengal   | Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 20—40 lbs. N per acre, increases yield from 12.0 to 44.0% | Groundnut and mustard cake at 20—40 lbs. N per acre increases yield from 24.0 to 41.0% | Green Manuring increases yield by 22% and F.Y.M. by 10.0% |
| Madras   | Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 30—45 lbs. N. per acre increases yield from 15—35%        | Cakes supplying Nitrogen 20 to 60 lbs. per acre, increase yield from 15—45%            | Green manuring with 60—90 lbs. N increases yield by 100%  |

† Not printed in the day's Debate. Copies placed in the Library of the House—*Ed. of D.*

| 1                    | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3                                                                           | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bihar                | Ammonium sulphate 20-40 lbs. Nitrogen per acre increases yield from 13 to 60%                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | ..                                                                          | (a) Green manuring sann or Dhaincha supplying 40 lbs. N increases yield by 20%<br>(b) Combination of superphosphate and green manuring supplying 40 lbs. P2O5 and 40 lbs. N increases yield from 35—50% |
| Assam                | Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 60 lbs. N. per acre increases yield by 32.0%                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | ..                                                                          | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Orissa               | (a) Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 30-45 lbs N per acre gives an increase of 20—29%<br>(b) Superphosphate at the rate of 30 lbs. P2O5 increases yield from nil to 29.0%                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Cakes at the rate of 15—45 lbs. N per acre, increase yield of paddy.        | Green manuring with Dhaincha at 30-45 lbs. N per acre, increases yield from 12—33%                                                                                                                      |
| Bombay               | Profitable responses have been obtained with sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 30—40 lbs. N                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Groundnut cake at the rate of 48 lbs N per acre gives an increase of 47—69% | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| United Provinces     | (1) Ammonium sulphate at 50 lbs. N per acre increases yield by 32.0%<br>(2) Superphosphate or Bone-meal do not give any appreciable increase in yield. The max. increase is only 8.0%<br>(3) Niciphos at the rate of 25—50 lbs. N increases yield from 20—30%<br>(4) At Gorakhpur in U. P. Niciphos at the rate of 50 lbs. N & P2O5 gave an increase of 80%                                                                                              | Cakes at the rate of 20—60 lbs. N., increase yield from 7—48%               | (1) Compost at the rate of 25—50 lbs. N per acre increases yield of 9—18%<br>(2) Green manuring like sannhemp and Dhaincha gave an increased yield of 57—90%                                            |
| Karnal (East Punjab) | (1) Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 40 lbs. N per acre increases yield by 24—28%<br>(2) Superphosphate at the rate of 40 lbs. P2O5 per acre increases yield from nil to 15.0%<br>(3) Combination of N.P. at 40 lbs. N & 40 lbs. P2O5 increases yield from 12 to 24%<br>(4) Combination of N. K. at the rate of 40 lbs. N and 60 lbs. K2O increases yield from 20—30%<br>(5) Complete fertilizers at the rate of 40 : 40 : 60 increase yield from 12—30% | ..                                                                          | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Central Provinces    | Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 10—20 lbs. N gives an increase of 20—70%                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Cakes at the rate of 20—60% N per acre increase yield from 26—101.0%        | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

Response lb. per lb. N of Various organics.

| Manure                             | Lyallpur               | Hansi                 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Castor cake 75 N per acre.         | 5.2                    | 4.8                   |
| Toria cake                         | Depressing effect      | ..                    |
| Mohwa cake                         | 2.0                    | ..                    |
| F.Y.M. 60—150 lb. N per acre       | 161 lbs. per acre in-  | 459 lbs. per acre in- |
| Green manuring                     | crease in yield.       | crease in yield.      |
|                                    |                        | lbs. per acre.        |
| Mollasses at 75 & 80 mds. per a re | Depressed yield by 376 |                       |

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

### DEBATES

#### (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Tuesday, 5th April, 1949

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

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

##### EXPENDITURE ON EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

**\*1632. Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure that has been incurred by Government during the year 1948-49 for maintaining the "Employment Exchange" with its branch offices all over the country; and

(b) the total number of people that have been given employment during 1948-49 by the "Exchange"?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) For the first ten months of 1948-49 (April 1948 to January 1949) an expenditure amounting to a gross total of Rs. 28,69,600 was incurred for maintaining the Employment Exchanges spread all over the country. The Central Government's share towards this expenditure is Rs. 18,07,680 only.

(b) 2,33,039 persons were found jobs during the same period by the Employment Exchange Organisation.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the expenditure per capita incurred by Government on people who receive employment through these Exchanges?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It is 12.2 rupees.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know if any fee is charged at the time of registration or of employment?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** No fee is charged at any stage.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know how many training and vocation centres are working now under these Exchanges?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** I have not got the figures about the centres.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are any steps being taken to provide these Employment Exchange facilities to migratory agricultural labour?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Some of the provincial Governments are starting district employment officers and our programme is to register all categories of labour including agricultural labour.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Is there any proposal to make this organisation permanent?



**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** In the Labour Ministers' Conference a decision was taken to make this organisation permanent. But with regard to the centre there is at present a constitutional difficulty, employment being in the State list. If in the draft constitution it is included in the concurrent list that difficulty may be removed.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what part of this expenditure was incurred on publicity and on advertising the achievement of the department?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** For expenditure under the separate heads I shall require notice.

#### FOREIGN DEPUTATIONS SENT DURING 1948-49

\*1633. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many foreign deputations have been sent during the year 1948-49 and to what countries?

(b) What is the total expenditure incurred by the Government for sending such deputations to foreign countries?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

| Sponsoring Ministry | Number of Foreign deputation | Purpose of deputation                                                                                                 | Country to which sent | Cost incurred            |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1                   | 2                            | 3                                                                                                                     | 4                     | 5                        |
| <b>I. Finance</b>   |                              |                                                                                                                       |                       |                          |
|                     | 1                            | To attend the 3rd session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs.                                                   | U.S.A.                | Rs. A. P.<br>3,532 6 0   |
|                     | 2                            | Sterling Balances Delegation                                                                                          | U. K.                 | 1,40,000 0 0             |
|                     | 3                            | To attend the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank. | U.S.A.                | Not known.               |
|                     | 4                            | To attend the Conference of Sterling Areas.                                                                           | U. K.                 | ..                       |
| <b>II. Food</b>     |                              |                                                                                                                       |                       |                          |
|                     | 5                            | Deputation of Mr. H. L. Khanna to supervise the shipping of rice.                                                     | Egypt                 | 14,400 0 0               |
|                     | 6                            | Deputation to negotiate the wheat agreement for 1948-49.                                                              | Australia             | 16,850 0 0               |
|                     | 7                            | Deputation to supervise purchase etc. of rice.                                                                        | Indo-China            | 7,400 0 0                |
|                     | 8                            | To negotiate price for Australian wheat.                                                                              | Australia             | 17,332 0 0               |
|                     | 9                            | To negotiate purchase of food-grains.                                                                                 | U.S.A.                | 15,400 0 0               |
|                     | 10                           | To negotiate rice prices for 1949.                                                                                    | Burma                 | 2,500 0 0                |
| <b>III. Labour</b>  |                              |                                                                                                                       |                       |                          |
|                     | 11                           | First session of the International Labour Office Industrial Committee meeting on chemicals.                           | France                | 6,700 0 0                |
|                     | 12                           | Correspondence committee of I.L.O. on Social Insurance.                                                               | Canada                | Expenses borne by I.L.O. |
|                     | 13                           | Thirty-first session of the Int. Labour Conference.                                                                   | U.S.A.                | 1,47,000 0 0             |
|                     | 14                           | Technical Tripartite Conference of I.L.O. to examine Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Factories.            | Switzerland.          | 114,000 0 0              |

| 1                   | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3                                | 4                                        | 5         |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|
|                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                  |                                          | Rs. A. P. |
| 15                  | Second session of the I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Textiles.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Switzerland                      | 5,500 0 0                                |           |
| 16                  | Technical Conference of the Representatives of the Labour Inspection services.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Ceylon                           | 750 0 0                                  |           |
| 17                  | Expert Committee of the Joint Maritime Commission (I.L.O.).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Switzerland                      | Not known.                               |           |
| 18                  | 107th session of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Ditto.                           | 8,000 0 0                                |           |
| 19                  | I.L.O. Committee of Statistical experts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Ditto.                           | Expenses borne by I.L.O.                 |           |
| 20                  | 3rd session of the Permanent Migration Committee.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Ditto.                           | Expenses met by the Delegation at Berne. |           |
| 21                  | I.L.O. meeting of experts on Safety in coal mines.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Ditto.                           | Expenses borne by I.L.O.                 |           |
| 22                  | 108th session of the Governing body of the I.L.O.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Ditto.                           | 8,000 0 0                                |           |
| 23                  | Second session of the I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Italy                            | Not known.                               |           |
| <b>IV. Health</b>   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                  |                                          |           |
| 24                  | 17th International Red Cross Conference.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Sweden                           | Ditto.                                   |           |
| 25                  | 4th International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | U.S.A.                           | 12,200 0 0                               |           |
| 26                  | The International Leprosy Congress.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Cuba                             | 17,350 0 0                               |           |
| 27                  | The first International B. G. Congress.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | France                           | 1,500 0 0                                |           |
| 28                  | Delegation to study the various Medical Research Institutes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | U. S. A.                         | Not known.                               |           |
| 29                  | Delegation to contact leading manufacturers of pre-fabricated houses with a view to advise Government regarding the erection of factories for the construction of pre-fabricated houses in India and attendance at the International Congress for housing and Town Planning at Zurich as an observer of the Govt. of India. | U. K.                            | 5,555 7 0                                |           |
| 30                  | Health Congress of Royal Sanitary Institute.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | U. K.                            | Not known.                               |           |
| 31                  | Study of methods of manufacture of Penicillin and Sulpha drugs etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | U.S.A., U.K., Canada and Sweden. | 25,000 0 0                               |           |
| 32                  | Conference for the 6th decennial revision of the International lists of diseases and causes of deaths.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | France                           | Not known                                |           |
| 33                  | Indian delegation to the 1st World Health Assembly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Switzerland                      | Ditto.                                   |           |
| 34                  | Purchase of plant and machinery badly needed for the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | U. K.                            | Ditto.                                   |           |
| <b>V. Education</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                  |                                          |           |
| 35                  | 11th International Congress on Public education convened jointly by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Switzerland                      | 10,000 0 0                               |           |
| 20                  | Seminar on the education and training of Teachers organized by UNESCO.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | U. K.                            | Not known.                               |           |

| 1                                   | 2  | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4                                                 | 5                                       |
|-------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|                                     |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                   | Rs. A. P.                               |
|                                     | 70 | Deputation of two officers for collecting information on seasoning of wood etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | U.S.A., U.K. & Canada.                            |                                         |
|                                     | 71 | Indian delegation to the 4th Commonwealth Mycological Conference.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | U. K.                                             |                                         |
|                                     | 72 | Indian delegation to the 5th Commonwealth Entomological Conference.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | U. K.                                             |                                         |
|                                     | 73 | Deputation to attend the meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of the S.E.A. Liaison Officers meeting.                                                                                                                                                                               | Singapore                                         |                                         |
|                                     | 74 | Deputation to attend the Anti- Locust Convention.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Iran                                              |                                         |
|                                     | 75 | Indian delegation to the inaugural meeting of the International Rice Commission.                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Siam                                              |                                         |
|                                     | 76 | Deputation to attend the second session of the World Food Council of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.                                                                                                                                                            | U.S.A.                                            |                                         |
|                                     | 77 | Deputation of Mr. B.R. Sen, ICS, to act as Chairman of the FAO/ ECAFE Joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites.                                                                                                                                                                 | U.S.A.                                            |                                         |
|                                     | 78 | Indian Delegation to the 4th session of the FAO of the UN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | U.S.A.                                            |                                         |
| <b>IX. Industry &amp; Supply.</b>   | 79 | To study the latest developments in the field of plastics.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | U.K. & U.S.A.                                     | 13,180 0 0                              |
|                                     | 80 | Delegation to :—<br>(i) obtain, if possible, increased supplies of steel,<br>(ii) examine the working of the DG. (ISD) and ISM with a view to their reorganisation.<br>(iii) discuss how far foreign countries can assist India in connection with contemplated development projects. | U.K., U.S.A., Belgium, Luxembourg, & Switzerland. | 7,850 0 0                               |
| <b>X. Works, Mines &amp; Power.</b> | 81 | National Congress on Housing and Town Planning.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Switzerland.                                      | 5,705 5 0                               |
|                                     | 82 | International Geological Congress                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | U. K.                                             |                                         |
|                                     | 83 | Specialist Conference on Geology and Mineral resources.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | U. K.                                             | 6,000 0 0                               |
|                                     | 84 | International Commission on Large Dams.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Sweden                                            |                                         |
|                                     | 85 | International Association of Hydraulic Structure.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Ditto.                                            |                                         |
|                                     | 86 | International Commission on soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Holland                                           | 16,795 5 0                              |
| <b>XI. Transport</b>                | 87 | Delegation to the 2nd session of the Transport and Communications Commission.                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Switzerland                                       | Nil as Mr. V.K. R. Menon was in Geneva. |
|                                     | 88 | Delegation to the 3rd session of the Transport and Communications Commission.                                                                                                                                                                                                         | New York                                          | Not known.                              |
| <b>XII. I &amp; B</b>               | 89 | To attend the UN Conference on Freedom of Information.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Switzerland                                       | Ditto.                                  |
|                                     | 90 | To represent India on the Planning Committee of the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.                                                                                                                                                                                           | Ditto.                                            | Ditto.                                  |
|                                     | 91 | To participate in the High Frequency Broadcasting Conference.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Mexico                                            | Ditto.                                  |
|                                     | 92 | To participate in the meeting of the Radio Programme Committee                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | France                                            | Ditto.                                  |

| 1                     | 2   | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 4                                   | 5           |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
|                       |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                     | Rs. A. P.   |
| <b>XIII. Commerce</b> | 92  | A deputation to informally discuss with U.K. Ministry of Transport certain matters concerning acquisition of tonnage and entry Indian shipping to overseas Trade.                                                               | U. K.                               | Not known   |
|                       | 94  | A deputation to conduct negotiations with the Govt. of Ceylon for supplies of copra.                                                                                                                                            | Ceylon                              | 1,326 9 0   |
|                       | 95  | For organising India Pavilion at the displays :—<br>(i) Milan Fair, Italy, held from 28-4-48 to 15-5-48.<br>(ii) Canadian National Exhibition, 1948, held from 27-8-48 to 11-9-48.                                              | Italy and Canada.                   | 34,000 0 0  |
|                       | 96  | Indian delegation to the second session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the 2nd session of the Executive Committee of the Interim Commission for International Trade Organisation. | Switzerland.                        | 64,000 0 0  |
|                       | 97  | Cotton delegation to negotiate the purchase of long staple raw cotton for India on a barter basis (in exchange for Indian commodities such as jute, tea, hides and skins, cotton piece goods and tobacco).                      | Egypt                               | 12,500 0 0  |
|                       | 98  | Cotton delegation to finalise the arrangements for the bulk purchase of India's requirements of East African cotton 1948-49 crop, conjointly with the U.K. Raw Cotton Commission.                                               | East Africa                         | [20,000 0 0 |
|                       | 99  | Delegation to the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea.                                                                                                                                                        | U. K.                               | 20,523 0 0  |
|                       | 100 | Delegation to negotiate an agreement for the mutual exchange of certain essential commodities.                                                                                                                                  | Pakistan                            |             |
|                       | 101 | Delegation to discuss with Pakistan the question of implementing the Karachi (May 1948) agreement in respect of raw jute to be supplied to India by Pakistan (in July 1948).                                                    | Ditto.                              |             |
|                       |     | A delegation to enter into an Agreement with Pakistan for proper fulfilment of Karachi (May 1948) agreement (Oct. 48).                                                                                                          |                                     | 11,000 0 0  |
|                       | 103 | A delegation for discussing the question of supply of raw cotton and raw jute to India (December 1948).                                                                                                                         | Ditto.                              |             |
|                       | 104 | Trade delegation to discuss the possibilities of concluding overall sterling area trade arrangement with SCAP.                                                                                                                  | Japan                               | 3,100 0 0   |
|                       | 105 | Trade Delegation                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Iran                                | Not known.  |
|                       | 106 | Trade Delegation                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Afghanistan                         | 15,500 0 0  |
|                       | 107 | Indian Trade Delegation                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Germany, France and Czechoslovakia. | 18,000 0 0  |

| 1                   | 2  | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 4                   | 5          |
|---------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
|                     |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                     | Rs. A. P.  |
|                     | 37 | Preparatory International Conference of University representatives convened jointly by UNESCO and the Netherlands Govt.                                                                                                                                             | Holland             | 10,184 0 0 |
|                     | 38 | International Conference of High Altitude Research.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Switzerland         | Not known. |
|                     | 39 | International Protection of Nature Conference convened jointly by UNESCO and the French Government.                                                                                                                                                                 | France              | Nil.       |
|                     | 40 | 3rd session of the UNESCO General Conference.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Lebanon             | 46,000 0 0 |
|                     | 41 | 7th Int. Congress of Applied Machines.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | U. K.               | 3,144 0 6  |
|                     | 42 | The Int. Youth Conference                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | U. K.               | 625 0 0    |
|                     | 43 | The International Congress of Orientalists.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | France              | 2,992 0 0  |
|                     | 44 | 3rd session of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.                                                                                                                                                                             | Belgium             | 5,000 0 0  |
|                     | 45 | Deputation of Scientists abroad                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | U.S.A. and Europe   | 48,000 0 0 |
|                     | 46 | Delegation for Investigation of Borabodur Temple in Indonesia.                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Indonesia           | 5,644 7 3  |
|                     | 47 | Delegation to undertake a tour of European countries to collect material for the establishment of National Central Library at Delhi.                                                                                                                                | European countries  | 3,475 0 0  |
| VI. Communications. | 48 | To represent India on the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union and<br>To finalise arrangements for the printing of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial stamps.                                                                                         | Switzerland         | 1,052 0 0  |
|                     | 49 | For studying the British Post Office system.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | U. K.               | 18,800 0 0 |
|                     | 50 | To represent India on the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union.                                                                                                                                                                            | Switzerland         | 3,892 0 0  |
|                     | 51 | Delegation in connection with the meeting of the Provisional Frequency Board.                                                                                                                                                                                       | Ditto.              | 80,000 0 0 |
|                     | 52 | Deputation in connection with finalising arrangements for setting up of Telephone Manufacturing Factory in India.                                                                                                                                                   | Switzerland & U. K. | 10,000 0 0 |
|                     | 53 | Ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | U. K.               | 15,000 0 0 |
|                     | 54 | Deputation to finalise modifications in the plan for Automation of the Calcutta Telephone system prepared by the British Post Office-Engineers in consultation with them and to arrange for demonstration and training equipment for the training classes in India. | U. K.               | 6,360 0 0  |
|                     | 55 | To attend the annual meeting of U.K. the Commonwealth Communications Council                                                                                                                                                                                        | U. K.               | 8,000 0 0  |

| 1                 | 2  | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4                          | 5                  |
|-------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
|                   |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                            | Rs. A. P.          |
|                   | 56 | Deputation in connection with the establishment of a Telephone factory in India.<br>To attend to the printing of Gandhi Mourning stamps; and to attend the meeting of the Communication and Transport Council. | Switzerland                | 7,000 0 0          |
|                   | 57 | To attend the Provisional Frequency Registration Board meeting.                                                                                                                                                | Ditto.                     | 2,000 0 0          |
|                   | 58 | To attend the meeting of the South West Pacific Regional Commission of the International Meteorological Organisation.                                                                                          | New Zealand                | 5,122 9 0          |
|                   | 59 | To attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the Int. Meteorological Organisation and<br>Meeting of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.                                                    | Norway                     | 5,849 8 0          |
|                   | 60 | International Conference of High Altitude Research.                                                                                                                                                            | Switzerland                | included in above. |
|                   | 61 | For negotiations for the conclusion of a bilateral agreement with Pakistan relating to the operation of scheduled air services between India and Pakistan.                                                     | Pakistan                   | 1,149 0 0          |
|                   | 62 | To attend :-<br>(i) ICAO Facilitation of Air Transport Division meeting.<br>(ii) ICAO Legal Committee meeting.<br>(iii) ICAO second Assembly meeting.                                                          | Switzerland                | 32,085 0           |
|                   | 63 | For attending the 3rd session of the Communications Division of the ICAO.                                                                                                                                      | Canada                     | 9,615 0            |
| VII. Railways     | 64 | Deputation of Mechanical Engineers to Germany and Central Europe for recruitment of technical personnel required for various construction projects on Indian Govt. Railways.                                   | Germany and Central Europe | 20,000 0 0         |
|                   | 65 | A deputation of Mechanical Engineers for negotiating purchase of Locomotives and Wagons.                                                                                                                       | Japan                      | 9,700 0 0          |
|                   | 66 | Deputation of Traffic Officer as Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the Transport and Communications Division of U.N. and to study the statistical methods of day-to-day operation on Railways.               | Switzerland & U. K.        | 8,000 0 0          |
|                   | 67 | A deputation of the Chief Commissioner of Railways for investigating manufacturing capacity for locomotives for Indian Government Railways.                                                                    | U. K. Europe & U.S.A.      | 7,000 0 0          |
| VIII. Agriculture | 68 | Indian delegation to the International Rinderpest Conference.                                                                                                                                                  | East Africa                | }                  |
|                   | 69 | Indian delegation to the specialist Conference on tropical and sub-tropical soils.                                                                                                                             | U. K.                      |                    |

companies are getting the same conditions of service regarding pay and other benefits as the seamen of other nationalities?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps are proposed to be taken for the benefit of Indian seamen?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). The wages and certain other conditions of service of Indian seamen employed by foreign companies are not as favourable as those enjoyed by seamen of other nationalities. This disparity does not obtain in the coastal trade, but only in the overseas trades, as in the coastal trade non-Indian crews are not generally employed. The conditions on which Indian seamen are employed are primarily a matter for resettlement between employers and the seamen themselves. But Government have used their good offices as and when appropriate occasions arose in securing improvement in such conditions. The wages of Indian seamen have increased by 400 per cent. since 1939. Government can reasonably claim that this improvement has in no small measure been due to their efforts. It is the intention of Government to have the conditions of employment of Indian seamen progressively improved till they reach the standards prescribed for them in the various Maritime International Labour Conventions adopted in 1946. To secure this objective Government use their good offices with the Maritime Boards that have been formed in Calcutta and Bombay and at International Labour Conferences where their representatives endeavour to secure the early ratification of the various International Conventions by other countries, whose ships employ Indian seamen.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know the comparative wages paid to seamen in America, Britain, China and India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have the figures for the U.K. So far as the U.K. is concerned, the wages of an Indian deck-hand before the war used to be Rs. 25 per month; now the wages stand at Rs. 125. So far as the British rates are concerned, the pre-war rate was Rs. 135, and now it has been raised to Rs. 270 per month.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** On how many occasions were the good offices of Government used and with what results?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** A number of international conferences have taken place at which such questions were discussed and also in the organisation of the Maritime Boards which have now been functioning, and recently Government have decided to participate in the Maritime Boards which were of a bipartite character previously and now with the admission of Government representatives on these Boards they will be tripartite in character. It is these Boards which will be concerned with detailed negotiations in this behalf with the employers.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Is there any difference in the kind of work performed by the Indian seamen and the other seamen for the difference in wages to be so great?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is really the justification put forward by the employers.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that Indian seamen today draw 400 per cent. more wages. May I know the comparative figures of the other countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have given the figures. In the case of the U.K. seamen it rose from 135 to 270 and in the case of the Indian seamen it rose from 25 to 125.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are any steps being taken to provide welfare facilities for Indian seamen in London and Liverpool?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That does not directly arise—but yes.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I know whether the amenities given to our seamen are the same as those given to European seamen on board the ships?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Not exactly the same in character.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** May I know if there is any difference in the hours of work of the Indian seamen and the British seamen?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There used to be a difference in the hours of work, but we have definitely insisted upon equality so far at least as hours of work are concerned.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** May I know whether they are employed by the companies on an annual basis and the number of days of work which they must put in?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As far as I know they are not employed on an annual basis.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is there any disparity in the food supplied to the Indian seamen and the English seamen?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As far as I am aware, yes.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has there been any improvement in the food supplied to Indian seamen?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, that has been my information.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether the training of seamen is included in the terms of reference of the Indian Merchant Navy Officers Training Committee?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** That is so; as a matter of fact the Committee is just now engaged on an inquiry into this particular question; they have reported on other matters but their report on this particular question is awaited.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether steps have been taken to remove the distinctions existing between rest houses for Indian seamen and European seamen?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** All this is under consideration.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** May I know the number of Indian seamen employed on British and other liners?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I cannot give the number straightway.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF I.N.T.U.C., A.I.T.U.C. AND SOCIALIST GROUP

\*1636. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total membership of the affiliated Unions of the I.N.T.U.C., A.I.T.U.C. and the Socialist group (labour)?

(b) How many strikes were sponsored by each one of them during 1948?

(c) Which of the three is recognised by Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Information regarding the total number of affiliated unions and membership as on the 31st December, 1948 was called for from the Indian National Trade Union Congress, All-India Trade

|                                         | 2           | 3                                                                                                                                                              | 4                                   | 5                              |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                                         |             |                                                                                                                                                                |                                     | Rs. A. P.                      |
|                                         | 108         | Delegation for collecting information about the possibility of developing export.                                                                              | Philippines.                        | 5,000 0 0                      |
| XIV. Department of Scientific Research. | 109         | Deputation in connection with work of the Atomic Energy Commission.                                                                                            | U.K. & certain countries of Europe. | 32,000 0 0                     |
|                                         | 110         | A delegation of 4 Scientists as guests of the Australian Govt. to tour Scientific Institutions in Australia.                                                   | Australia                           |                                |
|                                         | 111         | Delegation to the 2nd special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.                                                                           | U.S.A.                              | 850 4 0                        |
|                                         | 112         | Third regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.                                                                                           | France                              | 4,45,492 0 0                   |
|                                         | 113         | Delegation to the 8th session of the Economic and Social Council.                                                                                              | Switzerland.                        | 12,000 0 0 (Approx.)           |
|                                         | 114         | Delegation to the 3rd session of the Commission on Human Rights.                                                                                               | U.S.A.                              | 11,000 0 0 (Approx.)           |
|                                         | 115         | Delegation to the 2nd session of the Statistical Commission.                                                                                                   | U.S.A.                              | 1,986 8 0                      |
|                                         | 116         | Delegation to the second session of the Sub-Commission of Statistical Sampling.                                                                                | Switzerland                         | Paid by U.N.                   |
|                                         | 117         | Delegation to the 4th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.                                                                            | Australia                           | 23,000 0 0                     |
|                                         | 118         | Delegation to the 3rd session of the Economic and Employment Commission.                                                                                       | U.S.A.                              | 2,744 10 0                     |
|                                         | 119         | Delegation to the 3rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women.                                                                                        | Lebanon.                            | Not known.                     |
|                                         | 120         | Delegation to the 2nd session of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development.                                                                                   | U.S.A.                              | Borne by the U. N.             |
|                                         | 121         | Delegation to the Security Council in connection with Kashmir dispute.<br>(The delegation went in January 1948 but continued to work there during 48-49 also.) | U.S.A.                              | 2,73,000 0 0                   |
|                                         | 122         | Delegation to the Security Council for the Hyderabad Question.                                                                                                 | France                              | 10,000 0 0                     |
|                                         | 123         | Delegation to the Inter-Dominion Conference held in connection with the sale etc. of the accuee property.                                                      | Pakistan                            | 12,000 0 0                     |
|                                         | 124         | International Conference of the Legal Profession.                                                                                                              | Holland                             | 10,000 0 0                     |
|                                         | 125         | Delegation to the Korean Commission.                                                                                                                           | Korea                               | 12,000 0 0                     |
|                                         | 126         | Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.                                                                                                                       | U. K.                               | 20,000 0 0                     |
|                                         | 127         | Ethiopian Goodwill Mission                                                                                                                                     | Ethiopia                            | 23,000 0 0                     |
|                                         | 128         | Goodwill Mission to Bahrain and Kuwait.                                                                                                                        | Bahrain and Kuwait.                 | 625 12 0                       |
|                                         | GRAND TOTAL |                                                                                                                                                                |                                     | 21,65,346 10 3 (Approximately) |

Dr. Mono Mohan Das: May I know whether trade delegations are included in the list?

Dr. B. V. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

## STARTING LOTTERIES FOR REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES

\*1634. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether any institution or concern has suggested to Government to start lotteries for the purpose of rehabilitating displaced persons?

(b) If so, has such a proposal been considered and with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal has not been approved.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the reasons why it is not approved?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I think I gave the reasons before. They are:

(i) Government do not subscribe to the view that the end justifies the means. Lotteries only appeal to the gambling instincts and should not be encouraged by Government on moral grounds;

(ii) Those who will gamble (and there may be refugees among them) may not be in a position to afford to do so.

(iii) Government accepted the task of rehabilitation of refugees as a sacred trust to be discharged out of its general resources. It could not be held that lack of funds alone was responsible for delay in this work;

(iv) For a Government to resort to a lottery for raising funds was to admit its bankruptcy and would adversely affect its credit both inside and outside the country;

(v) It might affect contributions by the public towards loan floated by Government and towards certain other national funds;

(vi) It is not the policy of Government to raise separate funds to meet any particular expenditure;

(vii) The sale of tickets would have to be limited to India only as sale of tickets in foreign countries might involve exchange complications;

(viii) Government having in recent years banned the sale of lottery tickets of certain foreign countries (Burma, Malta and Goa) could not now sell lottery tickets in foreign countries;

(ix) The expectation that the lottery would raise large amounts is not justified and might prove to be wrong.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Prize Bond system of the present Government comes within the category of lottery?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The Honourable Member is aware that the present Government is not responsible for introducing the Prize Bond system. It was introduced by the previous Government during the war.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** But is not the system being continued?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Has any scheme of rehabilitation been held up for want of funds?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Unless the honourable member refers to any particular scheme I cannot reply off-hand.

## CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF INDIAN SEAMEN EMPLOYED IN FOREIGN COMPANIES

\*1635. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether Indian seamen employed by foreign

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Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. The respective claims of these organisations are given in the statement below:

| Name of the organisation.            | Number of unions | Membership on 31st Dec. 1948 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Indian National Trade Union Congress | 797              | 936,933                      |
| All-India Trade Union Congress       | 727*             | 6,38,727*                    |
| Hind Mazdoor Sabha                   | 339              | 6,18,802                     |

These figures have not yet been verified.

\* The figures include Unions in French India and Unions which have since disaffiliated or sought disaffiliation.

(b) Government have no information of the number of strikes sponsored by each organisation. The total number of strikes, however, during the quarters ending the 31st March and the 30th June 1948 were 360 and 353 respectively. The provisional figures for the period July to December, 1948, are as follows:

| Month     | Total number of strikes |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| July      | 26                      |
| August    | 35                      |
| September | 70                      |
| October   | 90                      |
| November  | 89                      |
| December  | 85                      |

(c) All of them have been recognised by Government.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that the A.I.T.U.C. as well as the Hind Mazdoor Sabha have disavowed all responsibility for implementing the Industrial Truce?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** This is not equally true in the case of both the organisations. The All-India Trade Union Congress from the very beginning did not accept the Industrial Truce Resolution. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha accepted it in writing. As to how far they have implemented it I am not in a position to give any definite reply at this stage.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know under part (b) how many strikes were successful and how many failed?

**Mr. Speaker:** Successful? It is a matter purely of opinion.

#### EXPORT OF MICA

\*1637. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the exports of Mica have declined and if so, why?

(b) What action is being taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Mr. K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim:** May I know what steps have been taken for the implementation of the recommendations of the Mica Enquiry Committee?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The matter is under consideration.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** What is the total tonnage of export allowed of mica—the quantity produced and the quantity exported?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** For which particular year?

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** For last year.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** In 1947 the quantity of mica export was 192,671 cwt. During 1948 it has gone up to 349,488 cwt.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are any steps being taken to provide processing facilities to the mica miners and also dollar exchange so that they can import the necessary machinery for developing processing here?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** That also is under consideration because this is one of the recommendations of the Mica Enquiry Committee.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Are any steps being taken to see that mica may be consumed in this country?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** To the extent possible this will be done.

#### INDIAN CONSULATES AND EMBASSIES

\*1638. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state how many Consulates and Embassies have been established after the last Budget Session?

(b) What are the names and salaries of those who have been appointed either as Ambassadors, Consuls or Consul-Generals?

(c) What are the names of the places where these Consulates and Embassies have been established?

(d) What is the total number of officers in each such Consulate and Embassy?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

Showing Embassies, Legations, Consulates-General, Consulates etc. opened since the 31st March 1948.

| Serial No. | Name and designation of Head of Mission                                | Salary                             | Station        | Total number of gazetted officers in the Mission.                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | Wing Commander Rup Chand, Ambassador of India in Afghanistan           | Rs. 3,000 p.m.                     | Katul          | Ambassador . . . . . 1<br>First Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Cultural Relations Officer . . . . . 1<br>Third Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Information Officer . . . . . 1<br>Registrar . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 6 |
| 2          | Diwan Chamen Lal, Bar-at-Law, Ambassador of India in Turkey            | Rs. 3,000 p.m.                     | Ankara         | Ambassador . . . . . 1<br>Counsellor . . . . . 1<br>First Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Commercial Attache . . . . . 1<br>Registrar . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 5                                                 |
| 3          | Mr. N. Kaghavan, Bar-at-Law, Ambassador of India in Czechoslovakia.    | Rs. 2,000 p.m.                     | Prague         | Ambassador . . . . . 1<br>First Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Second Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Information Officer . . . . . 1<br>Registrar . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 5                                          |
| 4          | Mr. R. S. Mani, I.C.S., Charge d' Affaires, Embassy of India in Italy. | Pay in Senior Time Scale of I.C.S. | Rome           | Charge d' Affaires . . . . . 1<br>Second Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 2                                                                                                                             |
| 5          | Mr. M. R. Masani, Bar-at-Law, Ambassador of India in Brazil.           | Rs. 3,000 p.m.                     | Rio de Janeiro | Ambassador . . . . . 1<br>First Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Cultural Relations Officer . . . . . 1<br>Commercial Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Registrar . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 5                               |

|    |                                                                                              |                                                  |               |                                                                                                                  |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6  | Mr. R. K. Nehru, I.C.S., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Sweden | Rs. 2,750 p.m.                                   | Stockholm     | Minister . . . . . 1<br>First Secretary . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 2                                         |
| 7  | Mr. R. R. Saxena, Consul-General of India in New York                                        | Rs. 2,250 p.m.                                   | New York      | Consul-General . . . . . 1<br>Seamen's Welfare Officer . . . . . 1<br>Registrar . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 3 |
| 8  | Mr. S. K. Kripalani, I.C.S., Consul-General of India in San Francisco                        | Rs. 2,250 p.m.                                   | San Francisco | Consul-General . . . . . 1<br>Registrar . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 2                                         |
| 9  | Mr. R. D. Sathie, I. F. S., Consul-General of India in Kashgar                               | Rs. 800 p.m. in I. F. S. scale.                  | Kashgar       | Consul-General . . . . . 1<br>Information Officer . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 2                               |
| 10 | Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, M.A., Consul of India in Saudi Arabia                                  | Rs. 800 p.m.                                     | Jedda         | Consul . . . . . 1<br>Information Officer . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 2                                       |
| 11 | Mr. S. R. Aiyer, Consul of India in South Siam                                               | Rs. 800 p.m. (in addition to pension.)           | Songkhla      | Consul . . . . . 1<br>Vice-Consul . . . . . 1<br>Vice Consul . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 3                    |
| 12 | Mr. A. T. G. Wilson, Indian Vice-Consul, Zahidan                                             | Rs. 1,000—50                                     | Zahidan       | Vice-Consul . . . . . 1<br>Vice Consul . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 2                                          |
| 13 | Mr. Gopal Das Seth, Indian Vice-Consul in Sumatra                                            | Rs. 1,250 p.m. —1,250 p.m. — Rs. 600—40—800 p.m. | Medan         | Vice Consul . . . . . 1<br>Vice Consul . . . . . 1<br>Total . . . . . 2                                          |

## Summary of Missions opened after Budget Session in February-March 1948.

|                          |                                                            |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Embassies            | 5 (Afghanistan, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Brazil). |
| (ii) Legations           | 1 (Sweden).                                                |
| (iii) Consulates-General | 3 (New York, San Francisco and Kashgar).                   |
| (iv) Consulates          | 2 (Saudi Arabia (Jedda) and South Siam (Songkhla)).        |
| (v) Vice-Consulates      | 2 (Zahidan (Iran) and Medan (Sumatra)).                    |



**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, may I seek your guidance in regard to certain questions which involve enormous labour in the preparation of their answers? The question which has just been answered by a statement being laid on the table has been asked, I think, roughly about a dozen times in slightly varying forms. This represents 95 per cent. the same, with something slightly different. We have to go through the same labour again and again and we have to employ additional staff for it. There is one question in today's list by the honourable member Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena—I think it is No. 1638—the information we are going to supply in respect of which covers about thirty to forty pages of typed material. We have actually had to engage special staff for preparing it, not to speak of the large volume of printed papers and documents to be supplied—so that I just wanted to seek your guidance and the guidance of the House as to how we are to deal with these questions which come again and again and which involve so much labour which I think is hardly necessary. Any specific point we are always prepared to answer; but this kind of wide encyclopaedic information on every occasion makes it difficult for us to function.

**Mr. Speaker:** The aspect pointed out by the Honourable the Leader of the House has also caused an amount of anxiety and consideration on my part while admitting questions. If the question has been previously answered substantially in respect of the same matter, I generally disallow the question on the ground that the question has been answered already. But if there is, as he pointed out, some variation in the question, it becomes difficult to rule out that question. I have also recently advised the Members to put in unstarred questions in respect of certain information that they want, but that does not, of course, meet the difficulty pointed out by the Honourable the Leader of the House, because whether it is starred or unstarred, the amount of labour in collecting the information is the same. I think the best course would be for honourable members themselves when they put any questions to study the previous records. I may also mention that a new system has been introduced since last year, namely that of publishing the Questions and Answers as a separate volume with a separate index for them. This was done with a view to avoid the difficulty that arises as to whether questions have been previously put on that subject or not. Members may as well take advantage of that. That is one thing.

Sometimes questions are admitted before other questions which are also admitted are answered in the House and the supplementaries put supply the answer to questions previously admitted. That also sometimes happens. Then it becomes impossible to take out the admitted Question from the list of Questions. That is also one of the reasons why there is a repetition of the same question over and over again. But in cases of the type, which the Honourable the Leader of the House has pointed out, I think it is always open to Government to say that the time and trouble involved is not commensurate with the advantages of the information which they could give. They may also as well point out the relevant records from which the information can be had.

I am supported herein by a previous ruling, as the Secretary points out to me.

I do recognise the necessity of honourable members considering, in the new set up, the nature of the information that they should have and the length of Questions which they should put. One rule allows me to disallow questions

which are of excessive length; that also I am trying to do. But after all, in all this, one requires the co-operation and proper understanding of the attitude on the part of members. I do not think I can give any further general view of the matter.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I just make a representation?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, we may discuss this after the Question Hour is over.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is what I think. The honourable member may well do that by seeing me in the Chamber at any convenient time.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Sir, I do not want to utilise that opportunity.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question, No. 1639.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** To save the time of the House, I would not put this Question.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. Next Question.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** The same, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I may say one thing about these Questions. If he does not put the Questions they will not find a place at all in the reports.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** I do not attach much importance to it.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad:** It does not save the time of the House at all. We spend one hour, and the Ministers have undergone all the labour, so it does not save anybody's time.

**Mr. Speaker:** It saves the time of the Question Hour. Next Question.

#### INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

\*1641. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether any scheme has been prepared by Government to provide houses for the working classes in various parts of the country?

(b) Do Government intend to ask the industrialists to contribute towards the cost of such a scheme?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) The Government of India have recently approved a general scheme of Industrial housing, the details of which will be published shortly. In addition, the Government of India have a scheme for the construction of houses for coalminers, which is being administered by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund.

(b) As regards the main Industrial Housing Scheme, a due share of the cost will be recovered from employers.

So far as the housing of colliery miners is concerned, the cost is met by the levy of an excise duty on coal and coke despatched from the collieries.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do Government intend, as far as part (b) is concerned, to recover the amount from industrialists by legislation or by some executive orders?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It will be decided on experience whether legislation is necessary or whether it may be done by executive order with the co-operation of the employers.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do Government intend to take steps to ask the existing industrialists to build houses for the workers where they do not exist?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** It covers both the existing and new industries.

## SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN UNIVERSITIES

\*1642. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what steps are being taken to stimulate scientific research in the universities especially Atomic Physics?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Universities have to perform the dual functions of training scientific workers and of conducting fundamental and applied research. The Government of India are stimulating scientific research in universities by—

(1) sanctioning grants-in-aid for buildings and equipment required for research, the expansion of special research departments and the conduct of approved research schemes;

(2) the discovery and training of talented persons through post-graduate schemes and fellowships.

Grants-in-aid totalling over Rs. 28 lakhs have been sanctioned for this purpose during 1948-49.

Fellowships have been awarded for research in nuclear physics. A National Professorship of Physics has been created at the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. A conference of university representatives and eminent scientists convened by the Atomic Energy Commission met in New Delhi on the 20th and 21st January, 1949, and discussed the drafting of suitable syllabuses for the teaching of nuclear physics, chemistry and mathematics in our universities to equip the students for higher research in these subjects. A Committee of experts is now drawing up draft syllabuses for the teaching of these subjects in our universities.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What are the Universities in which nuclear physics is being taught at present?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I could not straightaway give a precise answer, but certainly Calcutta, Allahabad and some others.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether the Andhra University is one of the Universities in which this Department to conduct atomic research is being undertaken?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether the subject of scientific research is included in the terms of reference of the University Commission?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am afraid I do not know, but to some extent I suppose it must be so because there are very eminent scientists on the University Commission.

## FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL LABOUR ADVISORY COUNCIL

\*1643. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what are the functions of the Central Labour Advisory Council?

(b) Have the Provincial Governments been advised to form such councils for the provinces and if so, what are the provinces where such councils are functioning?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) The functions of the Central Advisory Council of Labour are set out in para. 3 of the Ministry of Labour Resolution No. IR. 86(9), dated the 29th September 1948, a copy of which is in the Library of the Legislature.

(b) Yes. Provincial Laboratory Advisory Boards have been set up in all the Provinces except Orissa. The Government of that Province are considering the question of constituting a Board.

## COMPLAINTS RE CLAY-MIXING WITH GROUNDNUT EXPORTED FROM INDIA

\*1644. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received so far by the Government of India regarding clay-mixing in groundnuts exported abroad;

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take against such exporters;

(c) whether Government are aware that clay-mixing is an established process with the foreign-owned and the big groundnut exporting firms; and

(d) whether Government are aware that hand-decorticators, as introduced by the Groundnut Organisation, eliminate all clay from groundnuts?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) One complaint was received from a representative of a Canadian firm, who visited India in 1948.

(b) No action could be taken in the matter as particulars of the firm or firms responsible for this practice have not been furnished to the Government of India.

(c) Government have no information in the matter.

(d) No.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the Minister aware of the fact that the Agriculture Ministry, in their marketing report on groundnut, at page 193, have published a photograph regarding the method of mixing clay with groundnuts?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Well, I know the Agriculture Ministry is examining this aspect of the matter.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What steps are being taken to prevent any such adulteration?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The Agricultural Marketing Adviser is considering what steps could be taken by that Ministry for the purpose of checking the quality of our exports of this kind.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** In answer to part (d), I heard the Honourable Minister say, "No". My question was "whether Government are aware that hand-decorticators, as introduced by the Groundnut Organisation, eliminate all clay from groundnuts?". If the Honourable Minister does not know already, would he make inquiries and find out if that is a better process?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact, I did see a photograph of a machine of this kind, but I would invite my honourable friend's attention to an answer given by my honourable colleague the Minister of Agriculture to a question asked by Babu Ramnarayan Singh on the 30th March last in which this is what my honourable colleague stated:

"The type of hand decorticator now in use is not considered very suitable. The Indian Oilseeds Committee has announced a prize of Rs. 2,000 which will be granted to any person or body who designs the best model of decorticator at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100. The designs are to be received before 31st October 1949, after which the best design received will be selected by the Committee and steps will be taken for propagating its use."

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is the Government aware that continued mixing of clay reduces our market for groundnuts in foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am perfectly aware of the undesirable practices that obtain in this matter, but I should like to tell the House that the very terms of agreement between the Indian supplier and the foreign buyer do provide for a percentage of impurities. As a matter of fact, a model contract which goes by the name of Marseilles contract permits impurities up to two per cent. Then in regard to exports to the U.K., they are generally made on the basis of contract terms formulated by the Incorporated Oilseeds Association and this contract fixes the price on pure basis and permits discount at prescribed scale for impurities. The specific complaint to which I have made reference is to the effect that impurities are mixed just to come up to the permissible percentage of impurities. It is not as if the impurities exceed the permissible limit.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Our export of oilseeds is divided into advanced quota and supplementary quota. May I know the advantages of this system?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I wonder whether this arises out of the question. As a matter of fact, I have written a letter to my honourable friend explaining the very point.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Yes, Sir. I have received that letter. But may I know the reasons why this classification has been adopted?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Advanced quotas are generally granted in respect of the first half year.

#### LICENCES FOR EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT TO ITALY

\*1645. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether some groundnut exporters were given licences to export groundnuts to Italy in dollars and others in sterling;

(b) if so, why this distinction was made;

(c) whether Government are aware that the exporters in dollars suffered losses because of this distinction;

(d) whether it is a fact that the foreign-owned and the big exporting firms were allowed to sell groundnuts in sterling to Italy and the producers were asked to sell in dollars alone; and

(e) whether Government would reconsider the matter?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) During 1948, a quota of 5,500 tons of groundnut in terms of oil for export to Italy was fixed by the International Emergency Food Council, the entire quota being allowed to be exported to Italy against sterling. The quotas were given 90 per cent. to established shippers and 10 per cent. to newcomers. Apart from the quotas fixed by the I.E.F.C., the Government of India set aside a further quota for export to hard currency countries. Some shippers asked for a portion of the hard currency quota to be given to them for export to Italy on the ground that that country was anxious to pay in dollars for additional supplies over and above the I.E.F.C. allocation.

(b) From what has been explained, it will be clear that no distinction was made and only such shippers got licences for export to Italy against dollars as specially asked for it.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Were all persons who wanted permits to be given for export in dollars granted licences?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, but then in some cases the parties could not produce evidence of sale. In those cases, licences could not be confirmed.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** What was the special reason for some of the shippers asking for export to hard currency areas?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is known to them, not to me.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Except good price, what are the other considerations which weigh with Government in allowing export to one country in preference to another?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** In this particular instance, as we needed dollars very much, we did allow licences on the promise of payment in dollars.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Was the whole of the surplus quota given to such shippers as were anxious to export to countries where they could earn hard currency?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I do not know about the whole being given. Quotas were allocated on the basis of demands that they put forward and on the basis of proof of sale they could produce.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Was the surplus also given on the basis of 90 to 10?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that most of the surplus quota went to foreign shippers and the big companies here?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact, so far as exports to hard currency areas are concerned, in this instance Italy was also treated as hard currency area because payment was to be made in hard currency. In so far as such exports are concerned, we generally observe no distinction. Our look out is to earn as much hard currency as we can.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that foreign firms in India were given quota for soft currency and producers were given for hard currency?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I have already said that no such distinction was ever made.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Arising out of the answer that it is for the exporters to know why they are wanting quotas for hard currencies, do not the Government see, in the interests of more things being exported to dollar countries, when there is an application for exporting in sterling, that this thing should also be exported?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As a matter of fact we are doing our best in every way possible to improve our exports to dollar countries.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know if any of the firms for whom permits were granted for export for sterling offered to export for dollars also?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, some of them did.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** What was the inducement for them to obtain permits for export in dollars when the latter could not be so profitable as export for sterling?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is because the purchaser in Italy was anxious to get additional quotas outside the International allocation and was prepared to pay in dollars.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the recommendation made by the Oilseeds Committee that so far as the ten per cent. is concerned, preference should be given to the growers and growers' co-operatives?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There is another question on that particular point, but I have not seen the formal proceedings of the Oilseeds Committee though I know the substance of the discussion that took place on that occasion and I am answering a question specifically on this point.

**CLAUSE RELATING TO INCOME-TAX IN APPLICATION FORMS FOR EXPORT QUOTAS**

**\*1646. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) why the clause relating to income-tax is included in the application forms for export quotas;

(b) whether the clause is applicable to all applications or whether there are any exceptions;

(c) whether any investigation is made to find out if the clause is correctly answered; and

(d) whether any cases of incorrect answers have been detected and if so with what results?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) The clause relating to the payment of income-tax is included in the application form for export licences for a number of reasons. Firstly, it helps the Licensing Officers in making sure that the firm which is applying is not a bogus one and further that the same firm does not apply for licences in a number of names. Secondly, it enables the Licensing Officers to judge the financial standing of the applicant which is relevant in determining the firm's ability to handle the trade. Finally, it is a part of Government policy not to afford any kind of patronage to firms or individuals who are dodging the payment of income-tax.

(b) This clause is applicable to all classes of applicants except those mentioned (i) in paragraphs 2(a) (b) (c) and (d), 4 and 5 of the Public Notice No. 1(2)-ITC/49, dated 8th January 1949, and (ii) in the Public Notice dated the 3rd February 1949, copies of which are laid on the table.

(c) The Income-Tax Officer of the circle in which the firm or individual is situated certifies the correctness of the answers given by the applicant.

(d) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

No. 1(2)ITC/49

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 8th January 1949

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

The Government of India have decided that with effect from the licensing period January-June 1949 applications for import and export licences whether from quota holders, manufacturers, established importers or exporters or newcomers will not be considered unless the applicant has lodged certificates of income-tax verification in the prescribed form with such of the following licensing offices to which they make their applications for import or export licences:

1. Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi.
2. Chief Controller of Exports, New Delhi.
3. Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay.
4. Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta.
5. Import Trade Controller, Madras.
6. Export Trade Controller, Madras, and
7. Export Trade Controller, Amritsar.

(i) The certificates shall be in the form appended to this Notice. The applicant or his authorised agent should fill in the particulars as required in the form, on as many copies as are required, with one additional copy to be maintained by the Income-Tax Officer and present them to the Income-Tax authority. The Income-Tax authority will then verify the particulars from their record, subscribe the necessary verification certificates on all copies and return them to the applicant, leaving one copy for their record specified in (ii) below.

(ii) Except in the case of applicants assessed or assessable to tax in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, the form after being filled in should be sent by the applicant or by his authorised agent for verification to the Income-tax Officer of the Circle, Ward or District where the applicant is assessed or assessable to income-tax. In the case of applicants from Bombay or Calcutta, the form should be sent to the Headquarters Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in those cities and in the case of those from Madras and Delhi to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

(iii) It will be noticed that the certificate calls for particulars of assessable incomes and taxes paid for a period of last five years including the income-tax year 1948-49. This certificate once produced, will be regarded as valid for all applications for import and export licences made by the applicant throughout the calendar year 1949.

(iv) For proprietary and partnership firms which have commenced business after 1st April 1948, it will be necessary to lodge certificates of income-tax verification with the Import and Export licensing authorities for the proprietor or proprietors and for each of the partners, as the case may be.

(v) The certificate when obtained should be sent by the applicant or his authorised agent to the licensing authority concerned in a cover clearly superscribed "INCOME TAX VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE". Each certificate after receipt in the office of the licensing authority concerned will be registered and a registration number will be allotted in respect of it and communicated to the applicant who will quote the registration number prominently on all applications for import and export licences made thereafter.

2. The following classes of applicants will be specifically exempt from the necessity of producing the income-tax verification certificate:

- (a) Such Government and semi-Government institutions as are not liable to income-tax.
- (b) Firms, individuals or companies in Indian States where no income-tax is levied and who have no place of business in the Indian Provinces.
- (c) Companies, public or private, which are incorporated under the Indian Companies Act after the 1st April 1948. Such companies should produce a certificate from the Registrar of Companies concerned showing the date of their incorporation.
- (d) Other types of persons who are not otherwise liable to income-tax, under section 4(3) of the Indian Income-tax Act.
- (e) Firms and individuals claiming to be exempt from income-tax should give particulars of their income and state fully the circumstances in which they claim to be exempted from the tax.
- (f) Applicants claiming exemption from the production of income-tax verification certificate will also be allotted registration numbers in the same way as those who are required to produce the Income-tax Verification Certificate; but the allotment of registration numbers to them will be done at the Headquarters Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, instead of by the respective licensing authorities, and requests for registration by such applicants should be addressed to that office at New Delhi in a cover superscribed "Exemption from Income-tax Verification Certificate". After the registration number has been allotted and communicated to the applicant he should similarly quote that number on his applications for an import or export licence submitted to the proper licensing authority.

3. The Income-tax Authorities concerned have made arrangements for the issue of these Verification Certificates from the 25th January 1949. Arrangements have been made for the prompt issue of the Verification Certificates by the Income-tax authorities and for the registration of these certificates by the licensing authorities and for communication of these registration numbers to all the licensing officers.

4. Nothing stated in this Public Notice applies to applicants for import and export licences for small values not exceeding Rs 5,000 in c.i.f. and f.o.b. values, respectively.

5. Similarly in the case of persons, firms or companies who had their past import or export business or had been residing in what is now Pakistan and are therefore unable to comply with the requirement of this notice, application for import or export licences will be considered

without the production of the Income-tax Verification Certificate. They should, however, produce sufficient evidence to show that they had their place of business or had been resided in what is now Pakistan and are therefore unable to produce the verification certificate.

6. Should Government decide from time to time to exempt any other classes of individuals or firms from having to produce the certificate of income-tax verification, such decision will be duly announced.

G. R. KAMAT,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

**FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT TO BE PRODUCED BY  
AN APPLICANT FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES**

*(To be filled in by the applicant for import and/or export licences.)*

1. Name and business address of the applicant.
2. Year in which the business was established.
3. Name and address in which the applicant is assessed to income-tax.
4. Whether the applicant is assessed to income-tax as :
  - (a) Individual,
  - (b) Hindu Undivided Family,
  - (c) Company,
  - (d) Firm, or
  - (e) Association of persons.
5. The Income-Tax Circle/Ward/District in which the applicant is assessed to income-tax.
6. (a) Reference No. (or G. I. R. No.) of the assessment.  
(b) Particulars of income-tax paid :

| Year of assessment for<br>purposes of Income-tax. | Income as assessed<br>by the Income-tax<br>Authority concerned. | Income-tax demanded<br>by the Income-tax<br>Authority concerned. | Income tax paid. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1                                                 | 2                                                               | 3                                                                | 4                |
| 1944-45                                           | .                                                               | .                                                                | .                |
| 1945-46                                           | .                                                               | .                                                                | .                |
| 1946-47                                           | .                                                               | .                                                                | .                |
| 1947-48                                           | .                                                               | .                                                                | .                |
| 1948-49                                           | .                                                               | .                                                                | .                |

(Note.—Amounts of income-tax shown in columns 3 and 4 above should include all forms of tax, viz., Income-Tax, Super Tax (Capital Gains Tax), Surchargo, Excess Profit Tax and Business Profit Tax.)

(c) If any income-tax as demanded remains unpaid, reasons for it should be clearly stated.

(d) Whether the Company or Firm or Hindu Undivided Family on which the assessment was made has been or is being liquidated, wound up, dissolved, partitioned or being declared insolvent as the case may be.

7. In case there has been no income-tax assessment, whether returns submitted under sections 22 (1) or (2) and 18A(3) of the Indian Income Tax, Act, and if so, the amount of income returned or tax paid for each of the five years mentioned in 6 (b) above.

8. The name and address of Branch(es) of the applicant.

I declare that the above information is correct and complete to the best of my information and belief.

Signature of the applicant or his  
authorised agent.

Date .....

**(TO BE FILLED IN BY INCOME-TAX OFFICER.)**

In my opinion, the applicant mentioned above has been doing everything possible to pay the tax demands promptly and regularly and to facilitate the completion of the pending or outstanding proceedings.

Signature of the Income-tax Officer.

Circle/Ward/District .....

Date .....

Seal .....

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

*New Delhi, the 3rd February, 1949*

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

With reference to para. 6 of this Ministry's Public Notice, dated the 8th January 1949, regarding the production of Income-tax verification certificates by applicants for import and export licences with effect from the licensing period January—June 1949, it is notified for general information that the Government of India have decided that applications for (i) import licences for goods which are liberally licensed for imports from any source (including Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant) and (ii) export licences for goods for export to hard currency areas will be taken into consideration and sanctioned, if otherwise eligible, irrespective of whether the applicant has lodged his income-tax verification certificates. This decision has been taken to facilitate maximum possible imports of the liberally licensed commodities and the maximum possible exports to hard currency areas.

G. R. KAMAT,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that so far as the ten per cent. reserved for newcomers is concerned, the Indian Oilseeds Committee suggested that this clause regarding income-tax should not be insisted upon?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** As I said before, I have not received the formal proceedings of the Oilseeds Committee, and their recommendations will certainly be taken into consideration when they are received.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May we know from the Honourable Minister in general terms why any exception is made in clause (b)?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The one point that I should like to mention is that so far as exports to hard currency areas are concerned, no such condition is insisted upon. That is the most important relaxation that we have made. Then there are others, e.g., there is a relaxation in favour of refugees from Pakistan. Then in respect of licences for values not exceeding Rs. 5,000, no such condition need be complied with. There are other cases too. If my honourable friend would read the two notifications, he would see the different categories of exemptions.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May we know whether any exemption that has been made in the case of hard currency areas has proved unsatisfactory and those persons to whom permits were granted were not able to comply and committed default?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** So far as export to hard currency areas is concerned, the position has not improved appreciably in spite of the inducements that we have given to the trade. But, it is hoped that in the near future we will be able to find out the result of this relaxation.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether this clause is included in regard to import licences also?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether it is a fact that even Newspapers are asked to furnish this information before quotas are granted?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes; it is very difficult to make an exception in the case of newspapers.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that quotas to newspapers are given on the basis of circulation and not on the basis of the Income-tax paid by the individual paper?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes; if there is any grievance on this score, I should like to look into it.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know if this clause is to be satisfied in the case of new-comers also?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is expected to be normally satisfied by new-comers also. But, as I stated on a previous occasion, the mere non-payment of Income-tax is not a positive disqualification. If a party produces a certificate from the Income-tax authorities stating that no Income-tax is payable by him, then, that might be a sufficient compliance with this rule.

#### FACILITIES TO PRODUCERS FOR EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT

\*1647. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered or are considering the grant of facilities for export of groundnut to producers individually or to organizations of producers;

(b) whether Government are aware of the benefits that would accrue to the producers by gradual elimination of middlemen; and

(c) if so, whether Government will clearly enunciate their policy in this regard?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Government would certainly look with favour upon attempts which producers of groundnut individually or organizations of such producers make for the direct marketing of their groundnut in overseas countries. Experience has, however, shown that producers as a class have not been able to establish the necessary overseas connections without which entry into the export trade is impossible, and they were able to qualify for only an insignificant share of the quota earmarked for newcomers which was licensed on the strength of orders from overseas buyers.

(b) and (c). So long as the necessity to control the export trade by the grant of licences continues, Government's objective would be to maintain as far as possible a pattern of trade which would have existed but for the control, and which is likely to survive after the control has ceased to exist. The experience of such commodities as are not subject to export control, including certain oils and oilseeds, shows that the export trade is, under a system of free competition largely if not wholly, carried on by merchants rather than producers. Government do not, therefore, consider it desirable in the over-all interests of the country's export trade to force the entry of any class of people into the particular trade at the expense of another. As I have said before, however, Government would look with favour upon any efforts which the producers make in this direction; and other things being equal, any applications which producers or organisations of producers make for export licences would continue to receive special and sympathetic consideration.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not also the policy of Government to give every possible encouragement to the co-operative organisations of the producers?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes. So far as the Ministry of Commerce is concerned, it is very difficult for us to give any positive lead in this matter. I think my honourable friend will have to look to the Ministry of Agriculture more than to the Ministry of Commerce for this.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Trade Commissioners be instructed to render such facilities as giving information in foreign countries and act as liaison officers in the case of genuine organisations of producers who want to export?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** At the present moment, the number of such organisations is so small that no occasion has arisen for sending any special instructions to that effect. But, I welcome my honourable friend's suggestion and we will certainly communicate it to our Trade Commissioners.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FROM COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

\*1648. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state what amount has been allotted for construction of workers' houses under the Labourers' Welfare Fund?

(b) How much has been spent so far?

(c) How many houses have already been constructed under this scheme?

(d) How many houses are proposed to be constructed under the scheme?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Out of a cess of 6 annas levied under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act on every ton of coal and coke despatched by rail from collieries in the Indian Dominion, one anna four pies are credited to the housing account of the Fund. The estimated annual receipts of the housing account is about Rs. 22 lakhs.

(b) About 15.3 lakhs.

(c) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to my reply to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 785 put by Shri R. L. Malviya on the 1st March, 1949.

(d) 50,000.

#### EXPENDITURE ON EMBASSIES, PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA ABROAD

\*1649. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what is the total sum spent by the Government of India on the Staff of the various Indian Embassies abroad during the year ended 31st March, 1949?

(b) What is the total sum spent on publicity and propaganda in foreign countries during the year ended 31st March, 1949?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) The total sum spent during the last twelve months on Embassies is approximately Rs. 70,14,900.

(b) The total sum spent on publicity and propaganda during the last year is approximately Rs. 24,38,900. It is difficult to assess the effect of our publicity abroad but the publicity organisation has endeavoured to counteract misrepresentation of India abroad and to put forward the Indian point of view.

#### FORMATION OF MUTUAL DEFENCE PACTS AND POWER GROUPS

\*1650. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the formation of power groups and blocs entering into Mutual Defence Pacts, such as the Atlantic or the Mediterranean Pacts; and

(b) if so, what India's position in regard to any such pact is?

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



**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the recently published Atlantic Pact; they are not aware that any Mediterranean Pact has been or is in process of being concluded.

(b) The Government of India understand that the Atlantic Pact is in the nature of a regional arrangement within the frame-work of the United Nations Charter. India is far removed from the Atlantic region, and the Government of India is not affected by the Atlantic Pact.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to a statement of the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin in Washington the other day when addressing the Press Corps there, emphasising the connection between the North Atlantic community and India and Asia through Britain, and if so whether there is any fear that India's association with the Commonwealth might even indirectly link her up with the Atlantic Pact?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I regret I have not seen that particular speech to which reference is made. But, so far as this House is concerned, I think there need be no fear or apprehension about our being indirectly linked with the Atlantic Pact because of something else.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that Lord Listowel, one of the four extraordinary Envoys recently sent by Britain to the four corners of the earth made a statement, on his way back, publicly mooted the idea of a Pacific Defence Pact?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Again, I am sorry I have not read that statement of Lord Listowel. But the fact remains that there is no such thing being discussed at all. Some people with a vivid imagination may talk about it; but in reality, there is no such thing so far as the Government of India is concerned.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will this House be consulted before any major decisions of policy are taken if at all by the Commonwealth Conference, or will the Assembly be confronted with a *fait accompli*?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** How does this arise out of the Atlantic Pact?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has India taken any steps or does she propose to take any steps in the direction of promoting an Inter-Asian Pact for mutual aid within the frame-work of the United Nations Charter?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The question is restricted to the Atlantic Pact.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It covers all Mutual Defence Pacts, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** It covers the Atlantic Pact only.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Was the Government of India informed by the British Government before or after they had concluded this Atlantic Pact?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** There is a system of information being circulated from time to time between the various Governments and so we have been kept informed of the various stages. I do not know what particular thing the honourable member is referring to. We do receive information of what is happening in foreign countries.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** In regard to this particular pact, keeping in mind the kind of informal contacts that are supposed to prevail between the various Dominions in this Commonwealth, was any specific effort made by the British Government to consult or ascertain the views of the Government of India with regard to this Atlantic Pact?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We were kept informed. It was not directly our concern. I remember, for instance, four or five days before the publication of the document, we were informed that that is going to be

published five or six days later; previously too, at various stages. It was not consultation. We were not in it at all. It is a question of sending information.

**Mr. Tajamul Husain:** As we are at present a member of the Commonwealth, and as some members of the Commonwealth are involved in the Atlantic Pact, are we also, as a member of the Commonwealth, not involved in the Atlantic Pact?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The honourable member is correct; we are not.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that Britain and Canada are parties to the Atlantic Pact, may I know if there is any unwritten pact or tradition or convention according to which member States of the Commonwealth or States which are associated with the Commonwealth are bound by obligations of mutual defence in the event of war or external aggression?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am a little surprised at the honourable member's question. These matters have been debated and publicly declared so many times. There is no such thing written or unwritten.

#### TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCOPE OF ENQUIRY OF U.N.C.I.P.

**\*1651. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference and the scope of inquiry of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan;

(b) the nature of consultations that have so far taken place between the U.N.C.I.P. and the representatives of India and Pakistan; and

(c) what stage the settlement of the Kashmir problem has reached?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) The honourable member's attention is invited to the relevant part of the Security Council's Resolution dated April 21, 1948, a copy of which is placed on the table.

(b) There have been oral discussions between representatives of the Government of India and the Commission, also correspondence. From time to time, I have kept the House informed of the result of these negotiations.

(c) As the House already knows, the Government of India have accepted the Commission's resolutions dated the 13th August 1948 and 5th January, 1949. The text of these two resolutions and of papers elucidating the Government of India's acceptance of them will be found in the Documents regarding Kashmir which I presented to the House on 3rd February 1949. Discussions regarding a truce agreement as envisaged in Part II of the Commission's resolution of 13th August, 1948 are still in progress. The Secretary General of the United Nations has, after the necessary consultations, nominated Admiral Chester Nimitz as Plebiscite Administrator.

*Resolution on the India-Pakistan question submitted jointly by the Representatives of Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, adopted at the Two Hundred and Eighty-Sixth Meeting of the Security Council, 21 April 1948.*

The Security Council,

Having considered the complaint of the Government of India concerning the dispute over the State of Jammu and Kashmir, having heard the representative of India in support of that complaint and the reply and counter complaints of the representative of Pakistan,

Being strongly of opinion that the early restoration of peace and order in Jammu and Kashmir is essential and that India and Pakistan should do their utmost to bring about a cessation of all fighting,

Noting with satisfaction that both India and Pakistan desire that the question of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan should be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite,



Considering that the continuation of the dispute is likely to endanger international peace and security;

Reaffirms the Council's Resolution of January 17th,

Resolves that the membership of the Commission established by the Resolution of the Council of January 20th, 1948, shall be increased to five and shall include in addition to the membership mentioned in that Resolution, representative of—and—that if the membership of the Commission has not been completed within ten days from the date of the adoption of this Resolution the President of the Council may designate such other Member or Members of the United Nations as are required to complete the membership of five,

Instructs the Commission to proceed at once to the Indian sub-continent and there place its good offices and mediation at the disposal of the Governments of India and Pakistan with a view to facilitating the taking of the necessary measures, both with respect to the restoration of peace and order and to the holding of a plebiscite by the two Governments, acting in co-operation with one another and with the Commission and further instructs the Commission to keep the Council informed of the action taken under the Resolution, and to this end.

Recommends to the Governments of India and Pakistan the following measures as those which in the opinion of the Council are appropriate to bring about a cessation of the fighting and to create proper conditions for a free and impartial plebiscite to decide whether the State of Jammu and Kashmir is to accede to India or Pakistan.

#### A. Restoration of Peace and Order

1. The Government of Pakistan should undertake to use its best endeavours :
  - (a) To secure the withdrawal from the State of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistani nationals not normally resident therein who have entered the State for the purposes of fighting and to prevent any intrusion into the State of such elements and any furnishing of material aid to those fighting in the State.
  - (b) To make known to all concerned that the measures indicated in this and the following paragraphs provide full freedom to all subjects of the State, regardless of creed, caste, or party, to express their views and to vote on the question of the accession of the State, and that therefore they should co-operate in the maintenance of peace and order.
2. The Government of India should :
  - (a) When it is established to the satisfaction of the Commission set up in accordance with the Council's Resolution of 20 January that the tribesmen are withdrawing and that arrangements for the cessation of the fighting have become effective, put into operation in consultation with the Commission a plan for withdrawing their own forces from Jammu and Kashmir and reducing them progressively to the minimum strength required for the support of the civil power in the maintenance of law and order,
  - (b) Make known that the withdrawal is taking place in stages and announce the completion of each stage;
  - (c) When the Indian forces shall have been reduced to the minimum strength mentioned in (a) above, arrange in consultation with the Commission for the stationing of the remaining forces to be carried out in accordance with the following principles :
    - (i) That the presence of troops should not afford any intimidation or appearance of intimidation to the inhabitants of the State,
    - (ii) That as small a number as possible should be retained in forward areas,
    - (iii) That any reserve of troops which may be included in the total strength should be located within their present Base area.
3. The Government of India should agree that until such time as the plebiscite administration referred to below finds it necessary to exercise the powers of direction and supervision over the State forces and police provided for in Paragraph 8 they will be held in areas to be agreed upon with the Plebiscite Administrator.
4. After the plan referred to in paragraph 2 (a) above has been put into operation, personnel recruited locally in each district should so far as possible be utilized for the re-establishment and maintenance of law and order with due regard to protection of minorities, subject to such additional requirements as may be specified by the Plebiscite Administration referred to in paragraph 7.
5. If these local forces should be found to be inadequate, the Commission, subject to the agreement of both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, should arrange for the use of such forces of either Dominion as it deems effective for the purpose of pacification.

#### B. Plebiscite

6. The Government of India should undertake to ensure that the Government of the State invite the major political groups to designate responsible representatives to share equitably and fully in the conduct of the administration at the Ministerial level, while the plebiscite is being prepared and carried out.
7. The Government of India should undertake that there will be established in Jammu and Kashmir a Plebiscite Administration to hold a Plebiscite as soon as possible on the question of the accession of the State to India or Pakistan.
8. The Government of India should undertake that there will be delegated by the State to the Plebiscite Administration such powers as the latter considers necessary for holding a fair and impartial plebiscite including, for that purpose only, the direction and supervision of the State forces and police.
9. The Government of India should at the request of the Plebiscite Administration make available from the Indian forces such assistance as the Plebiscite Administration may require for the performance of its functions.
10. (a) The Government of India should agree that a nominee of the Secretary-General of the United Nations will be appointed to be the Plebiscite Administrator.  
(b) The Plebiscite Administrator, acting as an officer of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, should have authority to nominate his Assistants and other subordinates and to draft regulations governing the Plebiscite. Such nominees should be formally appointed and such draft regulations should be formally promulgated by the State of Jammu and Kashmir.  
(c) The Government of India should undertake that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir will appoint fully qualified persons nominated by the Plebiscite Administrator to act as special magistrates within the State judicial system to hear cases which in the opinion of the Plebiscite Administrator have a serious bearing on the preparation for and the conduct of a free and impartial plebiscite.  
(d) The terms of service of the Administrator should form the subject of a separate negotiation between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Government of India. The Administrator should fix the terms of service for his Assistants and subordinates.  
(e) The Administrator should have the right to communicate direct with the Government of the State and with the Commission of the Security Council and, through the Commission with the Security Council, with the Governments of India and Pakistan and with their Representatives with the Commission. It would be his duty to bring to the notice of any or all of the foregoing (as he in his discretion may decide) any circumstances arising which may tend, in his opinion, to interfere with the freedom of the Plebiscite.
11. The Government of India should undertake to prevent and to give full support to the Administrator and his staff in preventing any threat, coercion or intimidation, bribery or other undue influence on the voters in the plebiscite, and the Government of India should publicly announce and should cause the Government of the State to announce this undertaking as an international obligation binding on all public authorities and officials in Jammu and Kashmir.
12. The Government of India should themselves and through the Government of the State declare and make known that all subjects of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, regardless of creed, caste or party, will be safe and free in expressing their views and in voting on the question of the accession of the State and that there will be freedom of the Press, speech and assembly and freedom of travel in the State, including freedom of lawful entry and exit.
13. The Government of India should use and should ensure that the Government of the State also use their best endeavours to effect the withdrawal from the State of all Indian nationals other than those who are normally resident therein or who on or since 15 August 1947 have entered it for a lawful purpose.
14. The Government of India should ensure that the Government of the State release all political prisoners and take all possible steps so that :
  - (a) all citizens of the State who have left it on account of disturbances are invited, and are free, to return to their homes and to exercise their rights as such citizens;
  - (b) there is no victimization;
  - (c) minorities in all parts of the State are accorded adequate protection.
15. The Commission of the Security Council should at the end of the plebiscite certify to the Council whether the plebiscite has or has not been really free and impartial.

#### C. General Provisions

16. The Governments of India and Pakistan should each be invited to nominate a Representative to be attached to the Commission for such assistance as it may require in the performance of its task.

17. The Commission should establish in Jammu and Kashmir such observers as it may require of any of the proceedings in pursuance of the measures indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

18. The Security Council Commission should carry out the tasks assigned to it herein.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that the liquidation of the so-called Azad Kashmir Government and the disbandment of the so-called Azad Kashmir forces were among the conditions of the New Year's Cease Fire Agreement which was entered into in accordance with the previous United Nations Resolution of August 13th?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The honourable member is getting a little mixed up with the Cease Fire and other things. So far as the Cease Fire was concerned, it was a pure and simple Cease Fire, but of course, behind that Cease Fire, there were other developments, certain resolutions which had been passed by the Security Council and certain resolutions by the United Nations Commission on Kashmir. In those arrangements were involved, according to us the disbandment and disarming of the forces in what is termed 'the Azad Kashmir territory'. As for the liquidation of the certain Azad Kashmir Government, the question did not arise, because we have never acknowledged the existence of any such thing.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the position, Sir, with regard to Pakistan troops on any part of Kashmir territory?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** These are simple facts given very clearly in the resolution itself.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to the anti-Indian tilt in the B.B.C. broadcast last night on this issue?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have read something in the newspapers about it this morning.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the Honourable the Prime Minister come across the news on the All-India Radio to the effect that we were delaying the settlement of the Kashmir affair with the hope that the United Nations Commission for Kashmir will decide that the plebiscite would not come and further that if the plebiscite is held, the Pakistan people and the Pakistan Government were confident that they will win the Plebiscite?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am sorry, I have not been listening to the Radio, but apart from what has been said, I should like to make it perfectly clear that any such solution or suggestion made on behalf of any person is completely devoid of any foundation. We are bound by the declarations made by us, and by the commitments we have accepted. Those commitments are that a Plebiscite should be held under certain conditions and those conditions are stated with extreme accuracy and clarity in the resolutions and *aide memoires*. By that we stand and we do not stand by anything else.

#### COUNTRIES WITH WHICH INDIA HAS ENTERED INTO TREATIES, PACTS OR AGREEMENTS

\*1652. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with whom India has entered into treaties of friendship, pacts of non-aggression, or agreements of trade and commerce; and

(b) with which other countries such treaties, pacts or agreements are under consideration?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) and (b). The Government of India have neither entered into nor are they considering entering into any pact of non-aggression. Regarding trade agreements and treaties of friendship and commerce, attention is invited to Question No. 414 by Pandit

Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava and the reply given to Parts (c) and (d) by the Commerce Minister on February 16th. I lay a statement on the table of the House giving the latest information on this subject.

#### STATEMENT

(a) (i) *Treaties of Friendship, etc.*—Switzerland.—A Treaty of Friendship and Establishment with Switzerland was signed on 14th August 1948.

(ii) *Agreements of Trade and Commerce.*—(1) Anglo-American Zone of Germany, (2) Switzerland, (3) Yugoslavia, (4) Czechoslovakia, (5) Pakistan, (6) Japan, (7) Afghanistan.

The Agreements with Nos. 3, 4 and 7 above are subject to ratification.

(b) (i) *Treaties of Friendship and Commerce under consideration.*—(1) Philippines, (2) United States of America, (3) Bhutan, (4) China, (5) Yemen, (6) Afghanistan, (7) Iran, (8) Czechoslovakia.

(ii) *Agreements of Trade and Commerce under consideration.*—(1) Italy, (2) France, (3) U. S. S. R., (4) Poland, (5) Sweden, (6) Finland, (7) Soviet Zone of Germany, (8) Hungary, (9) Belgium, (10) Austria, (11) Ceylon, (12) Egypt, (13) East Africa, (14) Iran, (15) Australia, (16) Tibet, (17) Iraq, (18) Siam.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the general world drift towards war, what are the reasons for not entering into pacts of non-aggression with other countries?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The reasons were discussed and very clearly stated by the Government in the various discussions that took place with regard to our foreign policy.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Are there any onerous obligations imposed upon us by any treaty of friendship; if so, what are they?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I cannot say. There is a certain treaty with Nepal by which we pay a certain amount. It all depends on what the honourable member considers by the term 'onerous'.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How far has the draft treaty of friendship with the U.S.A., to which reference was made by the Honourable the Prime Minister in his reply to my honourable friend Seth Govind Das on the 11th February, 1949, progressed?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is in course of negotiation. If my honourable friend will see the statement, which I have laid on the table, he will find the various particulars required by him.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there a similar draft treaty under active consideration of Government with the U.S.S.R.?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the unfortunate world split between two blocs led by the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. on either side, why is it that Government is considering a treaty of friendship with the U.S.A., and not also with the U.S.S.R.?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** In answer to a previous question some time ago, I had already indicated that there was a proposal and negotiations are going to begin with regard to a trade treaty with the U.S.S.R.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** That is different. What about a friendship treaty?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I may inform the honourable member that we are trying to enter into treaties of friendship with all countries and not only with U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Was any initiative taken at any time by the U.S.S.R. in regard to this?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** No. With regard to trade: 'Yes'.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Who took the initiative in the case of the proposed treaty with the U.S.A.?

**Mr. Speaker:** We will go to the next question.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SOLD AND REGISTERED AFTER KARACHI AGREEMENT

**\*1653. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether after the Karachi Agreement in January 1949 in the Inter-Dominion Conference any immoveable properties in India and Pakistan have been sold and registered; and, if so, how many and what is the total value thereof?

(b) Has any displaced person approached the Government of India for granting facilities to proceed to Pakistan to dispose of their properties, and, if so, with what result?

(c) Is it a fact that those who went to Pakistan in pursuance of the Karachi Agreement were not allowed to sell or register the properties?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Three exchanges and one sale have so far been reported. The value of the property affected is reported to be Rupees One Lakh and Rs. 5,000 respectively. In addition the Custodians of Evacuees Property Delhi, East Punjab and U. P. have confirmed a number of transactions which were entered into long before the Karachi Agreement.

(b) No.

(c) Presumably the honourable member is referring to the registration of sales or exchanges at Karachi. If so, it may be stated that the registration of sales and exchanges could not take place in Karachi because the office of the Custodian was not functioning there properly. As soon as this came to notice the matter was taken up at a meeting of the Inter-Dominion Commission and the Pakistan Members of the Commission promised to put things right.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was this question discussed this week before the Inter-Dominion Conference. If so, with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The honourable member must have read in the papers that this question was not discussed at this Conference, and it is proposed to be discussed at another meeting to be held towards the end of this month.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the reason for delaying an important matter like this? It was discussed both in Delhi and Karachi. May I ask why it has been postponed to the end of this month?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The reason was that the Honourable Minister in charge of Relief and Rehabilitation in Pakistan, Mr. Shahbuddin, could not come because of some previous engagement.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that after the Karachi Conference the Pakistan Government issued a Press Note that no person will be allowed to remain in Pakistan for selling his property after 15 days and whether Government drew attention in this recent Conference which took place as to why they violated the agreement that was arrived at Karachi, and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** As a matter of fact the honourable member must have read in the papers that this question was taken up by the Inter-Dominion Conference which met on the 12th March 1949 and the Pakistan representatives have agreed that in regard to Karachi, the period has been extended to one month.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know why this period has been extended to one month? That condition did not exist when the Karachi Agreement was entered into.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The reason advanced by Karachi for not extending the period for Karachi was that there was not sufficient accommodation available in Karachi.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Was any protest raised by our Government against changing of this agreement, which was originally agreed upon by both countries?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Not only was a protest made, but the question was reconsidered and as a result of that, this notification has been modified.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has the attention of the Pakistan Government been invited to the general complaint that propaganda is carried on in Pakistan Press particularly in the West Punjab against the selling of evacuees property?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** With what result?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** They also have drawn our attention to certain statements made by certain leaders here which are just more or less on the same lines as they have written against the sale of Muslim property.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, if in this week's Conference any result has been achieved regarding the pensions of Pakistan evacuees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** With what result?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It has been agreed that those persons whose pension papers had been transferred up to the 31st December 1947, will be paid by the Dominion to which they have come and as regards others, the liability will be of the other dominion.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable the Leader of the House raised an important matter about the Questions and you told Mr. Das to see you in your chamber. My submission is that, as the question has been raised on the floor of the House, it may be answered and the Members' difficulties taken note of by the Leader of the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** That can be done in my Chamber. Such of the Members as want to make any suggestion are welcome to discuss the matter with me. Let us proceed with the business of the House as the first step in co-operation.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

FINALISATION OF PRELIMINARY ELECTORAL ROLLS

**\*1654. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state by which date the preliminary electoral rolls are likely to be finalised in various parts of the country?

(b) What time is likely to be taken in the printing of the final electoral rolls and is it proposed to print them in India or outside?

**The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State):** (a) and (b). The preliminary electoral rolls under the new Constitution are expected to be finalised and printed by the end of 1949. It is proposed to print them all in India.

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) [5TH APRIL 1949]

## INDIA'S TRADE WITH CANADA

\*1655. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether the trade between India and Canada (imports and exports) has increased or decreased since India's independence, with reasons in either case?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Both imports and exports have decreased. The decrease can be ascribed to:

(1) Restriction of imports into India from dollar areas and Canada's policy of increasing exports to the U.S.A. and other countries in North America.

(2) Imports restrictions imposed by Canada during the period from November 1947 to December 1948 necessitated by her foreign exchange difficulties.

(3) Diversion of a portion of Canada's trade with pre-partition India to the areas now included in Pakistan.

## NATURALISATION AND IMMIGRATION LAWS FOR INDIANS IN U.S.A.

\*1656. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the latest law passed by the United States Congress affecting the rights of Indians with regard to (i) naturalisation in, and (ii) immigration into, the United States of America;

(b) the number of Indians in the United States of America at the time when the new law was passed;

(c) the number of such resident Indians who were naturalised before and after the new law was passed;

(d) the number of Indians who were (i) admitted into and (ii) naturalised in the United States of America since the law was passed;

(e) whether and in what respects Indians who were already in the United States of America at the time of the passing of the law have a better claim to naturalisation than new entrants; and

(f) whether a new Bill has been introduced in the Congress to eliminate racial discriminations in the immigration and naturalisation laws of the United States of America?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) The latest law on the subject is Public Law 483, approved by the 79th Congress on July 2, 1946.

(b) According to the last official Census of 1940, the number of permanent residents descended from races indigenous to India was 2,405. Further official figures have not yet been compiled.

(c) The total number of Indians naturalised before passage of the law was 48. This figure includes persons of Indian descent outside India and Europeans domiciled in India at the time they immigrated. The total number of Indians naturalised since passage of the law up to 30th June 1948 was 47. Figures after 1st July 1948 have not yet been compiled.

(d) The number of persons of Indian descent and debitable to Indian quota admitted between the 1st July 1947 and the 30th June 1948 is 236. Figures after the 1st July 1948 have not yet been compiled. Figures of naturalisation granted to Indians admitted after the passage of law have not been compiled as such but the total number naturalised up to 30th June 1948 is 47, as stated in (c) above.

(e) There is no difference in regard to their respective rights but legally settled residents may count their period of stay towards the minimum residential requirement of five years for the submission of petitions declaring their intention to become United States citizens.

(f) Yes; that Bill does not appear to affect persons of Indian descent materially.

## REDUCTION IN CURRENCY EXCHANGE TO INDIANS RETURNING FROM INDO-CHINA

\*1657. **Shri V. N. Pillai:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have reduced the sum of Rs. 300, usually given in exchange for local currency in Indo-China for travel expenses to Indians who return to India; to Rs. 150 and, if so, why?

(b) In view of the great difficulty experienced by Indians due to want of adequate funds for travel expenses, what action do Government propose to take?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) and (b). The sum which was originally Rs. 250 (not Rs. 300)—has been reduced for Rs. 150 which is now considered adequate.

## INCORPORATION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA IN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

\*1658. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of South Africa intends to take action to incorporate or otherwise assimilate South West Africa in the Union of South Africa?

(b) Has such an action the approval of the Government of India and of the United Nations?

(c) If not, what action, if any, have the Government of India taken to prevent the action of the South African Government?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) to (c). The Government of the Union of South Africa have introduced a Bill in their Parliament with a view to giving representation to South West Africa in the Union Parliament. The spokesmen of the Union Government have repeatedly averred that the proposed arrangement for the closer union of South West Africa with the Union does not mean incorporation. The position of South West Africa was considered by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946, 1947 and 1948 and on each occasion the General Assembly recommended that South West Africa be placed under a trusteeship system. The Indian Delegation at the United Nations General Assembly supported this recommendation. The Government of India are strongly of opinion that this recommendation of the United Nations General Assembly should be given effect to, and their representatives will press for this in the General Assembly whenever this question is considered there. There is no other action that they can take by themselves in this matter.

## NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN NEPAL, U.S.A. AND U.K. RE AIR BASE IN NEPAL

\*1659. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are going on between Nepal and the Governments of the United States of America and United Kingdom for the establishment of an air base in Nepal in return for substantial financial aid and technical assistance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the United States of America is negotiating for the development of Nepal's vast mineral resources and hydro-electric potentialities; and

(c) whether the United States of America has offered assistance to Nepal for developing Nepal's land communications with India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) to (c). The Government of India have no knowledge of any such negotiations.

## PERMITS FOR ENTRY OF INDIANS FROM FRENCH INDIA

\*1660. **Shri P. Kunhiraman:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to introduce permit system from the 1st April, 1949 for the entry of French Indians into India;

(b) if so, for what reasons; and

(c) whether it applies to all French settlements in India?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) and (c). A copy of a press note issued on the subject on the 28th March 1949, relating to travel between India and Pondicherry and Karikal, is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The system has been introduced for security reasons and also to check smuggling that may follow the termination of the Customs Union Agreement with effect from 1st April 1949.

## PRESS COMMUNIQUE

Consequent on the termination of the Customs Union Agreement with the French Settlements in India from the first April, 1949, it has been decided to cancel from that date the exemption granted under the Indian Passport Rules, 1921, to persons domiciled in India, proceeding from the French Establishments of Pondicherry and Karikal and persons domiciled in foreign possessions in India proceeding to India from those Establishments. Such persons will therefore, be subject to the provisions of the Indian Passport Rules, 1921 with effect from the first April, 1949 and will have to obtain a travel document validated by the competent authority for entry into India or the French Establishments of Pondicherry and Karikal, as the case may be. To avoid inconvenience and expense, a special type of identity document has been prescribed for which a fee of only Re. 1 will be charged.

2. The above action has been decided upon to facilitate the checking and detection of smuggling and other evasions of import and export control regulations.

New Delhi, the 28th March, 1949.

## TRANSFER OF PENSION DOCUMENTS FROM PAKISTAN

\*1661. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to continue the pensions of those Central Government pensioners, who got their pension documents transferred from Pakistan to India before 15th August 1947 and to restrict the pensions of those Central Government pensioners whose documents were transferred after the 15th August, 1947?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the grounds for the adoption of such a policy?

(c) Will the pensioners who applied for the transfer of their pensions before 15th August, 1947, but got their pensions transferred after that date, be affected by such orders?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Finance. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of Questions for the 6th April 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Finance will answer it.

## CAMPS FOR REFUGEES IN UNITED STATES OF RAJASTHAN

\*1662. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state how many displaced persons

from Pakistan are residing in each of the various camps in the United States of Rajasthan?

(b) How many of them are supplied with free ration and how many purchase their own?

(c) What is the arrangement for rehabilitating them in various vocations?

(d) What is the daily expenditure incurred by Government on each of these camps?

(e) What is the total number of school-going children in these camps?

(f) Have facilities been provided for these children to attend schools and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b), (e) and (f). The information is not available and has been called for.

(c) The arrangements are:

(i) Grant of land for cultivation.

(ii) Provision of residential accommodation.

(iii) Construction of shops.

(iv) Grant of loans for providing gainful occupations.

(v) Vocational and Technical training for about 1,000 displaced persons.

## STATEMENT

Number of displaced persons from Pakistan in each of the various Camps in United States of Rajasthan and Daily Expenditure thereon.

| Name of the Camp         | Population | Daily expenditure |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|
|                          |            | Rs.               |
| Wdaipur . . . . .        | 4,128      | 1,737             |
| Nathdwara . . . . .      | 728        | 305               |
| Kankroli . . . . .       | 647        | 262               |
| Chitorgarh . . . . .     | 1,660      | 675               |
| Bhilwara . . . . .       | 1,664      | 690               |
| Gulab Pura . . . . .     | 542        | 217               |
| Kotah . . . . .          | 6,000      | 2,290             |
| Bundi . . . . .          | 233        | 95                |
| Ghoti Sadri . . . . .    | 203        | 91                |
| Destitute Home . . . . . | 50         | 100               |
| Total . . . . .          | 15,855     |                   |

## TRAINING IN COST ACCOUNTANCY IN U.K. AND U.S.A.

\*1663. **Shri G. S. Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is proposed to encourage training of qualified Indians in higher Cost Accountancy in the United Kingdom?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes Sir. The Government of India announced as far back as 1946, that with a view to encouraging training of qualified Indians in higher Cost Accountancy in U.K. and also in U.S.A., they would do their best to secure for them admission to appropriate firms or institutions in these countries through their representatives stationed in these countries and also grant such priority passage and exchange facilities as may be necessary and feasible, and this policy continues to be observed.

## RESEARCH IN MANUFACTURE OF RADIO VALVES

**\*1664. Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any research is being conducted under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in radio valves for developing a type more suitable for Indian conditions?

(b) If so, do the Scientists employed in the work have foreign scientific and technical training?

(c) If such research workers have no foreign training, is it in the contemplation of Government to give them or some of them advance scientific and technical training in countries like the United States of America or the United Kingdom?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes. A research scheme on investigations on manufacture of radio valves in India is being financed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) The scheme is being worked under one of the eminent physicists of India, Dr. S. K. Mitra, Ghosh, Professor of Physics, University of Calcutta. Dr. Mitra was educated in England and has since been abroad on several occasions. The research workers working with him have not had any foreign training.

(c) No. Not at this stage.

## EXPORT OF LIMESTONE FROM ASSAM FOR MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT IN EASTERN PAKISTAN

**\*1665. Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state the names of places where there are limestone quarries in Assam?

(b) Is it a fact that limestone for the Assam-Bengal Cement Company's factory at Chhattack, East Pakistan, is taken from the quarries in the Khasi Hills in Assam?

(c) If so, is there any agreement between the two Dominions regarding the export of a specified percentage of the quantity of cement produced in the factory to Assam or any other part of the Indian Dominion?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) As permits for limestone quarries are granted by the Provincial Government, the information asked for is not available with the Government of India.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative so far as I am aware.

(c) Not to my knowledge.

## PETROLEUM IN TRIPURA STATE

**\*1666. Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether any petroleum mine has been discovered in the Tripura State?

(b) If so, when is the work of boring likely to commence?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) There are indications of the existence of petroleum in Tripura State. But no actual mine has yet been sunk.

(b) This point is under consideration.

## BUSINESS OF ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER LIFE INSURANCE BANK LTD., IN INDIA

**\*1667. Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India in the year 1939 undertook to maintain the current business of The Allianz Und Stuttgarter Life Insurance Bank Limited and have since then been collecting the premiums of the existing policies;

(b) whether before that Government had satisfied themselves that the assets of the Company in India were sufficient to meet the claims of the policies;

(c) whether Government directly or indirectly gave any assurance that the normal policy conditions would be given effect to;

(d) when valuation was made and what the recommendation of the Actuary was;

(e) what led Government to impose a provisional cut of 20 per cent. on all claims;

(f) whether Government now propose to hand over the company to some other company on the basis of 20 per cent. cut;

(g) whether Government have got any proposal from the Committee of Policy-holders to run the company as a mutual company; and

(h) whether Government propose to consider this proposal before deciding to hand over the company to any other company on the basis of 20 per cent. cut?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) On the outbreak of the war in 1939 with a view to safeguarding the interests of the policyholders of the 'Allianz', the Government authorized Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants, to carry on the existing business of the company under the Government's superintendence, direction and control.

(b) The exact financial position could not be ascertained without making an actuarial valuation of the company. The Government, however, satisfied itself by a rough estimate that there were sufficient assets of the Company in the country to justify the expectation that generally speaking claims could be met as they arose.

(c) No such undertaking was given.

(d) The valuation was made as at 30th September 1940. The actuary recommended a cut of 10 per cent. on all policy payments.

(e) In order to provide adequate margin of safety for factors not specifically provided for by the actuary, a cut of 20 per cent. on all policy benefits was imposed by the Government.

(f) The question of handing over the business of the company to some sound insurer if the policy holders will benefit thereby, is under consideration of Government. The restoration of the 20 per cent. cut in policy benefits, either partly or wholly, will depend on the results of the next actuarial valuation to be undertaken in the near future.

(g) A proposal to run the Company as a mutual company was received from the so-called Policyholders' Committee.

(h) The proposal will be considered before Government take a final decision to hand over the business to some other insurer.

## STATUTORY BODIES ON WHICH LEGISLATURE IS REPRESENTED

**\*1668. Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the table of the House the names of all the Statutory Bodies like University Bodies, Scientific Institutes, Advisory Boards, Standing Committees attached to various Ministries and other bodies to which the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) elects its representatives since



15th August, 1947 together with the names of the present representatives and the period for which they will serve there?

(b) What is the percentage of attendance of these members on these various bodies since 15th August, 1947?

The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: (a) The requisite information is given on pages 29—38 of the printed Brochure published by the Office of the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) entitled "Committees of the Central Legislature and other bodies on which the Central Legislature is represented". Copies of this brochure are available in that office.

(b) A statement showing the attendance of members on the various Standing Committees is laid on the table.

## STATEMENT

| Ministry    | Date                   | Names of members attending                                                                                                                                                                                 | Percentage of attendance |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1           | 2                      | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4                        |
| Agriculture | 12-4-1948              | 1. Ch. Ranbir Singh<br>2. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh<br>3. Shri Ramnarayan Singh<br>4. Shri Upendra Nath Barman<br>5. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi<br>6. Shri Ram Sahai<br>7. Syed Abdur Rouf                        | 70%                      |
|             | 28-7-1948 to 30-7-1948 | 1. Ch. Ranbir Singh<br>2. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh<br>3. Shri Ramnarayan Singh<br>4. Shri Upendra Nath Barman<br>5. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi<br>6. Shri Ram Sahai<br>7. Shri Damoder Swarup Seth               | 70%                      |
|             | 4-2-1949 and 5-2-1949  | 1. Ch. Ranbir Singh<br>2. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh<br>3. Shri Ramnarayan Singh<br>4. Shri Upendra Nath Barman<br>5. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi<br>6. Shri Ram Sahai                                              | 60%                      |
|             | 10-3-1949              | 1. Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi<br>2. Shri Upendra Nath Barman<br>3. Shri Ramnarayan Singh<br>4. Ch. Ranbir Singh<br>5. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh                                                                   | 50%                      |
|             | 18-3-1949              | 1. Shri Upendra Nath Barman<br>2. Shri Ramnarayan Singh<br>3. Ch. Ranbir Singh<br>4. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh<br>5. Sardar Jogindra Singh                                                                        | 50%                      |
| Commerce    | 4-4-1948               | 1. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya<br>2. Sir Padampat Singhania<br>3. Sri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>4. Sri Satyanarayana Sinha<br>5. Sri Bhawanji Arjan Khimji                                                  | 50%                      |
|             | 21-5-1948              | 1. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya<br>2. Sir Padampat Singhania<br>3. Sri N. Madhava Rau<br>4. Mr. B. P. Jhunjhunwala<br>5. Shri B. A. Khimji<br>6. Sri M. C. Veerabahu Pillai<br>7. Sri U. Srinivasa Mallayya | 70%                      |

| 1               | 2         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 4   |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Commerce—Contd. | 5-9-1948  | 1. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya<br>2. Sri Satyanarayana Sinha<br>3. Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>4. Sri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>5. Shri M. C. Veerabahu Pillai                                                  | 50% |
|                 | 29-1-1949 | 1. The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha<br>2. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya                                                                                                                                         | 20% |
|                 | 5-3-1949  | 1. The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha<br>2. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya<br>3. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>4. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>5. Shri B. A. Khimji<br>6. Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka       | 60% |
|                 | 19-3-1949 | 1. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>2. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>3. Shri M. C. Veerabahu Pillai                                                                                                                | 30% |
|                 | 14-2-1948 | 1. Raja Sardar Singhji Bhadur of Khetri<br>2. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>3. Shri Mihirial Chattopadhyaya<br>4. Kazi Syed Karimuddin                                                                                  | 40% |
| Communication   | 20-3-1948 | 1. Raja Sardar Singhji Bahadur of Khetri<br>2. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>3. Shri P. Kunhiraman<br>4. Shri Mihirial Chattopadhyaya<br>5. Kazi Syed Karimuddin                                                        | 50% |
|                 | 17-7-1948 | 1. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>2. Shri Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava<br>3. Shri Shamsheer Jang<br>4. Kazi Syed Karimuddin                                                                                                 | 40% |
|                 | 14-8-1948 | 1. Shri Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari<br>2. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava<br>3. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>4. Lala Achint Ram<br>5. Kazi Syed Karimuddin<br>6. Shri Mihirial Chattopadhyaya<br>7. Shri P. Kunhiraman | 70% |
|                 | 12-1-1949 | 1. Shri Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari<br>2. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>3. Shri P. Kunhiraman<br>4. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya<br>5. Lala Achint Ram<br>6. Shri Mahavir Tyagi                                                 | 60% |
|                 | 19-2-1949 | 1. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>2. Shri Mihirial Chattopadhyaya<br>3. Shri P. Kunhiraman<br>4. Lala Achint Ram<br>5. Shri Mahavir Tyagi<br>6. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya                                                    | 60% |
| Defence         | 25-6-1948 | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Shri C. M. Poonacha<br>3. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>4. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>5. Shri S. K. Patil<br>6. Dr. B. V. Keskar                                                       | 60% |



| 1              | 2            | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 4   |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Defence—Contd. | 12-8-1948    | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Sardar Jogindra Singh<br>3. Shri Mohan Lal Gautam<br>4. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>5. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>6. Shri C. M. Poonacha<br>7. Mr. Hassain Imam<br>8. Dr. B. V. Keskar<br>9. Shri S. K. Patil | 90% |
|                | 2-11-1948    | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Mr. Hassain Imam<br>3. Sardar Jogindra Singh<br>4. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>5. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>6. Shri C. M. Poonacha                                                                           | 60% |
|                | 13-11-1948   | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Sardar Jogindra Singh<br>3. Shri Mohan Lal Gautam<br>4. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>5. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>6. Shri C. M. Poonacha<br>7. Shri Gopikrishna Vijaiyargiya                                  | 70% |
|                | 22-11-1948   | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Sardar Jogindra Singh<br>3. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>4. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>5. Shri C. M. Poonacha<br>6. Mr. Hassain Imam                                                                           | 60% |
|                | 18-2-1949    | 1. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>2. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>3. Shri Mohan Lal Gautam<br>4. Shri C. M. Poonacha<br>5. Shri G. K. Vijaiyargiya                                                                                                    | 56% |
|                | 19-2-1949    | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>3. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>4. Shri Mohan Lal Gautam<br>5. Shri C. M. Poonacha<br>6. Shri G. K. Vijaiyargiya                                                                    | 67% |
|                | 22-2-1949    | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>3. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>4. Mr. Hassain Imam<br>5. Shri C. M. Poonacha<br>6. Shri G. K. Vijaiyargiya                                                                         | 67% |
| Education      | April, 1948  | 1. Pandit Govind Malaviya<br>2. Dr. H. C. Mookerjee<br>3. Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan<br>4. Professor Yashwant Rai<br>5. Prof. K. T. Shah<br>6. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao<br>7. Shri T. Channiah                                                   | 70% |
|                | August, 1948 | 1. Pandit Govind Malaviya<br>2. Prof. K. T. Shah<br>3. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani<br>4. Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan<br>5. Dr. H. C. Mookerjee<br>6. Prof. Yashwant Rai<br>7. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao<br>8. Shri T. Channiah                      | 80% |

| 1                                           | 2         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 4   |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations | 12-8-1948 | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Seth Govind Das<br>3. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>6. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>7. Maharaja Shri Kameshwara Singh<br>8. Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao<br>9. Shri Thirumala Rao         | 90% |
|                                             | 21-8-1948 | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Seth Govind Das<br>3. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>6. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>7. Maharaja Shri Kameshwara Singh<br>8. Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao<br>9. Shri Thirumala Rao         | 90% |
|                                             | 2-9-1948  | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Seth Govind Das<br>3. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>4. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>5. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>6. Maharaja Shri Kameshwara Singh<br>7. Shri Thirumala Rao<br>8. Shri V. Nadimuthu Pillai<br>9. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao | 80% |
|                                             | 10-2-1949 | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>3. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>4. Seth Govind Das<br>5. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>6. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao<br>7. Begum Aizaz Rasul                                                                      | 70% |
|                                             | 4-3-1949  | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>3. Professor N. G. Ranga<br>4. Seth Govind Das<br>5. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>6. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao<br>7. Shri Thirumala Rao<br>8. Maharaja Shri Kameshwara Singh                            | 80% |
|                                             | 16-3-1949 | 1. Seth Govind Das<br>2. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>3. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>6. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao                                                                                                      | 60% |
|                                             | 19-2-1949 | 1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru<br>2. Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao<br>3. Shri V. Nadimuthu Pillai<br>4. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>5. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>6. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>7. Shri H. V. Kamath<br>8. Seth Govind Das<br>9. Maharaja Shri Kameshwara Singh  | 90% |
| Food                                        | 12-6-1948 | 1. Pandit Govind Malviya<br>2. Shri Satish Chandra Samanta<br>3. Shri L. Krishnaewami Bharti<br>4. Saiyid Jafar Imam<br>5. Shri R. K. Sidhva                                                                                                                | 50% |

| 1                          | 2         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 4   |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>Food—Contd.</b>         | 13-6-1948 | 1. Pandit Govind Malviya<br>2. Shri Satish Chandra Samanta<br>3. Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharti<br>4. Saiyid Jafar Imam<br>5. Shri R.K. Sidhva                                                                                           | 50% |
|                            | 20-1-1949 | 1. Pandit Govind Malviya<br>2. Shri R.K. Sidhva<br>3. Shri Nand Lal<br>4. Satish Chandra Samanta<br>5. Saiyid Jafar Imam                                                                                                              | 5%  |
| <b>Health</b>              | 8-8-1948  | Four members attended. No record of names was kept                                                                                                                                                                                    | 40% |
|                            | 6-9-1948  | 1. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan<br>2. Dr. H. C. Mookerjee<br>3. Dr. V. Subramaniam<br>4. Shri Sunder Lal<br>5. Babu Ramnarayan Singh                                                                                                | 50% |
|                            | 5-12-1948 | 1. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan<br>2. Babu Ramnarayan Singh<br>3. Shri V. B. Vaidya<br>4. Dr. V. Subramaniam<br>5. Shri Sunder Lal                                                                                                  | 50% |
|                            | 5-2-1949  | 1. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan<br>2. Dr. P. K. Sen<br>3. Dr. H. C. Mookerjee<br>4. Babu Ramnarayan Singh<br>5. Shri V. B. Vaidya<br>6. Dr. V. Subramaniam                                                                          | 60% |
|                            | 19-2-1949 | 1. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan<br>2. Mrs. Kamala Chaudhri<br>3. Dr. P. K. Sen<br>4. Srijiut Kuladhar Chaliha<br>5. Shri V. B. Vaidya<br>6. Dr. V. Subramaniam<br>7. Shri Sunder Lal                                                | 70% |
| <b>Home Affairs</b>        | 21-8-1948 | 1. Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi<br>2. Shri Balkrishna Sharma<br>3. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta<br>4. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh<br>5. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir<br>6. Shri S. K. Patil<br>7. Shri Jainarayan Vyas<br>8. Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi] | 80% |
|                            | 12-2-1949 | 1. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta<br>2. Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi<br>3. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir                                                                                                                                        | 30% |
| <b>Industry and Supply</b> | 3-4-1948  | 1. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>2. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>3. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>4. Shri C. Subbramaniam<br>5. Shri B. L. Sondhi<br>6. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>7. Begum Aizaz Rasul                         | 70% |

| 1                                 | 2          | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 4   |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>Industry and Supply—Contd.</b> | 16-8-1948  | 1. Shri A. B. Latthe<br>2. Shri B. L. Sondhi<br>3. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Prof. N. C. Laskar                                                                                | 50% |
|                                   | 19-8-1948  | 1. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>2. Prof. N. C. Laskar<br>3. Shri B. L. Sondhi<br>4. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>5. Begum Aizaz Rasul                                                                                  | 50% |
|                                   | 21-8-1948  | 1. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>2. Prof. N. C. Laskar<br>3. Shri B. L. Sondhi<br>4. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>5. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>6. Begum Aizaz Rasul                                 | 60% |
|                                   | 24-8-1948  | 1. Shri B. L. Sondhi<br>2. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>3. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>4. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>5. Prof. N. C. Laskar                                                                | 50% |
|                                   | 30-8-1948  | 1. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>2. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>3. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>4. Prof. N. C. Laskar<br>5. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>6. Begum Aizaz Rasul                               | 50% |
|                                   | 30-12-1948 | 1. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>2. B. L. Sondhi<br>3. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Prof. N. C. Laskar                                                                            | 50% |
|                                   | 14-2-1949  | 1. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>2. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>3. Shri B. L. Sondhi<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>6. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>7. Prof. N. C. Laskar       | 70% |
|                                   | 15-2-1949  | 1. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>2. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>3. Shri Bikramlal Sondhi<br>4. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>5. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>6. Prof. N. C. Laskar<br>7. Shri C. Subramaniam | 70% |
|                                   | 16-2-1949  | 1. Shri Bikramlal Sondhi<br>2. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>3. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>4. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>5. Shri C. Subramaniam<br>6. Prof. N. C. Laskar<br>7. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar | 70% |
|                                   | 4-3-1949   | 1. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>2. Shri C. Subramaniam<br>3. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>4. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>5. Shri Bikramlal Sondhi                                                                | 50% |

| 1                            | 2         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4   |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Industry and Supply—Contd.   | 18-3-1949 | 1. Shri Bikramlal Sondhi<br>2. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>3. Shri C. Subramaniam<br>4. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>5. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>6. Prof. N. C. Laskar<br>7. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar      | 70% |
|                              | 22-3-1949 | 1. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>2. Shri Bikramlal Sondhi<br>3. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>4. Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar<br>5. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya<br>6. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>7. Prof. N. C. Laskar      | 70% |
|                              | 7-4-1948  | 1. Shri A. C. Guha<br>2. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>3. Shrimati G. Durgabai<br>4. Dr. Dharam Parkash<br>5. Shri Ram Sahai<br>6. Shri Sri Narain Mahtha<br>7. Pt. Balkrishna Sharma                                       | 70% |
|                              | 29-8-1948 | 1. Shri A. C. Guha<br>2. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>3. Shrimati G. Durgabai<br>4. Dr. Dharam Parkash<br>5. Shri Ram Sahai<br>6. Shri Sri Narain Mahtha<br>7. Pt. Balkrishna Sharma<br>8. Mr. Abdul Kadar Mohammad Sheikh | 80% |
|                              | 25-2-1949 | 1. Shri A. C. Guha<br>2. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>3. Shrimati G. Durgabai<br>4. Dr. Dharam Parkash<br>5. Shri Ram Sahai<br>6. Shri Sri Narain Mahtha<br>7. Pt. Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava                               | 70% |
| Information and Broadcasting | 1-3-1949  | 1. Shri A. C. Guha<br>2. Shri Ramnath Goenka<br>3. Shrimati G. Durgabai<br>4. Dr. Dharam Parkash<br>5. Shri Ram Sahai<br>6. Shri Sri Narain Mahtha<br>7. Pt. Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava                               | 70% |
|                              | 5-4-1948  | 1. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao<br>2. Shri C. Subramaniam<br>3. Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt<br>4. Shrimati Renuka Ray<br>5. Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena                                                                     | 50% |
|                              | 10-8-1948 | 1. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao<br>2. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai<br>3. Shrimati Renuka Ray<br>4. Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya<br>5. Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt<br>6. Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena                           | 60% |
|                              | 5-3-1949  | 1. Shri Khandubhai K. Desai<br>2. Shrimati Renuka Ray<br>3. Shri G. D. Bhatt<br>4. Shri C. Subramaniam<br>5. Shri Hariharanath Shastri                                                                               | 50% |
|                              | 5-4-1948  | 1. Shri V. C. Kesava Rao<br>2. Shri C. Subramaniam<br>3. Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt<br>4. Shrimati Renuka Ray<br>5. Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena                                                                     | 50% |

| 1                         | 2          | 3                                                                                                                                                                           | 4   |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Law                       | 23-7-1948  | 1. Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand<br>2. Dr. P. K. Sen<br>3. Shrimati G. Durgabai                                                                                                      | 60% |
|                           | 4-2-1949   | 1. Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand<br>2. Dr. P. K. Sen<br>3. Shrimati G. Durgabai                                                                                                      | 60% |
|                           | 22-3-1949  | 1. Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand<br>2. Dr. P. K. Sen<br>3. Shrimati G. Durgabai                                                                                                      | 60% |
|                           | 3-5-1948   | 1. Shri Khurshed Lal<br>2. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor<br>3. Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena<br>4. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir<br>5. Shri Basanta Kumar Das<br>6. Ch. Ranbir Singh      | 80% |
|                           | 1-5-1948   | 1. Shri Khurshed Lal<br>2. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor<br>3. Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena<br>4. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir<br>5. Shri Basanta Kumar Das<br>6. Ch. Ranbir Singh      | 60% |
| Relief and Rehabilitation | 31-8-1948  | 1. Shri Basanta Kumar Das<br>2. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir<br>3. Ch. Ranbir Singh<br>4. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor<br>5. Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena<br>6. Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand   | 60% |
|                           | 1-9-1948   | 1. Shri Basanta Kumar Das<br>2. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir<br>3. Ch. Ranbir Singh<br>4. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor<br>5. Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena<br>6. Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand   | 60% |
|                           | 28-12-1948 | 1. Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand<br>2. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir<br>3. S. Bhopindra Singh Man<br>4. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor<br>5. S. Ranbir Singh<br>6. Shri Basanta Kumar Das      | 60% |
|                           | 19-2-1949  | 1. Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand<br>2. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani<br>3. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor<br>4. Shri Basanta Kumar Das                                                          | 40% |
|                           | 31-3-1948  | 1. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya<br>2. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>3. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh                                                                                 | 30% |
| States                    | 6-9-1948   | 1. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya<br>2. Shri Balwant Rai G. Mehta<br>3. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>4. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh<br>5. Shri V. S. Sarwate<br>6. Mr. Hussain Imam | 60% |
|                           | 3-1-1949   | 1. Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya<br>2. Pandit Hiralal Shastri<br>3. Shri Balwant Rai G. Mehta<br>4. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad<br>5. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari                     | 50% |

| 1                            | 2         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 4   |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Transport (other than Roads) | 17-8-1948 | 1. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta<br>2. Shri O. V. Alagesan<br>3. Shri K. Santhanam                                                                                                                                                                                  | 30% |
|                              | 5-2-1949  | 1. Shri B. N. Mumavalli<br>2. Shri P. Kunhiraman<br>3. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta<br>4. Shri K. Santhanam                                                                                                                                                        | 40% |
|                              | 9-3-1949  | 1. Shri P. Kunhiraman<br>2. Shri Bijlal Nandlal Byani<br>3. Shri K. Santhanam                                                                                                                                                                                    | 30% |
| Works, Mines and Power       | 3-4-1948  | 1. Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt<br>2. Shri B. Das<br>3. Shri Kanayalal Nanubhai Desai<br>4. Shri Sri Narain Mahita<br>5. Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar                                                                                                          | 50% |
|                              | 24-7-1948 | 1. Shri B. Das<br>2. Shri O. V. Alagesan<br>3. Shri Jaipal Singh<br>4. Shri Kanayalal Nanubhai Desai<br>5. Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar<br>6. Mr. Tajamul Hussain<br>7. Shri Basanta Kumar Das                                                                   | 70% |
|                              | 11-8-1948 | 1. Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt<br>2. Shri B. Das<br>3. Shri O. V. Alagesan<br>4. Shri Jaipal Singh<br>5. Shri Kanayalal Nanubhai Desai<br>6. Shri Sri Narain Mahita<br>7. Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar<br>8. Mr. Tajamul Hussain<br>9. Shri Basanta Kumar Das | 90% |
|                              | 5-12-1948 | 1. Shri B. Das<br>2. Shri O. V. Alagesan<br>3. Shri Jaipal Singh<br>4. Shri Kanayalal Nanubhai Desai<br>5. Shri Sri Narain Mahita<br>6. Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar<br>7. Mr. Tajamul Hussain<br>8. Shri B. K. Das<br>9. Mr. E. John Philliposo                 | 90% |
|                              | 11-2-1949 | 1. Shri B. Das<br>2. Shri O. V. Alagesan<br>3. Shri Jaipal Singh<br>4. Mr. Tajamul Hussain<br>5. Shri Basanta Kumar Das                                                                                                                                          | 50% |
|                              | 27-2-1949 | 1. Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt<br>2. Shri B. Das<br>3. Shri O. V. Alagesan<br>4. Shri Jaipal Singh<br>5. Shri Kanayalal Nanubhai Desai<br>6. Mr. Tajamul Hussain<br>7. Shri Basanta Kumar Das                                                                 | 70% |

| 1                           | 2         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 4   |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Standing Finance Committee. | 7-1-1948  | 1. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose<br>2. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>3. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>4. Shrimati Renuka Ray<br>5. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallaya<br>6. Prof. K. T. Shah<br>7. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari<br>8. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>9. Shri Biswanath Das<br>10. Haji Seth Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth.<br>11. Shri Khurshed Lal                             | 89% |
|                             | 21-5-1948 | 1. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose<br>2. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>3. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>6. Shrimati Renuka Ray<br>7. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallaya<br>8. Shri B. L. Sondhi<br>9. Prof. K. T. Shah<br>10. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari<br>11. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>12. Shri Biswanath Das<br>13. Shri Khurshed Lal | 95% |
|                             | 14-8-1948 | 1. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose<br>2. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>3. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>6. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallaya<br>7. Shri B. L. Sondhi<br>8. Prof. K. T. Shah<br>9. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari<br>10. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar<br>11. Shri Biswanath Das<br>12. Shri Khurshed Lal                            | 92% |
|                             | 7-1-1949  | 1. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose<br>2. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>3. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>6. Shrimati Renuka Ray<br>7. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallaya<br>8. Shri Bikram Lal Sondhi<br>9. Prof. K. T. Shah<br>10. Shri M. A. Ayyangar<br>11. Shri Biswanath Das<br>12. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala                                   | 92% |
|                             | 8-1-1949  | 1. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose<br>2. Prof. N. G. Ranga<br>3. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul<br>5. Shri B. Shiva Rao<br>6. Shrimati Renuka Ray<br>7. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallaya<br>8. Shri Bikram Lal Sondhi<br>9. Prof. K. T. Shah<br>10. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari<br>11. Shri Biswanath Das<br>12. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala                             | 92% |

| 1                                        | 2         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 4    |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Standing Finance Committee—contd.        | 12-2-1949 | 1. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose .<br>2. Prof. N. G. Ranga .<br>3. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava .<br>4. Begum Aizaz Rasul .<br>5. Shri B. Shiva Rao .<br>6. Shrimati Renuka Ray .<br>7. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallaya .<br>8. Shri Bikram Lal Sondhi .<br>9. Prof. K. T. Shah .<br>10. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari .<br>11. Shri M. A. Ayyangar .<br>12. Shri Biswanath Das .<br>13. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala . | 100% |
|                                          | 12-3-1949 | 1. Shri Surendra Mohan Ghose .<br>2. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava .<br>3. Shri B. Shiva Rao .<br>4. Shrimati Renuka Ray .<br>5. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallaya .<br>6. Shri Bikram Lal Sondhi .<br>7. Prof. K. T. Shah .<br>8. Shri Biswanath Das .<br>9. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala .                                                                                                                       | 54%  |
| Ministry of Transport (Roads).           | 16-12-47  | 1. Dr. V. Subramaniam .<br>2. Shri S. Nijalingappa .<br>3. Shri Mohan Lal Saksena .<br>4. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala .<br>5. Prof. N. C. Laskar .<br>6. Shri C. M. Poonacha .<br>7. Shri G. S. Guha .<br>8. Shri B. N. Munavalli .                                                                                                                                                                    | 67%  |
|                                          | 25-2-1948 | 1. Dr. V. Subramaniam .<br>2. Shri S. Nijalingappa .<br>3. Sriji Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri .<br>4. Shri C. M. Poonacha .<br>5. Shri B. N. Munavalli .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 42%  |
|                                          | 5-12-1948 | 1. Dr. V. Subramaniam .<br>2. Shri S. Nijalingappa .<br>3. Shri Yudhisthir Misra .<br>4. Sriji Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri .<br>5. Prof. Nibaran Chandra Laskar .<br>6. Shri C. M. Poonacha .<br>7. Shri G. S. Guha .<br>8. Shri B. N. Munavalli .<br>9. Shri Ram Prasad Potai .<br>10. Shri Moturi Satyanarayana .                                                                                     | 83%  |
| Standing Finance Committee for Railways. | 9-7-1948  | 1. Shri K. K. Desai .<br>2. Shri L. S. Bhatkar .<br>3. Shri Satyanarayan Sinha .<br>4. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>5. Sjt. R. K. Chaudhuri .<br>6. Mr. Frank R. Anthony .<br>7. Pandit L. K. Maitra .<br>8. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad .                                                                                                                                                                 | 80%  |
|                                          | 10-7-1948 | 1. Shri K. K. Desai .<br>2. Shri Satyanarayan Sinha .<br>3. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>4. Sjt. R. K. Chaudhuri .<br>5. Mr. Frank R. Anthony .<br>6. Pandit L. K. Maitra .<br>7. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad .                                                                                                                                                                                            | 70%  |

| 1                                              | 2          | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4    |
|------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Standing Finance Committee for Railways—contd. | 8-9-1948   | 1. Shri K. K. Desai .<br>2. Shri L. S. Bhatkar .<br>3. Shri Ramnath Goenka .<br>4. Shri Balkrishna Sharma .<br>5. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>6. Mr. Frank R. Anthony .<br>7. Pandit L. K. Maitra .<br>8. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 80%  |
|                                                | 14-11-1948 | 1. Shri K. K. Desai .<br>2. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>3. Shri Satyanarayan Sinha .<br>4. Sjt. R. K. Chaudhuri .<br>5. Mr. Frank R. Anthony .<br>6. Pandit L. K. Maitra .<br>7. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 70%  |
|                                                | 22-1-1949  | 1. Shri K. K. Desai .<br>2. Shri Ramnath Goenka .<br>3. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>4. Pandit L. K. Maitra .<br>5. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 50%  |
|                                                | 3-2-1949   | 1. Shri K. K. Desai .<br>2. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>3. Sjt. R. K. Chaudhuri .<br>4. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 40%  |
|                                                | 15-2-1949  | 1. Shri L. S. Bhatkar .<br>2. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>3. Sjt. R. K. Chaudhuri .<br>4. Pandit L. K. Maitra .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 40%  |
|                                                | 16-3-1949  | 1. Shri K. K. Desai .<br>2. Shri L. S. Bhatkar .<br>3. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>4. Pandit L. K. Maitra .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 40%  |
| Central Advisory Council for Railways.         | 10-4-1948  | 1. Shri R. K. Sidhya .<br>2. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta .<br>3. Shri R. R. Diwakar .<br>4. Shri A. C. Guha .<br>5. Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan .<br>6. Shri B. N. Bhanu .<br>7. Shri G. B. Daulatram Bhatt .<br>8. Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena .<br>9. Shri K. K. Desai .<br>10. Shri Lakshman Shrivastava Bhatkar .<br>11. Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor .<br>12. Shri Satyanarayan Sinha .<br>13. Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri .<br>14. Mr. Frank R. Anthony .<br>15. Shri Ramnath Goenka .<br>16. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra .<br>17. Shri Balkrishna Sharma .<br>18. Shri K. Senthilam .<br>19. Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad . | 100% |

## REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN BHARATPUR STATE

\*1669. Shri Raj Bahadur: Will the Honourable the Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons allocated for rehabilitation in the territories comprising the former state of Bharatpur;

(b) the number of displaced persons who actually went there for rehabilitation and the number rehabilitated there (i) in villages and (ii) in town, separately;

(c) the number of displaced persons who went there for settling but returned together with the reasons why they so returned;

(d) the total amount of money so far spent there for the purpose of rehabilitation;

(e) the strength of the staff of the rehabilitation department for the said area together with the monthly cost of its maintenance; and

(f) the qualifications and experience of the official head of the said rehabilitation department there?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (f). The allocated quota of displaced persons for Matsya Union is 1,00,000. No separate allocation for the several units in the Union has been made. Information in respect of areas formerly comprising Bharatpur State is not available.

#### IRREGULARITIES IN HANDLING OF FINANCES ALLOTTED FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN BHARATPUR STATE

**\*1670. Shri Raj Bahadur:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether there have been any complaints of irregularities of a serious nature in the handling of finances allotted by the Government of India for the work of relief and rehabilitation in the territory formerly comprising the state of Bharatpur?

(b) If so, have Government instituted any enquiry into this matter?

(c) What are the facts revealed by the enquiry so far?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation have received no information so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### RATE WAR AMONG SHIPPING LINES

**\*1671. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a "freight-war" between two shipping lines is going on for the last 10 days?

(b) If so, which companies are involved in it?

(c) Has any urgent message been sent by the Indian Shipping Company to the Honourable Minister in this respect?

(d) What are the reasons for this competition?

(e) What action do Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Yes; a rate war has been in progress in the India/U.K./Continent trades between two Dutch Lines which have left the Conference, on the one hand, and fifteen other Lines which are members of the Conference, on the other, from about the 10th March 1949.

(b) The Lines involved include two Indian companies, viz., Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and India Steamship Co., and several British, American and Continental Lines.

(c) Yes: Certain communications have been received from the two Indian companies affected urging Government to consider what assistance could be given to them to meet their difficulties if the rate war is protected.

(d) So far as Government's information goes, the reasons for the Dutch Lines leaving the Conference and engaging in the rate war are, firstly, the admission into the Conference against the opposition of the Dutch Lines, of the Danish Line, the East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd. and secondly, the refusal of the other Lines in the Conference to concede the Dutch Line's claim that they should have, if the Danish Line was admitted, an assured substantial share in certain sectors of the India/U.K./Continent trade.

(e) The entire question is at present under consideration in the light of the suggestions made by the companies, but no final decisions have yet been taken regarding the action to be taken by Government. I can assure the House, however, that Government will do everything appropriate and possible to ensure that the position of Indian shipping in this trade is not materially injured.

#### CENSORING OF FILMS CONTAINING INDIAN NATIONAL FLAG AND SLOGANS IN EASTERN PAKISTAN

**\*1672. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the *Nation* of Calcutta, dated the 22nd March, 1949 (page 8, column 6) to the effect that "East Pakistan Censors have preferred Indian Films containing Indian Dominion Flag and National slogans not to be shown in Pakistan"?

(b) If so, whether it is correct; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have seen the press report and have also received a representation from the Bengal Motion Picture Association drawing attention to the refusal by the East Bengal Board of Film Censors (Pakistan) to certify Indian Films containing scenes and dialogues regarding the Indian National Flag or national slogans.

(c) The Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca is being asked to take up the matter with the East Bengal Government.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF COW SHEDS IN M.C.A. BUNGALOWS

**\*1673. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the members of this House are not permitted to construct cow sheds in their bungalows even at their own cost by the Government;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the by-laws of the Municipal Committee do not bar such construction;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the conditions regarding drains, sewer connection and the superficial floor area of 40 square feet (8x5) necessary for permission exist; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allow the construction of cow sheds in the bungalows wherever possible and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) There is no bar to the construction of cow sheds by the members of the Assembly in their bungalows at their own cost, provided the construction is done according to the current Municipal bye-laws and there is sufficient suitable space in the compound of the bungalow for the construction of the cow shed.

(b) The bye-laws of New Delhi Municipal Committee do not bar the construction of cow sheds generally provided they are properly constructed with drainage arrangements and at a prescribed distance from the house.

(c) Conditions with regard to drains and sewer connection exist on Ferozshah Road, but suitable gross area of 72·2 sq. feet required for the construction of a cow shed, according to the New Delhi Municipal Committee's bye-laws, is not available in the compound of M.L.As. bungalows on Ferozshah Road.

(d) The question whether Government should continue to construct cow sheds at their cost in Government bungalows in New Delhi is under examination in consultation with the Health Ministry. As already stated, however, there is, no bar to tenants putting up cow-sheds, at their own cost in conformity with the Municipal bye-laws.

#### ABDUCTED NON-MUSLIM WOMEN TAKEN TO AFGHANISTAN

\*1674. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a number of abducted non-Muslim women have been taken across the western border of Pakistan to Afghanistan where they are now captives of landlords and Nawabs?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, have Government brought this matter to the notice of the Afghanistan Government and if so, with what result?

(c) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative do Government propose to enquire into the matter?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) Government have received reports that a number of abducted non-Muslim women have been taken over the Pakistan border into Afghanistan.

(b) and (c). The matter was taken up with the Afghan Government during June 1948 and they have repeatedly given their assurance to help India as far as possible in the recovery of abducted women from areas under their control. As the task of locating the abducted women is fraught with many practical difficulties, it will take some time before any tangible results are achieved.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECONOMIC PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

\*1674-A. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state what are the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee of which the Prime Minister of India is the Chairman?

(b) How far have Government implemented these recommendations?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) There is no Economic Programme Committee of which the Prime Minister is Chairman. Presumably the honourable member is referring to the National Planning Committee which was set up some ten years ago by the President of the National Congress and of which the Prime Minister was Chairman. This Committee has made various recommendations from time to time during these years. I could not finalise its work. It has however recently published a large number of volumes containing the reports of its Sub-Committees.

(b) Government have noted the suggestions made from time to time and will take into consideration the recommendations whenever the question of overall planning is considered.

#### POSTPONED STARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

(Postponed from 28th March, 1949)

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION

\*1422. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish a National Housing Corporation; if so, when;

(b) how the necessary finances for the same are going to be raised; and

(c) the purpose and functions of the proposed corporation?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (c). The general proposal is under consideration.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

##### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND UNIONS

132. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial workers in India in 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1948-49;

(b) the names of Unions with their membership; and

(c) which of these Unions have been recognised by Government?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) A statement showing the average daily number of workers employed in factories, mines, railways and plantations in the years 1945, 1946 and 1947 is attached. Later figures are not available.

(b) Information is available only in respect of registered trade unions having a membership of 1,000 or more. This is furnished in the Labour Year Book for 1946, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Legislature.

(c) As regards the unions recognised by the Government of India as employer, attention is invited to the statement laid on the table of the House on the 16th March 1949 in furtherance of my reply to Shri V. C. Kesava Rao's question No. 278 on the 14th February 1948.

#### STATEMENT

##### Industrial Employment in India

|              | 1945      | 1946       | 1947       |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Factories    | 26,12,977 | 24,71,873† | 22,79,897‡ |
| Mines        | 3,86,299  | 4,12,719   | 1,67,293   |
| Railways*    | 9,96,874  | 10,16,835  | 8,28,548   |
| Plantations† | 10,93,551 | 12,81,048  | 11,72,828  |

N. B.—The figures for 1945 and 1946 relate to British India, while those for 1947 relate to the Indian Dominion. While the figures for factories and mines cover the provinces and centrally administered areas only, the figures for Railways and Plantations cover Indian States also.

\* The figures relate to the Financial Years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.

† For the Punjab and the N. W. F. P. the figures relating to 1945 have been taken since later figures are not available.

‡ In the cases of certain districts like Darjeeling the figures for the previous year have been taken as later information is not available.

§ For East Punjab an estimate based on the statistics relating to 1945 has been taken.



## REFUGEES IN CAMPS IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

**133. Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residents of each of the camps for displaced persons in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara as on some particular date in March or April, 1949;

(b) the total number of persons in each camp in receipt of free rations and the approximate daily expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the total number of persons purchasing their own rations; and

(d) the date or dates by which people of each camp will be fully self-supporting in the matter of rations?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (c). A statement giving the information in respect of Delhi Province is laid on the table of the House. As regards Ajmer-Merwara the information is being collected.

(d) Distribution of free rations to able bodied persons and their dependants will be discontinued on the 8th April, 1949. It is hoped that in Ajmer-Merwara such discontinuance will be possible by the 31st October, 1949.

## STATEMENT

| Name of the camp in Delhi | Population as it stood on 19.3.49 | Number in receipt of free rations | Daily expenditure. | Number purchasing their own rations |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
|                           |                                   |                                   | Rs.                |                                     |
| Kingsway                  | 21,458                            | 16,930                            | 12,698             | 4,528                               |
| Humayun's Tomb            | 3,027                             | 2,670                             | 2,006              | 357                                 |
| Kalkaji                   | 1,409                             | 1,156                             | 867                | 253                                 |
| Safdar Jang               | 1,319                             | 1,247                             | 936                | 72                                  |
| Wavell Canteen            | 225                               | 174                               | 131                | 51                                  |
| Purana Qilla              | 4,404                             | ..                                | ..                 | 4,404                               |
| Anand Parbat              | 3,926                             | ..                                | ..                 | 3,926                               |
| Bela Road                 | 2,234                             | ..                                | ..                 | 2,234                               |
| Tis Hazari                | 2,064                             | ..                                | ..                 | 2,064                               |
| Kotla Ferozshahi          | 1,477                             | ..                                | ..                 | 1,477                               |
| Schools                   | 815                               | ..                                | ..                 | 815                                 |

## REFUGEES IN CAMPS IN C.P. AND BERAR

**134. Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residents of each of the camps for displaced persons located in the Central Provinces and Berar as on some particular date in March or April, 1949;

(b) the total number of persons in each camp in receipt of free rations and the approximate daily expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the total number of persons purchasing their own rations; and

(d) the date or dates by which people of each camp will be fully self-supporting in the matter of rations?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (c). The information has been called for.

(d) It is hoped that this will be possible by the end of October, 1949.

## REFUGEES IN CAMPS IN MADHYA BHARAT AND MATSYA UNIONS

**135. Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residents of each of the camps for displaced persons situated in Madhyabharat and Matsya Unions as on some particular date in March or April, 1949;

(b) the total number of persons in each camp in receipt of free rations and the approximate daily expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the total number of persons purchasing their own rations; and

(d) the date or dates by which people of each camp will be fully self-supporting in the matter of rations?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (c). The information has been called for.

(d) It is hoped that this will be possible by the end of October, 1949.

## REFUGEES IN CAMPS IN U.P.

**136. Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residents of each of the camps for displaced persons located in the United Provinces as on some particular date in March or April, 1949;

(b) the total number of persons in each camp in receipt of free rations and the approximate daily expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the total number of persons purchasing their own rations; and

(d) the date or dates by which people of each camp will be fully self-supporting in the matter of rations?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) to (c). The information has been called for.

(d) It is hoped that this will be possible by the end of October, 1949.

## COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO PAKISTAN

**137. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the quantities and value of each commodity imported from and exported to Eastern and Western Pakistan by the Indian Union during the year ended December 1948?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** A statement giving the requisite information as far as available from the foreign sea-borne trade returns for the nine months ending December, 1948, is laid on the table of the House. Similar statistics for the calendar year ending December, 1948, are not available as Pakistan was declared as a 'foreign territory' only with effect from the 1st March, 1948.

Figures relating to Indo-Pakistan trade by land are not available at present. Arrangements for the systematic collection of such statistics are however being made.

## STATEMENT

Quantity and value of the Principal Articles imported into India by sea from Pakistan Western and Eastern, during the nine months April to December, 1948

| Articles                                                                  | Unit  | Pakistan Western |           | Pakistan Eastern |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-------|
|                                                                           |       | Quantity         | Value     | Quantity         | Value |
| (1)                                                                       | (2)   | (3)              | (4)       | (5)              | (6)   |
|                                                                           |       |                  | Rs.       |                  | Rs.   |
| 1. Animals, living . . . . .                                              | No.   | 15               | 7,950     | ..               | ..    |
| 2. Apparel (excluding hosiery, etc.)—                                     |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (a) Apparel (including drapery, etc.) . . . . .                           | Value | ..               | 14,715    | ..               | 65    |
| (b) Other sorts of apparel . . . . .                                      | ..    | ..               | 10,742    | ..               | 752   |
| 3. Books, printed and printed matter . . . . .                            | Cwt.  | 31,063           | 3,03,740  | 7                | 9,279 |
| 4. Books and shoes . . . . .                                              | Pair  | 3,094            | 6,108     | ..               | ..    |
| 5. Brushes and Brooms . . . . .                                           | Dozen | 521              | 12,134    | ..               | ..    |
| 6. Building and engineering materials, other than of iron, steel or wood— |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (i) Cement—                                                               |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (a) Portland . . . . .                                                    | Ton   | 39,842           | 44,80,374 | ..               | ..    |
| (b) Other kinds . . . . .                                                 | ..    | 6,884            | 7,17,141  | ..               | ..    |
| (ii) Other kinds of Building, etc. . . . .                                | Cwt.  | 1,451            | 3,640     | ..               | ..    |
| 7. Buttons of all sorts . . . . .                                         | Value | ..               | 48,085    | ..               | 861   |
| 8. Chemicals and Chemical preparation—                                    |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (a) Potassium Compounds . . . . .                                         | Cwt.  | 14,757           | 7,00,645  | ..               | ..    |
| (b) Sodium compounds . . . . .                                            | ..    | ..               | ..        | ..               | ..    |
| (c) Sodium Carbonate . . . . .                                            | Cwt.  | 1,417            | 29,073    | ..               | ..    |
| (d) Other sorts of chemicals . . . . .                                    | Value | ..               | 1,84,022  | ..               | ..    |
| 9. Clocks and watches and parts thereof . . . . .                         | ..    | ..               | 12,712    | ..               | 2,875 |
| 10. Cork manufactures . . . . .                                           | Cwt.  | 163              | 22,143    | ..               | ..    |
| 11. Cutlery . . . . .                                                     | Value | ..               | 13,670    | ..               | ..    |
| 12. Drugs—                                                                |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (a) Asafoetide . . . . .                                                  | Cwt.  | 7,190            | 6,83,671  | ..               | ..    |
| (b) Saechnin . . . . .                                                    | Lbs.  | 2,586            | 43,570    | ..               | ..    |
| (c) Other sorts . . . . .                                                 | Value | ..               | 8,40,576  | ..               | 1,115 |
| 13. Dyeing and Tanning substances . . . . .                               | Value | ..               | 73,116    | ..               | ..    |
| 14. Earthenware and Porcelain . . . . .                                   | ..    | ..               | 42,038    | ..               | ..    |
| 15. Fish, excluding canned fish—                                          |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (a) Fish, dry—                                                            |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (i) unsalted . . . . .                                                    | Cwt.  | 1,857            | 35,946    | 61               | 1,202 |
| (ii) salted . . . . .                                                     | ..    | 2,329            | 42,974    | ..               | ..    |
| (b) Fish, wet . . . . .                                                   | ..    | ..               | ..        | ..               | ..    |
| (i) Salted . . . . .                                                      | ..    | 5,401            | 1,08,269  | ..               | ..    |
| 16. Fodder, Bran and Pollards . . . . .                                   | Cwt.  | 52,763           | 9,39,797  | ..               | ..    |
| 17. Fruits and Vegetables—                                                |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (i) Fruits and vegetable dried, salted, etc. —                            |       |                  |           |                  |       |
| (a) Almond . . . . .                                                      | Ton   | 667              | 12,77,768 | ..               | ..    |
| (b) Current and raisins . . . . .                                         | ..    | 1,437            | 15,46,314 | ..               | ..    |
| (c) Others . . . . .                                                      | ..    | 899              | 14,54,111 | ..               | ..    |
| (ii) Other sorts of fruits and vegetables . . . . .                       | Value | ..               | 4,998     | ..               | ..    |

|                                                               | (1)   | (2)     | (3)        | (4)      | (5) | (6)     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----|---------|
|                                                               |       |         |            | Rs.      |     | Rs.     |
| 18. Furniture and Cabinet ware . . . . .                      | Value | ..      | 30,403     | ..       | ..  | 764     |
| 19. Glass and Glassware—                                      |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) Beads and false Pearls . . . . .                          | Cwt.  | 37      | 35,591     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (b) Bottles and Phials . . . . .                              | Gross | 3,494   | 43,686     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (c) Other sorts . . . . .                                     | Value | ..      | 84,639     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| 20. Grain Pulse, etc.—                                        |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) Pulse . . . . .                                           | Ton   | 4,920   | 15,92,578  | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (b) Rice not in the husk . . . . .                            | ..    | 45,845  | 144,34,173 | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (c) Wheat flour . . . . .                                     | ..    | 130     | 42,781     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (d) Others . . . . .                                          | ..    | 26      | 11,978     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| 21. Gums and Resins . . . . .                                 | Cwt.  | 37,894  | 3,01,510   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| 22. Hardware, excluding cutlery, etc.—                        |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) Implements and tools . . . . .                            | Value | ..      | 79,552     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (b) Hand Pumps . . . . .                                      | No.   | 34,475  | 2,40,112   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (c) Other sorts . . . . .                                     | Value | ..      | 2,22,408   | ..       | ..  | 3,652   |
| 23. Hides and Skins, raw—                                     |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) Hides, raw . . . . .                                      | Ton   | 737     | ..         | 474      | ..  | ..      |
|                                                               | No.   | 77,682  | 10,24,918  | 1,13,830 | ..  | 865,057 |
| (b) Skins, raw . . . . .                                      | Ton   | 97      | ..         | 44       | ..  | ..      |
|                                                               | No.   | 118,794 | 2,11,000   | 45,213   | ..  | 120,414 |
| 24. Instruments, Apparatus, etc.—                             |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (i) Electrical including telegraph etc.—                      |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) Telegraph and Telephone inst. . . . .                     | Value | ..      | 1,02,020   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (b) Electric lamps and parts thereof . . . . .                | ..    | ..      | 1,21,853   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (ii) Optical . . . . .                                        | ..    | ..      | 43,699     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (iii) Photographic . . . . .                                  | ..    | ..      | 42,535     | ..       | ..  | 191     |
| (iv) Wireless apparatus—                                      |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) Complete receivers . . . . .                              | No.   | 1,293   | 2,97,076   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (b) Other wireless apparatus . . . . .                        | Value | ..      | 92,784     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (v) Other kinds of instrument . . . . .                       | ..    | ..      | 1,45,396   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| 25. Jewellery (excluding imitation jewellery, etc.) . . . . . | ..    | ..      | 86,418     | ..       | ..  | 8,870   |
| 26. Liquors, including denatured, etc. —                      |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) Ale, beer and Porter . . . . .                            | L. G. | 15,491  | 1,31,077   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (b) Spirit . . . . .                                          | ..    | 7,577   | 2,74,974   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (c) Wines . . . . .                                           | ..    | 1,729   | 74,051     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| 27. Machinery and Millwork—                                   |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (i) Prime-movers (other than elec.)—                          |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) Oil engines (other than locomotives) . . . . .            | No.   | 4       | 1,74,476   | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (ii) Electrical machinery . . . . .                           | Value | ..      | 51,408     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (iii) Machinery, not being prime movers or electrical—        |       |         |            |          |     |         |
| (a) metal working machinery . . . . .                         | ..    | ..      | 59,380     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (b) Refrigerating machinery . . . . .                         | ..    | ..      | 84,589     | ..       | ..  | ..      |
| (iv) Other sorts of machinery . . . . .                       | ..    | ..      | 7,81,758   | ..       | ..  | 9,605   |

| (1)                                                                   | (2)   | (3)      | (4)         | (5)   | (6)      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|-------------|-------|----------|
|                                                                       |       |          | Rs.         |       | Rs.      |
| <b>28. Metals and ores—</b>                                           |       |          |             |       |          |
| (a) Iron or steel                                                     | Ton   | 143      | 1,30,473    | ..    | ..       |
| (b) Metals-unenumerated                                               | "     | 4        | 14,861      | ..    | ..       |
| (c) Ores, unenumerated                                                | "     | 255      | 25,549      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>29. Oils—</b>                                                      |       |          |             |       |          |
| (a) Animals                                                           | Value | ..       | 8,997       | ..    | ..       |
| (b) Essential                                                         | Gal.  | 104      | 16,123      | ..    | ..       |
| (c) Mineral                                                           | "     | 218      | 1,153       | ..    | ..       |
| <b>30. Paints and colours</b>                                         | Cwt.  | 696      | 81,683      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>31. Painters' materials</b>                                        | Value | ..       | 16,050      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>32. Paper</b>                                                      | Cwt.  | 366      | 25,968      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>33. Perfumer not being perfumed</b>                                | Value | ..       | 47,275      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>34. Polishes</b>                                                   | "     | ..       | 63,822      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>35. Provisions and Oilman's stores—</b>                            |       |          |             |       |          |
| (a) Biscuits and cakes                                                | Cwt.  | 1,572    | 2,17,510    | ..    | ..       |
| (b) Other sorts of provisions                                         | Value | ..       | 35,734      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>36. Rubber</b>                                                     | "     | ..       | 15,973      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>37. Salt</b>                                                       | Ton   | 39,992   | 27,93,634   | ..    | ..       |
| <b>38. Seeds—</b>                                                     |       |          |             |       |          |
| (a) Essential oil seeds                                               | "     | 1,120    | 8,56,388    | 38    | 52,042   |
| (b) Non-essential oil seed                                            | "     | 5,100    | 17,83,522   | 689   | 1,39,676 |
| (c) Other than oil seeds                                              | "     | 476      | 2,15,007    | 13    | 8,795    |
| <b>39. Soap</b>                                                       | Cwt.  | 403      | 25,545      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>40. Spices—</b>                                                    |       |          |             |       |          |
| (a) Chillies                                                          | "     | ..       | ..          | 3,621 | 1,38,158 |
| <b>41. Stationery (excluding paper)</b>                               | Value | ..       | 2,36,888    | ..    | 70       |
| <b>42. Textiles—</b>                                                  |       |          |             |       |          |
| (a) Cotton, raw                                                       | Ton   | 26,225   | 6,35,15,788 | ..    | ..       |
| (b) Jute, raw                                                         | "     | ..       | ..          | 530   | 4,62,696 |
| (c) Silk, piecegoods                                                  | Yds.  | 7,753    | 49,834      | ..    | ..       |
| (d) Wool, raw                                                         | Lbs.  | 4,04,308 | 4,47,490    | ..    | ..       |
| (e) Yarn and knitting wool                                            | "     | 39,068   | 3,95,966    | ..    | ..       |
| (f) Woollen Manufactures—                                             |       |          |             |       |          |
| (i) Carpet and floor rugs                                             | "     | 51,449   | 2,75,065    | ..    | ..       |
| (ii) Woollen and worsted piecegoods                                   | Yds.  | 15,328   | 1,43,491    | ..    | ..       |
| (g) Artificial Silk—                                                  |       |          |             |       |          |
| (i) Art silk yarn                                                     | Lbs.  | 17,705   | 1,23,651    | ..    | ..       |
| (ii) Piecegoods made entirely of art silk                             | Yds.  | 26,821   | 1,06,538    | ..    | ..       |
| <b>43. Tobacco—manufactured—</b>                                      |       |          |             |       |          |
| (i) Cigarettes                                                        | Lbs.  | 1,00,024 | 6,31,237    | 1     | 19       |
| (ii) Other sorts                                                      | "     | 11,856   | 41,489      | ..    | ..       |
| <b>44. Toilet requisites</b>                                          | Value | ..       | 1,17,290    | ..    | ..       |
| <b>45. Toys and requisites for games and sports</b>                   | "     | ..       | 1,47,528    | ..    | ..       |
| <b>46. Vehicles, excluding Locomotives, etc....</b>                   |       |          |             |       |          |
| (a) Cycles (other than motor cycle) and parts thereof and accessories | "     | ..       | 1,25,399    | ..    | ..       |

| (1)                                                     | (2)   | (3) | (4)          | (5) | (6)       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|--------------|-----|-----------|
|                                                         |       |     | Rs.          |     | Rs.       |
| <b>46. Vehicles, excluding Locomotives, etc.—contd.</b> |       |     |              |     |           |
| (b) Mechanically propelled-vehicles—                    |       |     |              |     |           |
| (i) Parts of aircrafts                                  | Value | ..  | 2,52,431     | ..  | 3,230     |
| (ii) Motor cars                                         | No.   | 7   | 17,284       | ..  | ..        |
| (iii) Parts of mechanically propelled, Vehicles.        | Value | ..  | 32,898       | ..  | ..        |
| <b>47. Wood and Timber</b>                              | "     | ..  | 29,924       | ..  | ..        |
| <b>48. Postal Articles</b>                              | "     | ..  | 27,88,248    | ..  | 2,81,710  |
| <b>49. All other articles</b>                           | "     | ..  | 3,66,027     | ..  | 38,349    |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                      | ..    | ..  | 11,08,06,049 | ..  | 21,40,014 |

NOTE.—The figures are inclusive of Government Stores and the sea-borne trade of Kutch with effect from the 1st April and 1st June, 1948 respectively.

Quantity and value of the principal articles exported by sea from India to Pakistan Western and Eastern during the nine months April to December, 1948.

| Commodities                                                                     | Unit. | Pakistan Western |              | Pakistan Eastern. |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (1)                                                                             | (2)   | Quantity<br>(3)  | Value<br>(4) | Quantity<br>(5)   | Value<br>(6) |
| <b>Animal Living---</b>                                                         |       |                  | Rs.          |                   | Rs.          |
| Horses                                                                          | No.   | 13               | 39,000       | ..                | ..           |
| Apparel                                                                         |       | ..               | 36,35,852    | ..                | 14,023       |
| Books Printed and Printed matter                                                | Cwt.  | 1,945            | 4,62,676     | 3,234             | 3,69,872     |
| <b>Boots and Shoes---</b>                                                       |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| 1. Rubber Soled with canvas uppers                                              | Pair. | 60,489           | 1,56,349     | 140               | 658          |
| 2. Others                                                                       | "     | 237,150          | 8,42,481     | 82                | 620          |
| <b>Building and Engineering materials, other than of Iron, steel or wood---</b> |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| 1. Bricks                                                                       | No.   | 15,000           | 5,500        | ..                | ..           |
| 2. Chalk and lime                                                               | Cwt.  | 2,727            | 29,710       | ..                | ..           |
| 3. Tiles                                                                        | No.   | 233,850          | 34,415       | 8                 | 112          |
| 4. Others                                                                       | Cwt.  | 3,797            | 41,619       | 11,609            | 1,32,178     |
| Canes and Rattans                                                               | "     | 452              | 26,296       | ..                | ..           |
| <b>Chemicals and chemical preparations---</b>                                   |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| (excluding Chemical Manures and medicines)                                      |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| 1. Magnesium Compounds---                                                       |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| (a) Magnesium chloride                                                          | "     | 15               | 225          | ..                | ..           |
| (b) Others                                                                      | "     | 112              | 3,269        | ..                | ..           |
| 2. Potassium Compounds---                                                       |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| (a) Others sorts                                                                | "     | 1                | 260          | 146               | 3,750        |
| 3. Soda Compounds---                                                            |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| (a) Other sorts                                                                 | "     | 12,905           | 3,57,422     | 2,043             | 55,770       |
| 4. Other sorts of chemicals                                                     | "     | ..               | 7,38,481     | ..                | 36,475       |
| <b>Coal and Coke</b>                                                            |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| 1. Coal                                                                         | Ton.  | 367,292          | 76,21,392    | ..                | ..           |
| 2. Coke                                                                         | "     | 717              | 22,466       | ..                | ..           |
| Coffee                                                                          | Cwt.  | 558              | 96,252       | ..                | ..           |
| <b>Coir---</b>                                                                  |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| 1. Unmanufactured                                                               | Tons  | 43               | 22,728       | ..                | ..           |
| 2. Manufactured---                                                              |       |                  |              |                   |              |
| (a) Coir Yarn                                                                   | Cwt.  | 15,178           | 563,242      | 1,557             | 63,272       |
| (b) Coirmats & Mattings                                                         | "     | 2,418            | 143,534      | 24                | 1,410        |
| (c) Coir other sorts                                                            | "     | 227              | 12,860       | 88                | 5,040        |

| (1)                                                                | (2)   | (3)    | (4)              | (5) | (6)          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|-----|--------------|
| Cordage and Ropo of vegetable fibre<br>(excluding jute and cotton) | Cwt.  | 27,380 | Rs.<br>10,75,526 | 130 | Rs.<br>3,290 |
| Drugs and Medicines—                                               |       |        |                  |     |              |
| 1. Camphor                                                         | Lbs.  | 1      | 712              | ..  | ..           |
| 2. Nuxvomica                                                       | Cwt.  | 21     | 254              | ..  | ..           |
| 3. Senna                                                           | "     | 251    | 5,909            | ..  | ..           |
| 4. Other sorts of Drugs and Me-<br>dicines                         | "     | ..     | 22,23,225        | ..  | 1,11,620     |
| Dyeing and Tanning Substances—                                     |       |        |                  |     |              |
| 1. Cutch and Gambier                                               | Cwt.  | 2,709  | 4,07,294         | 434 | 41,725       |
| 2. Indigo                                                          | "     | 12,221 | 93,758           | 1   | 100          |
| 3. Myrobalans                                                      | "     | 294    | 18,865           | ..  | ..           |
| 4. Myrobalans Extracts                                             | "     | 1,169  | 42,732           | 10  | 36,000       |
| 5. Other sorts                                                     | "     | ..     | 574,331          | ..  | 14,182       |
| Earthen ware and Porcelain                                         | Tons  | 5      | 5,572            | ..  | ..           |
| Fibre for brushes and Brooms                                       | "     | ..     | ..               | ..  | ..           |
| Fish (excluding canned fish)—                                      |       |        |                  |     |              |
| 1. Fish, dry, unsalted                                             | "     | 17     | 1,400            | ..  | ..           |
| Fruits and Vegetables—                                             |       |        |                  |     |              |
| 1. Fresh fruits and vegetables—                                    |       |        |                  |     |              |
| (a) Fresh fruits—                                                  |       |        |                  |     |              |
| (i) Coconuts                                                       | No.   | 20,000 | 2,400            | ..  | ..           |
| (ii) Others                                                        | "     | ..     | 227,383          | ..  | ..           |
| (b) Fresh vegetables of all<br>kinds                               | "     | ..     | ..               | ..  | ..           |
| (i) Others                                                         | "     | ..     | 406,874          | ..  | ..           |
| Fruits and vegetables, dried salted or<br>preserved all sorts :—   |       |        |                  |     |              |
| (i) Cashew Kernels                                                 | Tons  | 88     | 2,60,237         | 8   | 1,101        |
| (ii) Others                                                        | "     | 1,524  | 5,00,501         | 112 | 67,518       |
| Furniture and Cabinetware                                          | "     | ..     | 35,098           | ..  | 6,911        |
| Glass and Glassware                                                | "     | ..     | 757,144          | ..  | 26,822       |
| Grain Pulse and Flour—                                             |       |        |                  |     |              |
| 1. Barley                                                          | "     | 1,500  | 150,000          | ..  | ..           |
| 2. Maize                                                           | "     | 500    | 100,000          | ..  | ..           |
| 3. Dals                                                            | "     | 450    | 51,460           | ..  | ..           |
| 4. Lentils                                                         | "     | 10     | 3,600            | ..  | ..           |
| 5. Other sorts                                                     | "     | 29     | 11,700           | ..  | ..           |
| Gums and Resins—                                                   |       |        |                  |     |              |
| 1. Arabic                                                          | Cwt.  | 149    | 12,210           | 29  | 2,355        |
| 2. Benjamin                                                        | "     | 4      | 810              | ..  | ..           |
| 3. Olibanum                                                        | "     | 2      | 175              | ..  | ..           |
| 4. Rosin                                                           | "     | ..     | 11,381           | ..  | ..           |
| 5. Other sorts                                                     | "     | ..     | 1,54,824         | 35  | 2,912        |
| Hardware and Cutlery                                               | Value | ..     | 6,03,452         | ..  | 1,71,170     |
| Skins raw—                                                         |       |        |                  |     |              |
| (a) Coat skins                                                     | Tons  | 39     | 60,543           | ..  | ..           |
| (b) Sheep skins                                                    | "     | 11     | 78,000           | ..  | ..           |
| (c) Other skins                                                    | "     | ..     | 32,303           | ..  | ..           |
| Cutting of hides etc.                                              | "     | ..     | 1,250            | ..  | ..           |
| Instruments, etc.—                                                 |       |        |                  |     |              |
| 1. Musical                                                         | Value | ..     | 7,94,653         | ..  | 68,326       |
| 2. Other kinds                                                     | "     | ..     | 12,51,012        | ..  | 78,284       |
| Ivory—Unmanufactured                                               | Lbs.  | 749    | 9,800            | ..  | ..           |
| Jewellery                                                          | Value | ..     | 8,100            | ..  | ..           |
| Lac—Seed                                                           | Cwt.  | 45     | 9,086            | ..  | ..           |
| Lac—Shell                                                          | "     | 31     | 6,176            | 2   | 480          |
| Lac—Other kinds                                                    | "     | 56     | 8,545            | ..  | ..           |
| Leather—                                                           |       |        |                  |     |              |
| 1. Hides tanned or dressed—                                        |       |        |                  |     |              |
| (a) Buffalo hides                                                  | Tons. | 463    | 14,48,404        | ..  | 876          |
| (b) Cow hides                                                      | "     | 627    | 54,20,439        | ..  | 1,225        |
| (c) Calf skins—                                                    |       |        |                  |     |              |
| Buffalo calf skins.                                                | "     | 7      | 28,401           | ..  | ..           |
| Cow calf skins                                                     | "     | 8      | 63,305           | ..  | ..           |
| (d) Other hides                                                    | "     | 4      | 45,550           | ..  | ..           |

| (1)                                                   | (2)                 | (3)      | (4)       | (5)     | (6)       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Leather— <i>contd.</i>                                |                     |          |           |         |           |
| 2. Skins tanned or dressed                            |                     |          |           |         |           |
| (a) Goat skins                                        | Tons.               | 81       | 6,88,694  | ..      | 230       |
| (b) Sheep skins                                       | "                   | 97       | 10,97,315 | ..      | 5,994     |
| (c) Other skins                                       | "                   | 1        | 1,24,445  | ..      | 952       |
| 3. Unwrought                                          | Cwt.                | 806      | 4,06,995  | ..      | ..        |
| 4. Manufactures—                                      |                     |          |           |         |           |
| (a) Leather belting                                   | "                   | 15       | 21,500    | ..      | ..        |
| (b) Bags, trunks, etc.                                | Value.              | ..       | 1,17,571  | ..      | ..        |
| (c) Other sorts                                       | "                   | ..       | 1,73,675  | ..      | 4,068     |
| Liquors—other sorts                                   | Gallons             | 474      | 9,520     | 59      | 1,162     |
| Machinery and Millwork etc.                           | Value               | ..       | 4,55,440  | ..      | 56,072    |
| Mats and Mattings                                     | Sq. yds.            | 16,791   | 51,990    | ..      | ..        |
| 1. Brass, Bronze and similar al-<br>loys etc. Wrought | Cwt.                | 5        | 915       | ..      | ..        |
| 2. Copper—Wrought                                     | "                   | 150      | 39,180    | ..      | ..        |
| 3. Copper—Others                                      | "                   | 8        | 650       | ..      | ..        |
| 4. Copper                                             | Tons.               | 3,114    | 3,31,930  | ..      | ..        |
| 5. Iron—Manufactures                                  | angle,<br>bolt etc. | ..       | ..        | ..      | ..        |
| 6. Bars and channels                                  | "                   | 341      | 1,07,390  | ..      | ..        |
| 7. Steel—Bars                                         | "                   | 18       | 6,232     | ..      | ..        |
| 8. Hoops and Strips                                   | "                   | 201      | 71,126    | ..      | ..        |
| 9. Nails, Screws etc.                                 | "                   | ..       | 560       | 2       | 1,968     |
| 10. Old for Remanufactures                            | "                   | 2        | 3,403     | 14      | 8,991     |
| 11. Pipes and fittings—Cast                           | "                   | 50       | 8,500     | ..      | ..        |
| 12. Sheets and Plates                                 | "                   | 584      | 1,74,345  | ..      | ..        |
| 13. Tubes pipes and fittings wrought                  | "                   | 993      | 5,08,045  | 940     | 4,79,965  |
| 14. Other manufactures of Iron or<br>Steel            | "                   | 6        | 9,000     | ..      | ..        |
| 15. Tin—Wrought                                       | Cwt.                | 2,726    | 8,41,927  | ..      | ..        |
| 16. Metals, Unenumerated                              | "                   | 4,800    | 1,80,500  | ..      | ..        |
| 17. Ores, Unenumerated                                | Tons.               | 6,403    | 23,54,759 | 1,052   | 3,27,108  |
| 18. Mica—Splittings                                   | Cwt.                | 1,388    | 3,69,226  | 1       | 245       |
| 19. Oils—Animal                                       | Gallons             | ..       | ..        | ..      | 120       |
| 20. Oils—Sandal wood                                  | "                   | 555      | 6,180     | ..      | ..        |
| 21. Oils—Mineral—Other kinds                          | "                   | 20       | 4,944     | ..      | ..        |
| 22. Oils—Castor                                       | "                   | 4,475    | 51,778    | 303     | 2,805     |
| 23. Oils—Coconut                                      | "                   | 84,848   | 5,52,875  | 4,890   | 33,260    |
| 24. Oils—Groundnut                                    | "                   | 6,900    | 34,700    | 97,218  | 6,79,362  |
| 25. Oils—Linseed                                      | "                   | 46,707   | 3,16,262  | 370,237 | 23,21,035 |
| 26. Oils—Mustard                                      | "                   | 764      | 6,479     | 24,183  | 1,43,071  |
| 27. Other sorts                                       | "                   | 1,45,503 | 9,31,790  | 201,955 | 16,64,873 |
| 28. Opium                                             | Cwt.                | 234      | 7,82,400  | 12,099  | 84,152    |
| 29. Graphite                                          | "                   | 20       | 1,902     | ..      | ..        |
| 30. Graphite—Other sorts                              | "                   | 15,762   | 12,50,832 | 9,331   | 1,36,605  |
| 31. Turpentine—Other sorts                            | Value               | ..       | 84,013    | ..      | ..        |
| 32. Paper—Printing paper                              | Cwt.                | 41       | 2,600     | 160     | 7,500     |
| 33. Other kinds of paper                              | "                   | 8,196    | 6,42,377  | 168     | 14,265    |
| 34. Paste Board etc.                                  | "                   | 892      | 31,906    | ..      | ..        |
| 35. Perfumery                                         | Value               | ..       | 72,888    | ..      | 590       |
| 36. Precious Stones                                   | "                   | ..       | 3,000     | ..      | ..        |
| 37. Printing and Lithographing                        | "                   | ..       | 13,692    | ..      | ..        |
| 38. Confectionery                                     | Cwt.                | 10,213   | 10,30,252 | 11      | 776       |
| 39. Pickles, Chutnies, etc.                           | "                   | 437      | 20,931    | 141     | 9,68      |
| 40. Other sorts                                       | "                   | 29,147   | 24,34,017 | 207     | 27,588    |
| Rubber manufacture                                    | Value               | ..       | 44,67,409 | ..      | 1,12,975  |
| Salt                                                  | Tons.               | 20       | 17,161    | 8,011   | 2,20,000  |
| Oilseeds—                                             |                     |          |           |         |           |
| Essential—                                            |                     |          |           |         |           |
| Ajama                                                 | "                   | 76       | 42,077    | ..      | ..        |
| Ajwan                                                 | "                   | 12       | 5,056     | 2       | 904       |
| Aniseed                                               | "                   | ..       | 90        | 22      | 15,034    |
| Coriander                                             | "                   | ..       | 348       | ..      | ..        |
| Cumin (other than black)                              | "                   | 16       | 25,119    | 14      | 25,745    |
| Cumin (black)                                         | "                   | 7        | 552       | ..      | ..        |
| Fennel                                                | "                   | 114      | 63,826    | 47      | 24,770    |
| Fennegreek                                            | "                   | 2        | 910       | 6       | 3,246     |
| Swa or Dil                                            | "                   | 1        | 6,935     | ..      | ..        |
| Other sorts                                           | "                   | 10       | 11,005    | ..      | 52        |

|                                                              | (1)             | (2)        | (3)         | (4)        | (5)         | (6) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----|
| <b>Oilseeds—contd.</b>                                       |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Non-essential—                                               |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Copra or Coconut kernel                                      | Tons.           | 96         | 93,900      | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| Groundnuts                                                   | "               | 184        | 1,58,700    | 18         | 11,700      | ..  |
| Mustard                                                      | "               | ..         | ..          | 27         | 12,350      | ..  |
| Poppy                                                        | "               | 9          | 8,975       | 1          | 1,852       | ..  |
| Other sorts                                                  | "               | 350        | 1,47,189    | 2          | 3,551       | ..  |
| Other than oil seeds                                         | "               | 128        | 95,575      | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| <b>Shells and cowries—</b>                                   |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Cowries                                                      | Cwt.            | 29         | 1,230       | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| Shells                                                       | "               | 14         | 1,200       | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| Soap                                                         | "               | 22,668     | 21,84,327   | 3,911      | 3,32,786    | ..  |
| <b>Spices—</b>                                               |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Betelnuts                                                    | "               | 883        | 72,770      | 2          | 150         | ..  |
| Cardamoms                                                    | "               | 3,489      | 9,26,472    | 75         | 26,586      | ..  |
| Chillies                                                     | "               | 123        | 6,860       | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| Cinamon                                                      | "               | 73         | 5,199       | 34         | 1,404       | ..  |
| Cloves                                                       | "               | ..         | ..          | 35         | 3,620       | ..  |
| Ginger                                                       | "               | 759        | 42,009      | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| Pepper                                                       | "               | 20         | 3,013       | 342        | 65,596      | ..  |
| Turmeric                                                     | "               | 29,523     | 14,33,768   | 7,444      | 4,01,117    | ..  |
| Other sorts                                                  | "               | 195        | 12,469      | 221        | 17,330      | ..  |
| Stationery (excluding Paper)                                 | Value           | ..         | 6,76,373    | ..         | 99,821      | ..  |
| <b>Stone and marble—</b>                                     |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Other sorts                                                  | Tons            | 21         | 7,332       | 3          | 2,000       | ..  |
| <b>Sugar—</b>                                                |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| 23 Dutch Standard and above                                  | "               | 3,377      | 34,06,633   | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| " below 23 D. S. standard but not below 16 D. S.             | "               | 275        | 3,65,520    | 38         | 54,619      | ..  |
| " 15 D. S. and below                                         | "               | 11         | 660         | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| <b>Molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery)</b>         | "               | 1,928      | 9,29,321    | 4,039      | 14,75,924   | ..  |
| <b>Tallow and stearino (including grease and animal fat)</b> | Cwt.            | ..         | ..          | 88         | 8,817       | ..  |
| <b>Tea—</b>                                                  |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Black                                                        | Lbs.            | 9,702,564  | 2,01,74,683 | 8,106      | 20,730      | ..  |
| Green                                                        | "               | 113,179    | 2,48,433    | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| <b>Textiles—</b>                                             |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Cotton—                                                      |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| (a) Raw                                                      | Tons and Bales. | ..         | ..          | ..         | 1,946       | ..  |
| (b) Waste                                                    | Cwt.            | 4,733      | 327,058     | 34         | 32,06,470   | ..  |
| Total Twist and Yarn                                         | Lbs.            | 4,510,933  | 75,59,654   | 1,742,137  | ..          | ..  |
| (i) Canvas                                                   | Yards           | 75,311     | 109,084     | 40         | 82          | ..  |
| (ii) Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece                   | No.             | 89,646     | 45,356      | ..         | 1,81,383    | ..  |
| (iii) Hosiery                                                | "               | ..         | 33,83,762   | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| <b>Piecegoods—</b>                                           |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| (i) Total Grey (unbleached)                                  | Yds.            | 26,872,096 | 205,90,394  | 2,653,725  | 20,86,118   | ..  |
| (ii) Total white (bleached)                                  | "               | 37,213,160 | 335,23,576  | 823,710    | 8,15,865    | ..  |
| (iii) Total Coloured printed or dyed                         | "               | 54,200,694 | 6,45,47,294 | 16,332,117 | 2,34,96,704 | ..  |
| (iv) Thread Sewing                                           | Lbs.            | 246,069    | 11,12,637   | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| (v) Other sorts of manufactures                              | "               | 205,182    | 4,71,965    | 7,367      | 16,497      | ..  |
| <b>TOTAL—</b>                                                |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Haberdashery                                                 | Value           | ..         | 1,72,124    | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| Other sorts                                                  | "               | ..         | 7,68,255    | ..         | 26,082      | ..  |
| Hemp manufactures                                            | "               | ..         | 2,100       | ..         | ..          | ..  |
| Twist and yarn                                               | Lbs.            | ..         | ..          | 6,720      | 5,073       | ..  |
| <b>Manufactures—</b>                                         |                 |            |             |            |             |     |
| Canvas                                                       | Yds.            | 75,030     | 1,92,001    | 16,692     | 23,773      | ..  |
| Total gunny bags                                             | No.             | 16,677,420 | 2,01,10,850 | 984,500    | 9,34,272    | ..  |
| Total gunny cloth                                            | "               | 8,659,700  | 41,17,642   | 120,000    | 66,312      | ..  |
| Rope and Twine                                               | Cwt.            | 25,288     | 15,23,423   | 447        | 27,520      | ..  |
| Other kind                                                   | "               | 545        | 72,812      | 156        | 15,085      | ..  |

|                                | (1)         | (2)        | (3)          | (4)     | (5)         | (6) |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|-------------|-----|
| <b>Silk—</b>                   |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| Manufactures—                  |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| (i) Goods of silk, etc.        | Yds.        | 29,714     | 1,17,000     | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| (ii) Silk piecegoods           | "           | 1,708,534  | 64,12,598    | 244,705 | 8,62,102    | ..  |
| (iii) Other sorts              | Lbs.        | 5,362      | 1,21,103     | 400     | 3,502       | ..  |
| <b>Wool—</b>                   |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| Raw                            | "           | 72,385     | 81,786       | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| Manufactures—                  |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| (i) Carpets and rugs           | "           | 133,053    | 3,83,339     | 3,546   | 13,222      | ..  |
| (ii) Piecegoods                | Yds.        | 18,839     | 2,49,447     | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| (iii) Shawls                   | No.         | ..         | ..           | 4,191   | 72,038      | ..  |
| (iv) Other sorts               | Lbs.        | 163,054    | 11,32,335    | 105,922 | 10,40,013   | ..  |
| <b>Other textiles—</b>         |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| Manufactured—                  |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| (i) Art silk piecegoods        | Yds.        | 21,965,285 | 4,73,46,099  | 1,280   | 2,900       | ..  |
| (ii) Other sorts               | Value       | ..         | 2,71,294     | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| <b>Tobacco—</b>                |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| Unmanufactured                 | Lbs.        | 1,883,604  | 16,15,080    | 9,662   | 9,387       | ..  |
| Manufactured—                  |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| (i) Cigars                     | "           | 15,773     | 43,301       | 374     | 915         | ..  |
| (ii) Cigarettes                | "           | 1,061,358  | 83,58,682    | 140,194 | 1,156,777   | ..  |
| (iii) Other sorts              | "           | 763,748    | 22,71,005    | 25,843  | 67,253      | ..  |
| <b>Toys, etc.</b>              | Value       | ..         | 4,41,005     | ..      | 54          | ..  |
| <b>Umbrellas, etc.</b>         | Nos.        | 600        | 3,600        | 1,800   | 18,000      | ..  |
| <b>Vehicles—</b>               |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| (i) Parts of carriages etc.    | Value       | ..         | 600          | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| (ii) Ships, parts of etc.      | "           | ..         | 9,000        | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| (iii) Other Kinds              | "           | ..         | 40,972       | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| <b>Wax of all kinds</b>        | Cwt.        | 169        | 13,600       | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| <b>Wood and Timber—</b>        |             |            |              |         |             |     |
| (i) Hardwood                   | Cubic Tons. | 218        | 45,043       | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| (ii) Sandal wood               | "           | 9          | 26,792       | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| (iii) Other Kinds              | Value       | ..         | 54,836       | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| (iv) Manufactures etc.         | "           | ..         | 18,707       | ..      | ..          | ..  |
| <b>All other articles etc.</b> | "           | ..         | 69,90,697    | ..      | 3,42,676    | ..  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS</b>  | "           | ..         | 31,86,82,712 | ..      | 4,48,04,902 | ..  |

NOTE.— The figures include the Government stores and the Sea borne trade of Kutch with effect from the 1st April 1948 and 1st June 1948 respectively.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART—I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Wednesday, 6th April, 1949

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

PLANS FOR TRAINING NURSES

\*1675. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the plans of Government for training more nurses to meet the present shortage?

(b) What is the number of nurses being trained every year?

The Honourable **Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). A statement containing the information asked for is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A scheme for additional residential accommodation for Nurses including Student Nurses has been sanctioned for the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. To provide for the teaching of the increasing number of student nurses in the Centrally Administered Areas, Sister Tutors are being trained in as large a number as possible in Delhi and abroad. A College of Nursing for higher training in Nursing has been started in Delhi. The larger hospitals provide training for probationer Nurses. In areas where there are no such training hospitals the Local Administration has been deputing candidates for training in adjoining provinces.

In the provinces, plans are under consideration to provide for the training of auxiliary nursing personnel and of an additional number of student nurses in existing training centres. New training centres are also being established. Various Dufferin and Mission Hospitals have been asked to train student nurses at Government expense. Steps are being taken to make the profession more attractive by increasing the salaries and reducing the hours of work where they are unduly long.

| (b) Name of province/<br>Administration | Average number of nurses<br>trained annually. |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Madras                                  | 351                                           |
| Bombay                                  | 183                                           |
| West Bengal                             | 135                                           |
| U. P.                                   | 84                                            |
| Bihar                                   | 45                                            |

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| East Punjab      | 50          |
| Assam            | 61          |
| Orissa           | 32          |
| C.P.             | 40          |
| Delhi            | 112         |
| Ajmer-Merwara    | 6           |
| Coorg            | 3           |
| Himachal Pradesh | ...         |
| Kutch.           | ...         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1102</b> |

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether any nurses are being sent to foreign countries for higher training?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, they are.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether the All-India Nursing Council which is supposed to have taken up the recruitment of nurses has started its work, if not, when is it going to start the work?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The All-India Nursing Council has just been formed, and its first meeting is going to be held shortly.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know whether there is any proposal to train public health nurses?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I do not know what the questioner means by "public health nurses". If he means Lady Health Visitors, they are already being trained.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** How many nurses are required, in the Minister's view, to meet the needs of a sick nation such as India is today?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is vague.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the number of nurses who are receiving this higher training at present?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The average number of nurses trained annually is 1102 and out of this, a great many do receive higher training.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know what is the total number of male nurses working today?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have not got the figure of male nurses available here.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know the training capacity of the Nursing College, Delhi.

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Delhi trains 112 nurses annually and it is hoped to increase that number in the coming year.

**Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan:** In view of the fact that more young ladies are coming forward for training as nurses, may I ask the Honourable Minister whether there are enough training centres in India to meet the needs of all those who are coming forward?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have to admit that the centres available for training are not enough, but the provinces are forging ahead with plans for further training and the Centre is forging ahead likewise.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is there any arrangement for the training of village nurses, that is to say, those who do not know English?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** Has Government fixed any target date to implement the recommendations of the Bhore Committee Report in this connection?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes. Government is trying to implement the Bhore Committee recommendations as quickly as possible.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I conclude that the nurses from the villages who do not know English are actually admitted to the training schools, of which mention is made in the answer?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Nurses that are trained for villages are naturally not admitted into the hospitals, because the hospital training requires a certain amount of English knowledge, but arrangements are made to train nurses in the languages of the country.

**Shri V. S. Sarwate:** How many nurses are admitted from the States?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I would have to have notice of that question.

#### ALLOCATION OF INCOME-TAX PROCEEDS TO PROVINCES

†\*1676. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the allocation of income-tax proceeds to various provinces has been changed; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the past and the present allocations of income-tax proceeds to various provinces?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table.

#### STATEMENT

| Name of Province | Percentage of the Provincial share of Income-tax under the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936 | Percentage of Provincial share of Income-tax after the Partition |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1                | 2                                                                                                                     |                                                                  |
| Madras           | 15                                                                                                                    | 18                                                               |
| Bombay           | 20                                                                                                                    | 21                                                               |
| Bengal           | 20                                                                                                                    | ..                                                               |
| West Bengal      | ..                                                                                                                    | 12                                                               |
| Assam            | 2                                                                                                                     | 3                                                                |
| Orissa           | 2                                                                                                                     | 3                                                                |
| U. P.            | 15                                                                                                                    | 19                                                               |
| Bihar            | 10                                                                                                                    | 13                                                               |

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



| 1                     | 2   | 3   |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| C. P. . . . .         | 5   | 6   |
| Punjab . . . . .      | 8   | ..  |
| East Punjab . . . . . | ..  | 5   |
| N. W. F. P. . . . .   | 1   | ..  |
| Sind . . . . .        | 2   | ..  |
| Total                 | 100 | 100 |

## DELHI SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

†\*1677. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 77 asked by Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi on the 10th August, 1948 regarding the working of the Delhi Special Police Establishment and state:

- (a) the date of the organisation of this establishment;  
 (b) the composition of the said establishment;  
 (c) the number of cases registered by the said establishment from the date of its organisation till 31st December, 1948 or till the last date upto which figures are available;

(d) of the above cases how many relate to Gazetted or Commissioned officers and how many to non-Gazetted or non-commissioned officers, and how many of these have ended in conviction; and

(e) what action is being taken to prosecute or otherwise punish the remaining offenders who have not yet been brought to trial or otherwise proceeded against?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) June, 1941.

(b) A statement (No. I) is laid on the table of the House.

(c) 1854 up to 28th February 1949.

(d) and (e). Of the above cases, information about 122 cases is not fully available on account of the non-receipt of complete records from Lahore, the pre-partition Headquarters of the S.P.E., and of some cases pending disposal in Pakistan. A statement (No. II) showing the disposition of the remaining 1732 cases is laid on the table of the House.

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

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STATEMENT I  
Distribution of D. S. P. E. staff over various branches in different Provinces.

| S. No. | Station.                                                | Executive Staff. |                |                 |             |          |             |                    |          |          |             |          |          | Ministerial staff and Class IV servants |                |         |                 |               |               |                    |                     |               |                           |            |   |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|-------------|--------------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|---|
|        |                                                         | I. G. P.         | P. A. To I. G. | L. A. and P. P. | Asst. P. P. | S. P. A. | D. S. P. A. | Insprts. of Police | P. I. s. | S. I. s. | A. S. I. s. | H. C. s. | F. C. s. | Office Supdt.                           | Confid. Asstt. | Asstts. | Acctt. (Asstt.) | Senior Clerks | Junior Clerks | Camp Clerks Stenos | Senior Clerk Stenos | Stenographers | Office orderlies or Peons | Chowkidars |   |
| 1      | (a) Head Office                                         | 1                | 1              | 1               | ..          | ..       | 1           | ..                 | ..       | 3        | ..          | 3        | 14       | 1                                       | 1              | 3       | 1               | 5*            | 9             | 9                  | ..                  | ..            | 5                         | 4          | 1 |
| 2      | (b) Central Investigating agency in Head Office, Bombay | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..          | ..       | 1           | 3                  | 1        | 2        | 2           | 1        | 6        | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | ..            | ..            | ..                 | ..                  | ..            | ..                        | ..         |   |
| 3      | Calcutta                                                | ..               | ..             | 2               | 1           | 1        | 2           | 10                 | 1        | 10       | 4           | 4        | 35       | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | 3             | 2             | 1                  | 1                   | 3             | ..                        | 4          | 2 |
| 4      | Delhi                                                   | ..               | ..             | 1               | ..          | 1        | 2           | 5                  | 1        | 2        | 3           | 4        | 20       | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | ..            | 1             | 1                  | 1                   | 3             | ..                        | 1          | 1 |
| 5      | United Provinces                                        | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..          | ..       | 1           | 3                  | 1        | 4        | 2           | 6        | 15       | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | ..            | ..            | ..                 | 1                   | ..            | ..                        | ..         | 1 |
| 6      | Bihar (Ranchi)                                          | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..          | ..       | 1           | 4                  | 1        | 6        | 2           | ..       | 12       | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | ..            | ..            | ..                 | 1                   | ..            | ..                        | ..         | 1 |
| 7      | Madras                                                  | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..          | ..       | 1           | 4                  | 1        | 3        | ..          | 5        | 17       | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | ..            | ..            | ..                 | 1                   | ..            | ..                        | ..         | 2 |
| 8      | Jubbulpore                                              | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..          | ..       | 1           | 6                  | 2        | 6        | 4           | 6        | 26       | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | ..            | 2             | ..                 | 1                   | ..            | ..                        | 1          | 1 |
| 9      | Assam (Shillong)                                        | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..          | ..       | 1           | 4                  | 1        | 3        | ..          | 4        | 10       | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | ..            | 1             | ..                 | 1                   | ..            | ..                        | 1          | 1 |
| 10     | Orissa (Puri)                                           | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..          | ..       | ..          | 2                  | ..       | ..       | 2           | ..       | 6        | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | ..            | 1             | ..                 | ..                  | ..            | ..                        | 1          | 1 |
| 11     | East Punjab (Ambala)                                    | ..               | ..             | ..              | ..          | ..       | 1           | 2                  | 1        | ..       | 1           | 3        | 15       | ..                                      | ..             | ..      | ..              | 1             | 2             | ..                 | ..                  | ..            | ..                        | ..         | 1 |
|        | Total                                                   | 1                | 1              | 4               | 1           | 3        | 13          | 47                 | 11       | 44       | 20          | 42       | 195      | 1                                       | 1              | 3       | 1               | 9             | 20            | 3                  | 11                  | 5             | 11                        | 13         |   |

\*Including one leave reserve clerk.

\*Including one leave reserve clerk.

|                                                                                                                                | Cases involving Gazetted and/or Commissioned officers. | Cases in which G. Os. or C. Os. were jointly involved with N. G. Os. or N. C. Os. | Cases involving N. G. Os. and/or N. C. Os. | Cases involving only members of the public | Total |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------|
| Convicted                                                                                                                      | 31                                                     | 2                                                                                 | 303                                        | 129                                        | 465   |
| Acquitted                                                                                                                      | 20                                                     | 6                                                                                 | 173                                        | 41                                         | 240   |
| Withdrawn from court for administrative or other reasons.                                                                      | 2                                                      | 2                                                                                 | 7                                          |                                            | 11    |
| Cases which lapsed in court, the accused having died or in which a cion u/s 512 Cr. P. C. taken, the accused having absconded. | 1                                                      |                                                                                   | 7                                          | 3                                          | 11    |
| Cases pending trial in courts                                                                                                  | 18                                                     | 15                                                                                | 146                                        | 28                                         | 207   |
| Cases which ended in punishment as a result of departmental action.                                                            | 19*                                                    | 2                                                                                 | 112†                                       | 8                                          | 141   |
| Cases in which persons involved were exonerated as a result of departmental proceedings.                                       | 4                                                      |                                                                                   | 28                                         | 2                                          | 34    |
| Cases pending departmental action                                                                                              | 9                                                      |                                                                                   | 26                                         | 1                                          | 36    |
| Cases ready for prosecution                                                                                                    | 7                                                      |                                                                                   | 8                                          | 10                                         | 25    |
| Cases pending sanction for prosecution.                                                                                        | 5                                                      |                                                                                   | 21                                         |                                            | 26    |
| Cases transferred to local authorities for necessary action.                                                                   | 3                                                      |                                                                                   | 4                                          | 8                                          | 15    |
| Cases dropped for want of proof, etc.                                                                                          | 58                                                     |                                                                                   | 82                                         | 74                                         | 214   |
| Cases under investigation                                                                                                      | 30                                                     | 12                                                                                | 212                                        | 53                                         | 307   |
| TOTAL                                                                                                                          | 207                                                    | 39                                                                                | 1,129                                      | 357                                        | 1,732 |

\*5 officers removed from service.

†59 public servants removed from service.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS WITH U. S. A.

\*1678. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the present position of the balance of payments account with the U.S.A.?

(b) If it is unfavourable to India, how will the deficit be made up?

(c) What was the amount of Indian exports to dollar areas during the year 1948?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) During the eleven months January—November 1948 India had a deficit in her balance of payments with the United States of Rs. 60.63 crores=\$181.89 million. Later figures are not available but the balance continues to be unfavourable.

(b) The deficit in the past was met by borrowing from the International Monetary Fund and by spending the multilaterally convertible sterling placed at India's disposal under the Sterling Balances Agreements. In the future we hope also to borrow from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(c) According to the Sea-borne Trade Accounts, the value of Indian exports to the dollar areas during the calendar year 1948 amounted to Rs. 106.92 crores=\$320.76 million.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether we can draw on sterling reserve for dollars?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We can draw only on the amount of sterling that has been released to us in convertible form.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the reason for this adverse trade balance in dollars?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Because our exports are coming down and our imports are going up.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable Minister what is the total quantity of imports during the same calendar year 1948 from dollar areas?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not got the information here, but I will give it to the honourable member.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** These borrowings are intended for current expenses. How does the Honourable Minister propose to pay the loans that he has borrowed from the International Monetary Fund and Bank?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is one of the problems which I am anxiously considering at the moment.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Has the Honourable Minister any idea of reducing the quantity of imports which could otherwise be dispensed with as far as possible?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is one of the directions in which we are pursuing this problem, that is to say, try and expand our exports as far as possible and reduce our imports.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** What is the rate of interest we are paying for the borrowing from the International Monetary Fund?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As I told the House some time ago, the rate of interest varies according to the period for which the loan has been in operation. So it is not possible for me to tell straightaway what is the rate of interest.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** But what is the average rate of interest ranging between one figure and the other?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is very difficult for me to give an accurate figure.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if he could tell the House how much of this adverse balance of Rs. 60.63 crores represents imports of capital goods?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to give the information straightaway, but I will collect it for the honourable member.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether European countries are buying from India and re-selling for their benefit of dollars?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not aware of anything of the kind happening.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** How much have we drawn so far from the multi-lateral convertible sterling that is available to us from Great Britain?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The extent to which we have drawn from the sterling releases?—I would ask the honourable member not to press to answer that question.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if he will lay, for general information, a scheme whereby he intends to increase the exports and decrease imports?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not possible for me to do anything during the present session. But, as soon as the House meets again, I shall be in a position to make a full statement on the problem more or less on the lines on which I made a statement at the beginning of this session as to how the balance of payment stands and the extent to which we would be able to meet it, etc.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know the proportion between consumers goods and producer goods had from America?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That is the question that my honourable friend Mr. Krishnamachari put. I have not got the precise information here. I would collect that.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I then ask as to how much of this pertains to Government purchases in America?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I have not got the information ready; that must be a relatively small figure.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Is it a fact that some of the consumers goods which could otherwise be dispensed with were imported as an anti-inflationary measure, and if so whether there has been any reduction in the inflation thereby and what is the policy of the Government in the future in this respect?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The policy of the Government with regard to imports is so to regulate it that it is brought in conformity with our exchange resources, with the internal demand in the country and with the repercussion of it on industrial production inside the country.

#### ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNISTS IN HYDERABAD

\*1679. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that serious disturbances and murders take place in the district of Warangal and other districts on Hyderabad (Deccan) border due to communist activities?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken to check this menace?

(c) What is the total strength of the Communist in this area?

(d) How many citizens of these districts have been murdered and what is the amount of properties looted by Communists during the year 1948?

(e) Has any representation been made to the Government of India by the people of this area to take control of these districts with a view to restore peace and tranquillity; and, if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The situation was bad but since January 1949 the situation has been fast returning to normal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to estimate the total strength of communists. The number of communists so far arrested in the State is about 4,000. Most of the remainder have left these areas and some have gone underground.

(d) I regret, I am unable to give the total figures for this period as no information is available in regard to the period before the Police action.

(e) A number of representations have been received about the communist menace in Hyderabad and suitable action was taken with the result that the situation is now in hand.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the number of villages looted by these Communists? Is there any figures available?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is not possible for me to go into details.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Laik Ali Ministry, in alliance with the Razakars, helped these Communists?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There are some suspicions that the Ministry assisted the Communists.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether any amount has been spent from the Hyderabad Treasury to aid the Communists?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** So far as I am aware, there is no such expenditure.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether among those who were murdered, there are cases of women also and whether there were also cases of abduction of women?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Communists in their atrocities made no distinction between men and women.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that these Communists formed a treacherous alliance with the Razakars and resisted our police action in Hyderabad?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** They were in alliance; there is no doubt.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any reason to suspect that the Communists in Hyderabad have infiltrated into any of the Government services there?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** There is no information about that.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** I just wanted to know whether there were any cases of abduction of women, whether those women were recovered and whether any attempt has been made to recover those women?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have no information about that; I shall enquire.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether recently in the garb of congress men, communists openly condemned communism and secretly consolidated their position?

**Mr. Speaker:** These are matters of inference.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** May I know whether Warangal and Nalgonda districts have been completely brought under the control of the military administration?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not completely, but very nearly.

#### EXPEDITION OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS TO ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

\*1680. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a batch of anthropologists has been sent by the Government of India to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to study the aboriginal population?

(b) What is the total number of aboriginal and non-aboriginal population in these Islands?

(c) Who are these aboriginals?

(d) Is their population increasing or decreasing?

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

(e) What are the names of these anthropologists who have been sent to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

(f) What will be the cost of this expedition?

(g) How long are these anthropologists going to stay in these Islands?

(h) Are the members of this expedition all officials?

(i) If not, who are the non-official members in this delegation?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a), (e), (g), (h) and (i). A small staff of the Anthropological Survey of India headed by Dr. B. S. Guha, Anthropological Adviser to the Government of India visited the islands for preliminary investigation early in 1948 and stayed there for about two months.

(b) and (c). The principal aboriginal tribes in the Andaman islands are:—  
(1) Andamanese, (2) Jarawas, (3) Onges, and (4) Sentinelese. The exact number of aborigines is not known but it is believed that there are between 2,000 and 5,000 of them. The aborigines of the Nicobar Island known as Nicobarese number between 12,000 and 15,000. Non-aboriginals in the Andamans number about 12,000. There are no non-aboriginals in the Nicobars.

(d) The population of aborigines in the Andamans is believed to be decreasing but the population of the Nicobarese is on the increase.

(f) The expedition cost about Rs. 1,800.

#### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

\*1681. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there are any schools in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the number of these institutions?

(c) How many students are there in these institutions?

(d) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, do Government propose to establish educational institutions in these islands; and, if so, when?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Yes. There are 20 schools in the Islands.

(c) At present there are one thousand five hundred and seventy-one students in the schools.

(d) Does not arise.

#### REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

\*1682. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government sent a delegation to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to examine whether refugees could be settled there?

(b) If so, what are the recommendations of the delegation and what is the decision of Government thereon?

(c) Do Government propose to place the report of the delegation on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). I presume, the honourable member is referring to the expert team referred to in my reply to starred question No. 469. Their report has been received and is under examination. A copy will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

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

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry has put forward a scheme before the Cabinet for the loan of a passenger ship for communication between the Andamans and India, and if so, has that been considered?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I am not aware.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Will the Nicobar and Andaman islands be opened to all refugees from whatever part of Pakistan they come, or have they been exclusively reserved for people from a particular part?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No; it has not been reserved for any people coming from any area or belonging to any community.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** How many people could be settled in that area?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If you mean the refugees, they have not been settled there at all. The total settled population is 12,000.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there any proposal to transfer the administration of the Andamans to the West Bengal Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Central Government is quite capable of administering the area.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Out of these refugees who have been settled, what proportion is the agricultural refugees?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Only a beginning has been made. About 250 people have been sent. We have not yet settled them. It is difficult to say now. It is only an experiment.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What is the basis of allocation of agricultural lands to these refugees who are being settled?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No refugees have been settled yet.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** I mean the agricultural refugees who have gone there.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** As I told you, about 250 people have been sent as an experiment; they have not yet been settled.

**Shri H. R. Guruv Reddy:** What is the capacity of these islands for refugees being settled?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It all depends on the capacity of the refugees to accommodate themselves.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the old notorious cellular jail in the Andamans been closed down? If so, for what purpose is the building used today?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Most of the cellular accommodation has been out of use now, it is not fit for residential accommodation.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the total number of refugees the Government intend to settle in the Andamans during the course of the year?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is not possible for the Government to say anything. It depends on the condition of the refugees and their willingness and capacity to settle down in a distant place like that.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know if the Honourable Minister is aware that some of the refugees from Karachi who were Port Trust workers, have applied and shown their willingness to go to the Andamans, and if so, how that application has been treated?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Many people have shown their willingness to go there. But they do not go and some of them who go, come back.

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**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there any proposal to change the names of these two islands?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member has perhaps tabled a question on that?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I have not.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Would the Honourable Minister be pleased to give a chance to these Port Trust workers from Karachi, give them a trial if they are prepared to go?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think that question arises.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Have any steps been taken to rehabilitate those villages which have been destroyed by the Japanese and if so what are the steps?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** No efforts have been made. It is not possible to make any efforts to rehabilitate the villages.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What about my question, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** No answer.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I would like to have a reply to my question, Sir

**Mr. Speaker:** I have disallowed that. Next question.

## IMPORT OF BULLION

\*1683. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the names of the countries whence bullion is imported into India?

(b) What are the agencies which carry on the import?

(c) What was the total value of bullion imported during the year 1948?

(d) How do the purchasing rates of bullion outside India compare with its selling rates inside India?

(e) What are the reasons for the difference in the two sets of rates?

(f) Did Government take any steps to minimise the said difference?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (c). I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the Sea-borne Trade Accounts of India, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(b) Bullion has been imported by bullion merchants and others who held import licences on the 6th March 1947, from which date the issue of licences has been discontinued.

(d) The spot prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange, the Chief market for bullion in India, on the 31st March 1949 were as follows:

Gold.....Rs. 110 per tola or Rs. 293/5/4 per ounce.

Silver.....Rs. 174 per 100 tolas or Rs. 4/10/4 per ounce.

The United States Treasury price of gold is \$35 or Rs. 115/12/9 per oz: the U.K. Treasury price being £ 8/12/3 or Rs. 114/13/4 per oz.

The official prices of silver in New York and London are 71½ cents and 43½ d. or Rs. 2/5/10 and Rs. 2/6/8 per ounce respectively.

(e) Bullion prices in India are free market quotations while in the chief markets outside India the prices are controlled official quotations at which bullion is not freely available as it is in Bombay.

(f) Government keep the position constantly under review.

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

## RESEARCH IN EFFECTS OF TOBACCO IN HUMAN SYSTEM

\*1684. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether experimental research has been or is being conducted in India or abroad with a view to ascertaining the effects of tobacco on the human system; and

(b) if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any experimental research that has been or is being conducted in India on the effects of tobacco on human system, but researches have been carried out in the United Kingdom, United States of America and other European countries. The results of these researches appear to show that most people may indulge in the moderate use of tobacco for many years without harm but its excessive use is followed in many individuals by a number of symptoms, some of them trivial, others indicating grave changes in important organs.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does Government propose to conduct any scientific researches upon this subject in this country?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No. That is implied in the reply that I have given.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** The Honourable Minister stated that normal smoking does not injure the health. May I know what is the standard of normal smoking?

## POLICE FIRING ON CITIZENS IN MAYURBHANJ

\*1685. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of four members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, published in the *Indian Nation*, dated the 13th February, 1949 (page 6, column 4) about police firing on peaceful citizens in Mayurbhanj;

(b) if so, whether that statement is correct; and

(c) if not, what the facts of the situation are?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Government have seen a statement by four members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly about a Police firing in Mayurbhanj State.

(b) No.

(c) The factual position is stated in the Press communique of the 18th February 1949 issued by the Orissa Government.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that these simple Adibassis are being exploited by certain interested parties for their own self-aggrandisement?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the position there today? Has peace been restored in that region?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The position is quite good.

## LEAVE TERMS OF EXTRA-TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

\*1686 **Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any distinction has been made between extra-temporary employees clerical and non-clerical categories on monthly rates, as regards leave terms?

(b) Has casual leave, admissible to non-clerical monthly staff since 1943 been now discontinued?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes. The categories in question are three:

- (i) Extra temporary employees (clerical) who elected the unified scales of pay;
- (ii) Extra temporary employees (clerical) who did not elect the unified scales of pay;
- (iii) Extra temporary employees (non-clerical) (i) get the same leave concessions as are admissible to temporary clerks on the regular establishments.

The leave terms to categories (ii) and (iii) are less liberal than those admissible to (i).

(b) Yes. This was a war-time measure and was withdrawn on the 1st October 1947 along with other war time concessions.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Since when has such a distinction in regard to leave terms of clerical and non-clerical staff been in operation?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It existed from the very beginning.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** What are the reasons that induced the Government to effect such distinctions later on?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It depended as I have already stated on the different categories in which the employees are working. There are different rules for different categories of employees.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** In view of the fact that such distinctions did not exist before, as the Honourable Minister has just stated, I want to know what are the reasons that induced him later on to change the previous rule and effect these distinctions.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have stated this was a wartime measure but for the information of the honourable member I may state that the whole question is under examination.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what is the difference between the two categories, temporary and extra-temporary?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** If the honourable member wants to know the difference between the two categories, I may state that there are different rules which govern each category and I could give the honourable member a detailed information if he so desires.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if this extra-temporary cadre was started during war time and if so, how long do Government intend to continue it?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** This practice is not a new one and certain employees who are entitled for permanent promotions are promoted from this category.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** How long can a man remain in extra-temporary cadre before he is made temporary?

**Mr. Speaker:** Very vague question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Which of them is secure, temporary or extra-temporary?

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be a matter of opinion.

## CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF A. I. G. S., BENGAL AREA

\*1687. **Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what is the total strength of civilian employees in A.I.G.S., Bengal Area?

(b) How many of them are (i) permanent, (ii) extra-temporary and (iii) temporary?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 448.

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) 429.

(iii) 19.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Will the Honourable Minister please state the duration of service of extra-temporary and temporary staff in the A.I.G.S. Bengal Area?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot say off-hand but if the honourable member wants detailed information, I would be prepared to give him.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** In view of the fact that surplus labour employed during war has already been considerably retrenched do Government contemplate to absorb the existing extra-temporary and temporary staff in permanent cadre?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** That is being considered.

## REORGANISATION OF R. I. A. F. EQUIPMENT DEPOTS ON CIVILIAN BASIS

\*1688. **Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what the policy of Government is in regard to the reorganisation of the Equipment Depots in the R.I.A.F. on a civilian basis?

(b) What were the recommendations of the Nationalisation Committee on this question?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) It is not proposed to reorganise them on a civilian basis. Approximately 30 per cent. of the posts in the technical, clerical and Equipment Assistant trades in Equipment Depots are however held by civilians in practice.

(b) The Nationalization Committee did not make any recommendations in this behalf.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Will the Honourable Minister kindly give the number of storekeepers in this Department?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I require notice of that.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that it is cheaper to employ civilians as storekeepers than R.I.A.F. men?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF A CIVILIAN STOREKEEPER IN R. I. A. F.

\*1689. **Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the minimum qualifications required for recruitment to the cadre of civilian storekeepers in the R.I.A.F.?

(b) Are they required to possess the same qualifications and pass the same examination for entry into service as prescribed for Assistants in the Central Secretariat?

(c) Have the recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to their pay scales been implemented?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Candidates for appointment as civilian storekeepers in the R.I.A.F. are required to be graduates of recognised Universities.

(b) Yes, they were recruited as a result of the same examination but vacancies of Assistants in the Secretariat were offered to those securing the highest positions and posts in this cadre were offered to those next below.

(c) Yes.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** Have Government received any representation on behalf of the Civilian Storekeepers in R.I.A.F. to the effect that they have been getting lower salaries than actually prescribed by the Pay Commission and if so, have the Government looked into these complaints and with what results?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I may make it once more clear to honourable members that it is not the practice in this House nor is it conducive to good administration to ask questions on details of administrative matters or to try to support the representations of Government subordinates. If they want to support any representations, they may approach the Minister privately and make such representations as they like. I would not allow that question. It is in support of the representations of those employees.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Will the Honourable Minister give the information as to whether the Pay Commission recommendations in this regard have been complied with?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is also asking the same thing again in a different form. He may put any other question. Only questions of principles might be put.

**Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** I do not know how far I shall be entitled to put the question that I want to put. I want to know whether it is a fact that there are a number of instances in which the recommendations of the Pay Commission have not been implemented in the case of these Storekeepers.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I admit there are a number of instances where the recommendations of the Pay Commission have not been given effect to but I may point out that it is not that we want to ignore the recommendations but there are several practical difficulties which we have not been able to overcome at present.

#### ALLOTMENT TO NEPAL FROM POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION FUND

**\*1690. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the amount of the Post-War Reconstruction Fund which has been given to the Nepal Government by India, being the total amount of share of those Gurkhas who served in the Indian Army during the war?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Rs. 54,16,210 has been allotted to Nepal as their share of the Post-War Reconstruction Fund.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Out of this fund that has been allotted to the Nepal Government out of Post-War Reconstruction Fund has any amount been kept in India for the benefit of Indian Gurkhas also?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I would like to verify this information before replying that question but as far as this present figure is concerned, this is the amount which we have handed over to the Nepal Government.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the British Exchequer borne any part of the burden in view of the fact that the Indian army of which the Gurkhas were but a part was a purely British instrument during the war?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know how the question arises.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Because it is allotted to those Gurkhas who served in the Indian army during the war.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is stretching it too much.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know whether directions have been given to the Government of Nepal in regard to the items on which this money is to be spent?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** General instructions have been conveyed; but we have got really no control. We cannot give any directions to the Government of Nepal. We have placed this amount at their disposal; and we have sent them proposals or items on which this amount can be spent.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has a similar amount been allotted for the help of soldiers—Gurkhas and others—here in India?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the date on which this payment was made?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I could not say it off-hand, but I can give the date, if the Honourable Member wants, later.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know the year in which it was paid?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have not got the date on which this payment was made; but it was paid, some time in 1945.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it one lump sum or a recurring one?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** One lump-sum.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Have Government any information as to whether the proposals which they send for spending this money, are adhered to by the Government of Nepal?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have no information.

**Srijiit Kuladhar Chaliha:** Is there any organisation to see that amounts allotted for different schemes are being spent really for that purpose?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** In Nepal?

**Srijiit Kuladhar Chaliha:** Yes.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As I said in answer to a supplementary question, we have handed over this amount to the Government of Nepal, and we have absolutely no control, except that we have pointed out that these are the purposes for which this money should be used. Whether it is used for those purposes or not, it is not possible for me to say.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR GURKHA REGIMENTS

**\*1691. Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government propose to lay on the table of the House a list of newspapers and other periodicals recommended for the Gurkha Regiments in India?

(b) Is it a fact that the *Gorkha* published from Darjeeling has been banned in the Gurkha Regiments?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) There is no such list. All regiments, including the Gurkha Regiments, can subscribe to any newspapers and periodicals which are not banned by Government.

(b) No.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Which papers are banned by Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Notice is required.



## PERIODICAL FOR GURKHAS IN INDIAN ARMY

\*1692. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any periodical or magazine is being published for the Indian Army Gurkhas?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes. The *Jawan*, a bi-weekly newspaper is published in, among other languages, Roman Gurkhali for the benefit of the Gurkhas in the Indian Army.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is the *Fauji Akhbar*, published in all the main Indian languages?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, it is being published in eight or nine different languages.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** And not in Nepalee or Gurkha language?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Not in the Gurkha language.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a free publication, or is subscription required?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** As far as the troops are concerned, it is a free publication.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Has there been any change made since August, 15th, in the editorial policy of these newspapers?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes, if honourable members have occasion to see the papers, they will themselves realise that there has been a complete change in the policy.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there an editorial board or committee for these papers?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is obvious.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know whether the Roman script is the only script that continues to be taught to the soldiers in the army?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** At present it is the only script taught.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know in what manner a change has been effected, after 15th August? Has the editorial board been changed or have the editors' views been changed?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid that is going into details. Next question.

## MAINTENANCE COST OF AN AIR FORCE SQUADRON

\*1693. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what is the cost incurred per annum for the maintenance of one air force squadron?

(b) Does the expenditure vary in the case of different squadrons?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). The cost of maintenance of an Air Force Squadron varies with different squadrons depending upon its role the type of aircraft used, etc.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the minimum cost?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** That depends for which particular squadron the honourable member wants this information. For instance, if it is a twin engine transport squadron, the cost is over Rs. 60 lakhs.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is it a fact that the cost of most of the squadrons is being kept down by making use of out-of-date aeroplanes discarded by progressive air forces abroad?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is: Is it a fact that the expenditure is attempted to be kept down by the use of out-of-date craft, rejected by those who are having progressive air-forces?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, I do not think the honourable member's information is correct. As far as we are concerned, we try to get the best possible aircraft. There are difficulties in the way, and sometimes there is considerable raid for getting the most up-to-date aircraft.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Are we not getting, very largely, types discarded by the British Air Force?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** It is true we are continuing to use aircraft used during the last war. But it is also true that we have recently acquired new types of aircraft.

## LICENCES FOR EXPORT OF RARE INDIAN ART PIECES

\*1694. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any licences for the export of pieces of rare Indian Art;

(b) if so, how many and to whom; and

(c) what articles are to be exported and where?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) نہیں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے سنہ ۱۹۴۷ء کے ایکسپورت کنٹرول ایکٹ کے ماتحت اس طرح کی چیزوں کے لئے کوئی لائسنس جاری نہیں کیا۔

(b) اور (c) سوال کے یہ حصے پیدا نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) No, Sir. Government of India have not issued any licence under the Antiquities (Export Control) Act of 1947 for the export of pieces of rare Indian art.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

## PURCHASE OF IMRE-SCHEWAGAR MUSEUM

\*1695. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have purchased the Imre-Schewagar Museum situated on Alipur Road, Old Delhi?

(b) If so, what was the price paid for it?

(c) Who is in-charge of it now?

(d) Is any inventory of the exhibits being maintained?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: (a) اس میوزیم کا صرف ایک حصہ گورنمنٹ نے خریدا ہے۔ پورا میوزیم نہیں خریدا ہے۔

(b) جو چیزیں خریدی گئیں ان کے لئے ۱۹۹۹ روپیہ دیا گیا۔

(c) آرکیولوجیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ۔

(d) کا جواب ہاں ہے۔

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Government have purchased only a selection of antiquities from the Imre-Schewagar collection.

(b) The purchase was made at a price of Rs. 1,99,900/-.

(c) Department of Archaeology.

(d) Yes.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : क्या इस सामान के खरीदने से पहले जनाब ने अपने महकमे की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से मशवरा लिया था ।

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know from the Honourable Minister whether the Standing Committee attached to his Ministry was consulted by him before the purchase of these articles?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اس طرح کی چیزوں کے لئے یہ سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ سٹینڈنگ کمیٹی سے مشورہ لیا جائے - اگر سٹینڈنگ کمیٹی اس وقت ہوئی ہوگی تو اس سے مشورہ لیا گیا ہوگا - میں قطعی طور پر نہیں کہہ سکتا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I do not think if this question arises at all that the Standing Committee should be consulted in all such matters. If the Standing Committee had held any meeting at that time, then it must have been consulted. I cannot say this definitely.

श्री महावीर त्यागी : क्या आनरेबल मिनिस्टर इस बात पर रोशनी डालेंगे कि जो सामान खरीदा गया है वह किस किस किसम का है ।

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Will the Honourable Minister please throw light on the details of the articles that have been purchased?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میں پوری تفصیل اس وقت پیش نہیں کر سکتا لیکن جنہی چیزیں خریدی گئی ہیں وہ پوری طرح جانچ اور دیکھ بھال کے بعد خریدی گئیں اور یہ سمجھا گیا کہ یہ پرانی تواریخی چیزیں ہیں اور ان کی بہت قیمت ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I cannot give the full details at the moment. But whatever articles were purchased, these were purchased after thorough scrutiny, and it was thought that these are valuable historical antiquities.

شری آر کے سدھوا : میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ کونسی اعلیٰ اور خاص چیز تھی جس کے لئے یہ میڈیم خریدنے کی ضرورت محسوس ہوئی -

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what were those rare and unique articles that necessitated the purchase of this Museum?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : چیزوں کی فہرست میں اس وقت پیش نہیں کر سکتا مگر اس کے لئے نوٹس چاہئے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** I cannot give the details of the articles in question. I would like to have notice for that.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Can we have the number of art pieces—paintings, sculptures—purchased—arising out of answer to (d) of the question?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں - میں اس وقت توکل نمبر پیش نہیں کر سکتا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No. I cannot give the total number at the moment.

POST OF STAFF SURGEON AND SUPERINTENDENT, WILLINGDON HOSPITAL,  
NEW DELHI

\*1698. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Staff Surgeon and Superintendent, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, was advertised by the Federal Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, whether the post was filled according to the recommendation of the Federal Public Service Commission; and

(c) if not, why not?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) In the opinion of Government it was necessary to appoint to the post a more senior officer with greater administrative experience.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the person appointed to this post has been out of professional practice—I mean in surgery and medicine—for the last eight or nine years, and has been engaged in work with the Secretariat, Health Ministry, during those years?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The information of the honourable member is wrong. It is true that he has been in the Secretariat for a few years—four or five—but he has not been out of touch with clinical work.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister whether the person now appointed is one who has been doing general medical or surgical practice or has been a specialist in any particular branch of it?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** He is a general all-round surgeon, and he is specially qualified in diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it a fact that his name along with the names of others was sent to the Public Service Commission and the Commission recommended another person for the job?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That has already been answered in reply to the original question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Did the Honourable Minister say that these cases went up to the Public Service Commission?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, Sir. The post was advertised and the recommendation came from the Public Service Commission.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What were the reasons for disregarding the recommendations of the Commission in this case?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That has already been given in reply to part (c) of the question.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** If the officer was employed here in the Secretariat may I know how he was in touch with Surgery and Medicine?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** He is a highly qualified man who has done years of experience in hospitals, and it was only because of the war coming and the fact that his services were needed in the Directorate that he was not appointed to this post two years previously. He had really in one way an unwritten lien on the post.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the person appointed was the holder of an emergency commission throughout and he was appointed in spite of the fact that competent I.M.S. permanent cadre men were available?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No, Sir, that is not the case.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know the difference in pay as between the post he held in the Secretariat and the one he holds now? How much more is he getting now?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Actually he now gets very much less pay.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Apart from the experience he has had in the Health Ministry during the last five years, has he had any professional experience during this period?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it is justifiable now to go into the individual merits of the case; the general principles have been already stated. Next question.

#### APPROVAL OF BUDGET OF DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA BY CHIEF COMMISSIONERS ADVISORY COUNCILS

\*1697. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the financial proposals forwarded by the Local Administration in the Chief Commissioner's Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi to be incorporated in the Budgets for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 were placed before the Advisory Councils to the Chief Commissioners for discussion?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The proposals were placed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, before his Advisory Council but not by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

**Shri Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know the reasons for this omission?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Perhaps the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara took a different view and put a different interpretation on the rules. He gives his reasons as follows:

- (i) Budget estimates in respect of standing charges are generally a repetition of previous year's estimates;
- (ii) The budget as a whole cannot be placed before the Advisory Council before it is put to the Constituent Assembly (Legislative);
- (iii) New items of expenditure for schemes which are sanctioned by the Government of India for this province (Ajmer-Merwara) are as a rule first sent to the Advisory Council of the Chief Commissioner for discussion and advice, and the amount involved on account of the scheme, etc. is then incorporated in the budget estimates;
- (iv) Additional grants asked for from the Government of India for 1948-49 were mainly due to the increase in pay and allowances on account of the revision of pay scales and as such it was not considered necessary to place these grants before the Advisory Council.

I may inform the honourable member that appropriate instructions have been issued to place the estimates before the Council in future.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that even the Chief Commissioner of Delhi could not put the budget proposals before the Advisory Council at a time when any changes could be made by the Council?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is giving information and not asking a question.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know the approximate total revenue expected for Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi in 1948-49 and 1949-50?

**Mr. Speaker:** That must be in the budget estimates placed before this House.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister issue instructions to the Chief Commissioners of Delhi and other areas that hereafter the budget proposals should be placed before their respective Advisory Councils in good time so that they can make their recommendations to the Finance Ministry for consideration?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The question will be, "What is good time." But I shall try to meet the wishes of the honourable member.

#### CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES IN AJMER-MERWARA COURTS

\*1698. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judges and Magistrates existing in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara in the years 1938-39, 1942-43, 1947-48 and 1948-49;

(b) the number of Small Cause Court suits, civil suits, civil appeals and criminal appeals pending in various courts in the years mentioned above;

(c) the total number of criminal cases launched by the Crown and by private complainants and tried by the various Magistrates in the years mentioned above;

(d) the number of civil and criminal appeals instituted and disposed of by the various courts of the Judicial Commissioner in the aforesaid years; and

(e) the average time taken in disposing of a civil case, a criminal case and an appeal by the various courts during the aforesaid years?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (d). I place on the table of the House a statement giving the information asked for by the honourable member.

(e) I regret I am unable to furnish this information. The time and expenditure involved in obtaining it would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

#### STATEMENT

|                             | 1938-39 | 1942-43 | 1947-48 | 1948-49 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (a) Judges and Magistrates  | 59      | 50      | 41      | 43      |
| (b) Small Cause Court Suits | 1,476   | 1,169   | 1,257   | 1,264   |
| Civil Suits                 | 581     | 842     | 973     | 1,189   |
| Civil Appeals               | 274     | 95      | 309     | 430     |
| Criminal Appeals            | 21      | 15      | 14      | 62      |
| (c) Crown                   | 8,556   | 5,628   | 11,124  | 18,053  |
| Private Complaints          | 1,963   | 2,200   | 3,054   | 4,184   |
| (d) Civil Appeals           | 40      | 111     | 69      | 27      |
| Criminal                    |         |         |         |         |
| Magistracy                  | 145     | 87      | 101     | 103     |
| Judiciary                   | 36      | 17      | 23      | 35      |
| Total                       | 181     | 104     | 124     | 138     |

Information about the disposal of these appeals is not readily available.

## ADDITIONAL DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE IN AJMER-MERWARA

**\*1699. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any Additional District and Sessions Judge functioned during the years 1938-39 to 1948-49 in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara, and if so, for what period and what was the amount of work done by such Judge during his tenure of office?

(b) What is the number of civil appeals pending in the Court of the District Judge?

(c) Have Government any intention to appoint an Additional District Judge to expedite the disposal of the pending work and if so, from which date?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). I place on the table of the House a statement giving the information asked for by the honourable member.

(c) The proposal to appoint an additional District Judge is under consideration.

## STATEMENT

(a) During the years 1938-39 and 1946-47, there was an Additional District and Sessions Judge.

Number of Cases dealt with—

| Year.   | Civil | Criminal | Sessions |
|---------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1938-39 | 288   | 369      | 25       |
| 1939-40 | 207   | 168      | 19       |
| 1940-41 | 100   | 28       | 15       |
| 1941-42 | 96    | 44       | 11       |
| 1942-43 | 108   | 11       | 8        |
| 1946-47 | 267   | 1        | 2        |

(b) 412.

SETTLEMENT *re* PAYMENT FOR DEFENCE STORES AND INSTALLATIONS LEFT BY  
BRITAIN

**\*1700. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether a settlement was reached between the United Kingdom Government and the Government of India regarding the payment for defence stores and installations left behind in India by the United Kingdom Government?

(b) If so, what was the total amount due from India?

(c) Is it a fact that India had accepted liability on behalf of Pakistan also?

(d) If so, what is the share of Pakistan in the liability agreed upon?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The reply is in the affirmative. A reference is invited to the White Paper on Sterling Balances presented to the Assembly by my predecessor on the 9th August 1948.

(b) Rs. 133.33 crores (£100 million).

(c) Yes. Under the Karachi Inter-Dominion (May 1948) Agreement, India was to find the rupee finance for the initial payment to U.K. and Pakistan was to reimburse India the value of H.M.G. installations and stores located in Pakistan on 15.8.47 and for H.M.G. stores sent to her after that date.

(d) Rs. 13.73 crores for H.M.G. stores and installations in Pakistan on 15th August, 1947 and Rs. 3.26 crores for H.M.G. stores sent to her between 15th August and 30th June, 1948.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How much of this sum has been recovered from the Pakistan Government?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** About 2½ crores.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What are the terms under which the Pakistan Government is expected to pay us? In how many years and in what instalments?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Payment was to be made immediately on the settlement of this issue. There is no difference of opinion as far as that is concerned. But as regards the implementation of the agreement reached, they have raised certain practical difficulties which are under examination, and I believe those questions were examined recently at the Inter Dominion conference; and we hope fairly soon to reach a satisfactory solution of the question.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is there any likelihood of our receiving at least a good portion of this outstanding sum from the Pakistan Government during the current year?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I should not like to commit myself on that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have the Government of India consented to a very long period of payment by Pakistan of this money by instalments?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** No, Sir.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the total outstanding to be recovered from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The honourable member will have noticed from the answer that they have to pay us 13.73 crores for stores and installations in Pakistan on the date of partition. Since then stores worth about 3.26 crores have been sent. These are the amounts they owe us out of which, as I said in reply to Prof. Ranga, they have paid us about 2½ crores.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Was this matter discussed at the latest Inter-Dominion Conference which concluded the day before yesterday?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes, I understand it was.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Considering the fact that these 133 crores were not paid out in entirety but certain adjustments with regard to the pre-partition dues of India were made, what is going to be the basis on which the liability of Pakistan is to be determined?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The position at present is that the liability that has been fixed upon Pakistan in respect of installations and stores actually in Pakistan on the 15th August is 13.73 crores; and the amount that they owe us in respect of stores transferred since then is 3.26 crores. So these are the figures after allowing for any adjustments required.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask whether this amount will be paid out in full by them irrespective of the fact of the overall payment made by us to the United Kingdom? There was a certain amount of adjustment regarding the pre-partition liabilities.

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** This particular amount which the Honourable the Finance Minister referred to, that is Rs. 16 crores and odd, has got to be paid by them immediately. Part of it was payable within 30 days of the amount being fixed at the time of the sterling balances negotiations. With regard to the actual payments, only Rs. 2 crores and odd have been

received. The payment of the balance was discussed at the last Inter-Dominion Conference and the representative of Pakistan required a little time to verify certain details. With regard to the actual implementation, that will be done in Karachi in the course of the next month and it is hoped that payment will be assured after that.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am afraid the Honourable Minister has not understood my point. The whole transaction was interlocked with the payment of certain pre-partition dues to India by the United Kingdom. What is the position of the claims of Pakistan on those dues? Are they to be set off against the payment to be made by Pakistan in respect of their own share with regard to these defence installations? If the Honourable Minister cannot give the answer, I will be prepared to accept a statement later on.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I will give him a statement later on.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is the Government claiming any interest on this outstanding amount until such time it is paid up?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That has not been considered.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Why has it not been considered?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Because the expectation has been that the amount will be paid immediately but the implementation has presented difficulties and these are under examination and the basis on which the implementation is to be arranged is a matter for consideration.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Since the period is extending month by month, will the Government consider the desirability of claiming interest?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is a matter to be discussed at Inter-Dominion level.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** In what manner are we meeting the total liability against the United Kingdom as referred to in part (a) of my question?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Well, we have made the payment in the first instance, and the idea was that the payment we have made would be reimbursed to us by Pakistan.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if the cash payment that we have made has been struck off from the sterling balances?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The amount we have paid up—£100 millions—goes out of the sterling balances.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Are there any payments that we are likely to make, or we are bound to make, to Pakistan in the near future?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not aware of any that we have to make. There are, however, certain issues that are still outstanding, but I am not in a position to give a definite answer.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Will the question of payment of interest be taken into consideration at the next Inter-Dominion conference?

**The Honourable N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** Yes.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** Why was this sum due from Pakistan not debited to Pakistan's share of the sterling balances?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** That was the basis on which payment was to have been made by Pakistan. I believe the arrangement that was arrived at was that Pakistan's share—the amount they owe us—would be met by them by transfer of a corresponding amount of Sterling from their No. 2 Account to our No. 2 Account.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are there any other such amounts in the knowledge of the Finance Minister that we have taken upon ourselves on behalf of Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The honourable member will be aware that among the supplementary demands that I placed before the House last week there was a figure of somewhere Rs. 20 crores, representing pre-partition liabilities. Part of this Pakistan had to pay, but for various reasons, which I have already explained, we paid it in the first instance.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is it a fact that the Ministry of Finance has been a little too prompt in making payments for monies due from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** If the honourable member is referring to Pakistan's share in the pre-partition liabilities, he will remember what I said in that connection when the supplementary demands were before the House: that most of them were payments due to our own people and any delay would have reacted on them adversely. It was out of consideration for them that we decided to pay in the first instance.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if the Standing Finance Committee was consulted?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** These demands were placed before the Standing Finance Committee before they were presented to the House.

#### INCORPORATION OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS IN WEST BENGAL

\*1701. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal sent a representation to the Government of India for incorporating Andaman and Nicobar Islands within the Province of West Bengal and if so, with what results?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The reply is in the negative.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is there a proposal before Government to rename the islands of the Andaman and Nicobar as "Subhas-Dwipa" after the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I invite the honourable member's attention to the statement made by Sarat Chandra Bose where he has publicly stated that it would be an insult to the name of his brother to associate his name with these islands.

#### BAN ON THE *Dawn*

\*1702. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the occasions and dates on which ban on the newspaper *Dawn* of Karachi was imposed and the dates on which such ban was lifted during the period from 15th August, 1947 to date?

(b) What are the other newspapers of Pakistan on which ban was imposed?

(c) What are newspapers of Pakistan which are still banned in the Indian Union?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The ban was imposed on the 4th September, 1948, and withdrawn on the 12th February, 1949.

(b) and (c). (1) *Zamindar*; (2) *Nawa-i-Waqt*; (3) *Ehsan*; (4) *Inqilab*; (5) *Imroz*; (6) *Nawa-i-Pakistan*; (7) *Jadid-e-Nizam*; (8) *Musلمان*; (9) *Jang*; and (10) *Anjam*.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What are the reasons for the imposition of this ban?

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**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The ban was imposed as they were publishing false and inflammatory material, tending to create communal trouble.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know the names of the papers published in India which are banned in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I have no information.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has the paper *Dawn* given any assurance that it would not indulge in recrimination before the ban was withdrawn?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** We have asked for no assurance.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Was Government satisfied that its conduct would be better than before?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** In accordance with the general policy of Government to try and improve relations between the two Dominions as far as possible, we thought it better to give it an opportunity.

## INCOME-TAX ALLOCATION TO WEST BENGAL

\*1703. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of Income-tax collected from the Province of West Bengal during the year 1948-49?

(b) What percentage of this amount has been given to West Bengal Government?

(c) Did the West Bengal Government make any representation to the Centre for increasing this amount if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The total amount of income-tax collected in West Bengal during the year 1948-49 can be known only after the close of the year.

(b) The share of provinces in the proceeds of income-tax is not determined on the basis of the amount collected in each Province.

(c) The West Bengal Government made a representation in regard to the allocation of twelve per cent. made to them as their share in the divisible pool of income-tax. After a careful examination it has been decided that the existing allocation should continue for the next year and that for the future arrangements should be made to have an expert enquiry conducted into the allocation of income-tax so that the revised allocation may take effect when the new constitution comes into force.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What are the reasons for bringing down the share of West Bengal in the divisible pool of income-tax?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Government proceeded on the basis on which the Niemeyer Award was made. On the same basis, the resulting figure would have been less than 12 per cent. But in view of special difficulties that the West Bengal Government faced, we made a certain adjustment in their favour and raised the figure.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Will Government state the basis adopted by Otto Niemeyer in deciding this?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As far as I can recollect, the principal basis on which Sir Otto Niemeyer made his award was on the population basis.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Is it a fact that though the population of Bombay Presidency according to the census of 1931 was definitely less than that of United Bengal, still the same allocation of 20 per cent. was made for that province?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** If the honourable member is asking me to defend the Otto Niemeyer Award I am not concerned to do it. What I am trying to explain is that as a provisional measure we decided to take the existing basis and make certain adjustments with reference to such difficulties. The whole matter is coming up again for enquiry.

## (b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

## PLAGUE VACCINE SUPPLIED TO CALCUTTA

\*1704. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the institutions in which plague vaccine is prepared in India;

(b) what quantity of plague vaccine was supplied to Calcutta in the year 1947-48 when plague broke out in that city;

(c) the total cost of the vaccine supplied to Calcutta and the source from which the cost was realised; and

(d) the quantity of plague vaccine supplied to Calcutta during the year 1948-49?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) The Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

(b) and (d). 40,60,000 ccs of plague vaccine were supplied to the Government of West Bengal, by the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, when plague broke out in Calcutta. The supply was actually made in April, 1948.

(c) The cost of vaccine supplied was Rs. 261,714/3/- and was met by the Government of West Bengal.

## SCHOLARS RETURNED AFTER STUDIES ABROAD IN ENGINEERING SUBJECTS

\*1705. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholar engineers, central and provincial, who have returned after studies abroad during the period from 1st January, 1948 to 31st March, 1949;

(b) How they have been employed;

(c) how many of them are still unemployed and by what time they are likely to be employed; and

(d) whether any scholar is being sent abroad for education in engineering during 1949, and if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) 69 central scholars and 57 provincial scholars.

(b) A statement showing the employment position of returned central scholars is laid on the table of the House. The responsibility for the placement of returned provincial scholars rests with the Provincial Governments concerned. Out of the 57 Provincial Scholars, 41 have, however, been employed.

(c) 30 central scholars and 10 provincial scholars are still unemployed. Every effort is made by Government to secure suitable employment for central scholars as early as possible. It is, however, very difficult to indicate any time limit for it.

(d) The subjects for which scholars will be sent abroad during 1949 are under consideration. It is, however, hoped that some scholars will be sent for studying Engineering subjects also.

*Employment position of the overseas scholars (selected for engineering subjects) who returned during 1949.*

| Serial No. | Name of Scholars   | Employment position                                                                                                        |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1          | 2                  | 3                                                                                                                          |
| 1          | N. Venkatesan      | Appointed as Project Officer, Central Electricity Commission, Simla.                                                       |
| 2          | K. R. K. Iyengar   | Appointed as Technical Officer, Civil Aviation Department.                                                                 |
| 3          | N. Gopal Krishna   | Appointed as Lecturer, Delhi Polytechnic.                                                                                  |
| 4          | R. N. Banerjee     | Joined the Bengal Engineering College as Associate Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.                          |
| 5          | F. N. Patel        | Appointed as Civilian Workshop Officer, Ministry of Defence.                                                               |
| 6          | S. N. Vinzo        | Appointed as Assistant Executive Engineer, C. W. N. C.                                                                     |
| 7          | M. M. Mukherjee    | Permitted to rejoin Jadavpur Technical Engineering College.                                                                |
| 8          | B. S. S. Vijayan   | Appointed as Reader in Chemistry, Delhi University.                                                                        |
| 9          | S. D. Bhasin       | Employed as Chemical Engineer, Banares Hindu University.                                                                   |
| 10         | S. Ramanaratham    | Appointed as Senior Scientific Officer, Civil Aviation Department.                                                         |
| 11         | P. Dayal           | Appointed as Assistant Director of Supplies, Bombay.                                                                       |
| 12         | N. K. Agarwal      | Appointed as Assistant Director of C. W. N. C.                                                                             |
| 13         | R. A. P. Iyengar   | Appointed as Assistant Station Engineer, A. I. R., New Delhi.                                                              |
| 14         | A. G. John         | Appointed as Assistant Engineer in A. I. R.                                                                                |
| 15         | T. R. Kapur        | Joined Burmah Shell & Co.                                                                                                  |
| 16         | P. S. Rao          | Appointed as Assistant Development Officer.                                                                                |
| 17         | J. N. Ray          | Appointed as Assistant Engineer, A. I. R.                                                                                  |
| 18         | K. Ramachandran    | Appointed at Jupiter Airways Ltd.                                                                                          |
| 19         | R. K. Thiagarajan  | Appointed as Assistant Technical Engineer.                                                                                 |
| 20         | J. Simon           | Appointed as Senior Shift charge Engineer in Sindri Fertiliser Factory.                                                    |
| 21         | K. C. Sharma       | Ditto.                                                                                                                     |
| 22         | T. J. Manickam     | Appointed as Junior Architect, C.P. W. D.                                                                                  |
| 23         | Q. C. Gupta        | Appointed as Technical Officer, Civil Aviation Department.                                                                 |
| 24         | S. P. Sharma       | Appointed as Assistant Station Engineer, A. I. R.                                                                          |
| 25         | V. Narayana Rao    | Appointed as Assistant Engineer, A. I. R.                                                                                  |
| 26         | K. S. Ganapathi    | Appointed as Assistant Works Manager.                                                                                      |
| 27         | P. K. V. Pejathaya | Appointed as Assistant Executive Engineer.                                                                                 |
| 28         | A. S. Jayaraman    | Appointed as Civilian Mechanical Engineer.                                                                                 |
| 29         | S. K. Mudle        | Has been offered the post of Assistant Development Officer (Grade II), D.G.I. & S.                                         |
| 30         | N. Krishnamurthy   | Offered the post of Assistant Executive Engineer, East Punjab Government and Assistant Engineer Government of C.P. & Berar |

| 1  | 2                    | 3                                                                   |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 31 | J. Shanker           | Offered the post of Civilian Workshop Officer, Ministry of Defence. |
| 32 | Saranjit Singh       | Offered the post of Assistant Executive Engineer in Hirakund Dam.   |
| 33 | B. R. Sen            | Offered the post of Assistant Engineer, C. P. W. D.                 |
| 34 | K. C. Thomas         | Offered the post of Project Officer, Damodar Valley Corporation.    |
| 35 | P. R. Desikachar     | Offered the post of Assistant Station Engineer, A. I. R.            |
| 36 | P. V. Balakrishnan   | Offered the post of Technical Officer, Civil Aviation Department.   |
| 37 | M. P. Chaudhri       | Offered the post of an Assistant Engineer in A. I. R., Allahabad.   |
| 38 | R. Dayal             | Offered the post of an Assistant Development Officer, D. G. I. & S. |
| 39 | S. K. De Purkayastha | Offered a post of Assistant Engineer A. I. R., Shillong.            |
| 40 | K. R. Narayana Row   | Released from the Bond.                                             |
| 41 | J. P. Kapur          | Released from the Bond.                                             |
| 42 | M. Mitra             | Under consideration.                                                |
| 43 | B. N. S. Murthy      | Under consideration.                                                |
| 44 | A. A. Krishnan       | Ditto.                                                              |
| 45 | S. Hore              | Ditto.                                                              |
| 46 | P. M. Mehta          | Ditto.                                                              |
| 47 | A. M. Jacob          | Ditto.                                                              |
| 48 | B. G. Talwar         | Ditto.                                                              |
| 49 | M. K. Raja           | Ditto.                                                              |
| 50 | S. Radhakrishnan     | Ditto.                                                              |
| 51 | B. N. Bhargava       | Ditto.                                                              |
| 52 | R. N. Datta          | Ditto.                                                              |
| 53 | D. B. Das            | Ditto.                                                              |
| 54 | D. P. Gupta          | Ditto.                                                              |
| 55 | K. R. Chakravarty    | Ditto.                                                              |
| 56 | V. J. Joseph         | Ditto.                                                              |
| 57 | K. B. Menon          | Ditto.                                                              |
| 58 | N. K. Murthy         | Ditto.                                                              |
| 59 | C. R. Subramanian    | Ditto.                                                              |
| 60 | N. G. Uke            | Ditto.                                                              |
| 61 | O. P. Agarwal        | Ditto.                                                              |
| 62 | P. K. Charlu         | Ditto.                                                              |
| 63 | B. Prakash           | Ditto.                                                              |
| 64 | B. J. Ramakrishna    | Ditto.                                                              |
| 65 | S. N. Mitra          | Ditto.                                                              |
| 66 | S. S. Soin           | Ditto.                                                              |
| 67 | M. Raja Rao          | Ditto.                                                              |
| 68 | N. Soudhi            | Ditto.                                                              |
| 69 | R. S. Kachwaha       | Ditto.                                                              |



## PRICE OF SILVER

\*1706. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the rate of silver per pound in India, Pakistan, New York, London, Hongkong, Tokyo and Africa?

(b) What is the reason for the high price prevailing in India?

(c) Do Government intend to take any action with a view to bring down the prices of silver and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (c). I would invite the attention of the honourable member to the replies given by me earlier today to Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi's starred question No. 1683. Quotations for bullion in Pakistan, Hongkong, Tokyo and Africa are, however, not available.

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS LYING VACANT AT SABATHU CANTONMENT

\*1707. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sabathu Cantonment situated in the Simla Hills was considered a very popular hill-station by Government and used to be reserved for British Troops and for the families of the B.O.Rs. before 15th August, 1947;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are over 50 Government buildings consisting of barracks both single and double storeyed, family quarters and bungalows capable of providing accommodation for 1000 single beds and 100 officers' families, lying vacant there;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of this accommodation has not been availed of by Government since August, 1947;

(d) whether Government have received a representation from the residents of that place drawing the attention of Government to this fact;

(e) whether any suggestion has been made to Government that in case Government do not propose to make use of this accommodation for the troops it may be made the capital of Himachal Pradesh;

(f) whether the Government of East Punjab has also approached the Ministry of Defence to place this accommodation at their disposal; and

(g) if the answers to parts (d) (e) and (f) above be in the affirmative, what action have Government taken in the matter?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No. Single accommodation for 403 Indian Troops is lying vacant but this is earmarked for the troops returning from Jammu & Kashmir.

(d) to (f). No.

(g) Does not arise.

## CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS

\*1708. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the holding of Senior and Higher Cambridge examinations will be discontinued in India with effect from 1950?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The Government of India are not responsible for holding the Cambridge Examinations in India which are conducted by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate. We have no information about any proposal to discontinue the examinations.

## UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTIONS IN DELHI

\*1709. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answer to part (c) of starred question No. 1273 asked on 21st March, 1949 regarding unauthorised construction in Delhi and state whether Government have decided to demolish the houses which were not constructed by displaced persons but were occupied by displaced persons?

(b) With reference to the answers given to parts (d) and (e) of the same starred question, why was not the decision of Government given effect to by any of the bodies referred to in the question?

(c) Why was not any of the 8413 houses, examined from the health point of view and regularised in accordance with the decision of Government?

(d) Have Government got any report from those local bodies which were required to give effect to Government's decision?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Unauthorised constructions put up by persons other than displaced persons will be dealt with in the normal course of the law.

(b) and (c). Necessary steps have been or are being taken by the local bodies to implement Government's decision. As, however, cases of unauthorised construction require detailed investigation, the local bodies concerned will naturally take some time to dispose of them. None of the constructions has so far been regularised as they have not yet been brought upto specifications.

(d) Yes.

## PENDING SCHEMES OF DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST

\*1710. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answers to parts (a) and (b) of starred question No. 1274 asked on 21st March, 1949 regarding the schemes of the Delhi Improvement Trust and state as to how many of the remaining schemes are still pending and how many have been dropped?

(b) What are these pending schemes and since how long have they been pending?

(c) What steps have been taken to speed up those schemes?

(d) With reference to the answer to part (c) of the same starred question have Government received any representation from the people whose lands were acquired for giving them priority in the disposal of the land after the area is improved?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (c). None of the schemes has been postponed or dropped. They are at different stages of execution.

(d) No such representations were received by Government. It is understood that the Delhi Improvement Trust received eleven applications of which ten were accepted and one rejected.

PENSION AND GRATUITY TO EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS  
PROMOTED FROM JUNIOR RANKS

\*1711. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the pension and gratuity of Emergency Commissioned Officers of the same ranks promoted from junior ranks:

(b) whether it is a fact that Emergency Commission Officers promoted from J. C. Os. of all branches of the Indian Army are eligible for pension on completion of ten years qualifying service whereas those of the I.A.M.C. are eligible for the same after 21 years of service;

(c) whether it is a fact that Emergency Commissioned Officers promoted from J.C.Os. of all branches of the Army are eligible to pension of Rs. 150/- on completion of 15 years qualifying service whereas those of I.A.M.C. are entitled only to a gratuity of Rs. 6,750/-; and

(d) if the answers to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to take action to remove this disparity which is the cause of discontent among I.A.M.C. Officers?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) The question is not clear. I presume the honourable member wants to know whether the pensionary terms applicable to Emergency Commissioned Officers promoted from the ranks are the same in all Branches in the Army or there are differences. If so, the answer is that the pensionary terms are the same in all Branches, except in the case of medical officers who belonged to the I.M.D. The difference in the case of such medical officers' arises from the fact that I.M.D. personnel used to be governed by pension rules modelled on the civil pension rules and not by the army pension rules.

(b) Yes; but the rate of pension after ten years of qualifying service in other branches of the Army is Rs. 75/- while the rate of pension admissible to the medical officers of the I.A.M.C. (ex-I.M.D.—Indian Cadre) is Rs. 160 after 21 years' qualifying service.

(c) Yes.

(d) The pension rules applicable to the I.A.M.C. have been examined very carefully and the rules were liberalised recently. Government are satisfied that no further liberalisation is justified.

#### TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES QUALIFIED IN MINISTERIAL SERVICES (THIRD DIVISION) EXAMINATION

**\*1712. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary employees who appeared and actually qualified in the Ministerial Services Third Division examination held in the year 1947;

(b) the number of qualified candidates who have already been nominated against permanent vacancies; and

(c) whether Government propose to absorb all the qualified candidates, against permanent vacancies and if not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) 1319 temporary employees qualified in the 1947 examination.

(b) Candidates upto the rank of 650 have been nominated.

(c) No. In view of the Government's obligations to provide permanent appointments to displaced Government servants from areas now constituting Pakistan, including permanent employees of Sind, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province, and to other categories of temporary employees, it has not been possible to absorb permanently all persons who qualified in the 1947 Clerks' grade examination.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CANDIDATES QUALIFIED IN MINISTERIAL SERVICE (THIRD DIVISION) EXAMINATION HELD IN 1947

**\*1713. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Ministries/attached offices have since been authorised to make proposals, in respect of candidates who qualified in the Ministerial Services Third Division examination held in 1947 and are below the rank of 650, against the remaining permanent and quasi-permanent vacancies?

(b) Have the Ministries/attached offices since been authorised to make appointments from among the candidates of 1947 examination below the rank of 650, in place of the candidates who have left for Pakistan?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No such authority has been given nor is it considered necessary in the light of further re-examination of the whole position.

(b) No, Sir.

#### AUDIT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS

**\*1714. Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total expenditure incurred on the Audit Department (under the control of the Auditor General of India) attached to the Railway Department to the gross Railway receipts and expenditure during the financial years ending 31st March 1929, 1931, 1933, 1937, 1941, 1945 and 1948;

(b) whether it is a fact that the programme of audit on the Railways has not been keeping pace with the increase in both the receipts and expenditure; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the position?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) Percentage of the total expenditure incurred on Railway Audit to the gross railway receipts and expenditure is:

| Year | Percentage |
|------|------------|
| 1929 | ·023       |
| 1931 | ·042       |
| 1933 | ·049       |
| 1937 | ·045       |
| 1941 | ·021       |
| 1945 | ·011       |
| 1948 | ·011       |

(b) Since the outbreak of the war the receipts and expenditure of the railways have been increasing rapidly and the expansion of the Railway Audit Department has not kept pace with the same. Moreover during the war years recruitment difficulties were serious. Though the best possible use has been made of the man power at the disposal of the Railway Audit Department, it has not always been possible to fully implement the audit programme having regard to the great increase of receipts and expenditure of the railways.

(c) Yes, the position is already under review of the Auditor General.

## MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN UNIVERSITIES

**\*1715. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of the medium of instruction in Indian Universities has been referred to the Indian Universities Commission presided over by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan;

(b) whether the Government of India has advised or directed the Indian Universities in which English is the medium not to change it for some years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Nagpur University has decided to replace English by local regional languages from the academic year 1949-50.

(d) whether the Nagpur University has decided to replace the current scientific terminology by the one compiled by Dr. Raghuvira; and

(e) whether any other universities have undertaken a similar change of medium and if so, which?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee on the Medium of Instruction appointed by the Government of India recommended that steps should be taken during the next five years for the gradual replacement of English as medium of instruction and examination at University stage by the language of the State or Province or Region. The Central Advisory Board of Education considered this recommendation during its last meeting in January, 1949, and resolved that in view of the appointment of the Universities Commission which is expected to submit its report by September this year, no final decision on the report of this Committee need now be taken.

(c) According to information available with the Government, it is proposed to introduce Hindi and Marathi as medium of instruction in the first year class of Colleges from July, 1949, and extend their use to higher classes year by year.

(d) No. But the matter is under consideration of the University.

(e) The University of Annamalai has introduced Tamil, the regional language, as medium of instruction in Intermediate Art course.

Banaras University has decided that Hindi should be an additional medium of instruction in all subjects except English and modern Indian Languages in Inter and B.A. classes from July, 1948. It is also decided that from 1950 Hindi alone will be the medium of instruction for those students whose domicile is Eastern Punjab, U.P., C.P., Bihar and Rajputana.

University of Calcutta has allowed students to answer question papers either in English or their mother tongue.

## GRANTS GIVEN TO LAKSHMINARAYAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NAGPUR

**\*1716. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants paid to the Lakshminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur, each year since the grant was first made;

(b) whether the medium of instruction in the Institute has been English;

(c) whether it is intended to substitute English by local languages and if so, which of them and from what date;

(d) whether it is intended to adopt the scientific terminology invented by Dr. Raghuvira;

(e) the number of pupils in the Institute in the year 1948-49, who were non-Hindus and were from Provinces or States other than the Central Provinces separately;

(f) whether the will of the late Lakshminarayan restricted the admission to the Institute to Hindus domiciled in the Central Provinces for six years; and

(g) whether and how this limitation has been surmounted in order to enable the Institute to admit non-Hindus from other provinces?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The institution was given an advance grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for buildings and Rs. 10,000 for equipment in 1947-48 for the first time and further advance grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for buildings and Rs. 90,000 for equipment in 1948-49. The institution has also received interest free loan of Rs. 28,000 in 1947-48 and Rs. 1,00,000 in 1948-49 for construction of students' hostel.

On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, the Government of India propose to give to the Lakshminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur, a total non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,07,000 for buildings, Rs. 2,51,000 for equipment and an interest free loan of Rs. 2,07,000 for construction of students' hostel, with a view to improving and expanding the existing facilities for technological studies.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The question of medium of instruction in Technological Institutions and whether the present Scientific terminology will remain or will be superseded by any other Scientific terminology or terminologies is one affecting the whole country and not this institution alone. No decision can be taken in the matter with reference to any single institution.

So long as the question has not been finally decided the Government do not think it proper that there should be any change in the medium of instruction or Scientific terminology at any of the Technical Institutions.

(e) Fifty one students and twelve research students. All of them are Hindus from Central Provinces and Berar.

(f) Yes.

(g) In order to overcome the limitation imposed by the will of the late Shri Lakshminarayan, the Nagpur University propose to treat the Government grant as contribution for non-Hindu and non-Provincial students, and are devising a formula which would be acceptable to the Central Government.

## SCHOOLS IN DELHI

**\*1717. Prof. Yashwant Rai:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that communal schools still exist in Delhi?

(b) Is it a fact that Government give 90 per cent. grant-in-aid to such schools with communal names?

(c) Have Government received any deputation or memorandum from the Teachers' Association regarding the nationalisation of these schools?

(d) Is it a fact that Government have already nationalised the Municipal and District Board Schools of Delhi Province?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) No. There are, however, some schools which bear communal names. But admission in these schools is open to all communities irrespective of caste or creed.

(b) The Government grant to aided schools in Delhi Province is 90 per cent. of the net approved expenditure minus income from fees and fines.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have taken over fourteen Secondary Schools which the Delhi Municipal Committee were unable to maintain but the Primary Schools are still run by the Committee and have not been Provincialised. The question of provincialising the District Board Schools is under the consideration of Government.

#### AUCTIONING OF LANDS LEASED TO *Malis* IN AMBALA

\*1718. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news, published in *The Statesman* dated the 15th March, 1949 on page 2, column 7, under the sub-heading, "Ambala *Malis* to lose their homes", stating "families of Purbia *Malis* are faced with the loss of their means of livelihood and homes as a result of higher prices paid for their leased plots at the annual auction this year (by refugees). The refugees are due to take over these lands on April 1, etc."?

(b) Is it a fact that a plot which previously fetched Rs. 230/- per annum was auctioned for Rs. 2,250/- and another smaller plot which was auctioned for Rs. 2/8/- per annum, fetched Rs. 36/-?

(c) Has any representation been made, on behalf of the *Malis*, to the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Government of India, who visited Ambala recently?

(d) What have the Government done or propose to do in this matter?

(e) Is it a fact, that for generations, these *mali* families, have been living on those leased lands of the Government and they have built their own huts and sunk wells on the land?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Government have examined the matter and find that bids which appear abnormally high have been recorded only in a small number of cases. These cases are being examined.

(e) It is a fact that a number of these families have held the lands continuously for many years although they have had to bid for the plot in open auction every four years. Huts have been built and in some cases wells have been sunk.

#### BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIAN ARMY

\*1719. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many British officers there are in the Indian Army, and how many of them on the technical side?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** 197, of whom 120 are employed with the Technical Arms.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PENSIONERS

\*1720. **Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total number of ex-Government employees, Indian and non-Indian, who are residents in India and are in receipt of pensions after retirement from service from the Government of India?

(b) What is the total amount of pensions paid to these employees annually?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The information required is not readily available.

(b) Rupees ten crores per annum approximately.

#### EXAMINATION FOR SELECTION OF ASSISTANTS TO FILL PERMANENT VACANCIES

\*1721. **Shri Raj Bahadur:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is proposed to hold an examination in the near future for selection of assistants to fill permanent vacancies from amongst the temporary assistants employed in the Central Secretariat and its attached offices?

(b) If so, will the examination be of a competitive or a qualifying nature?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes; an examination is likely to be held before the end of this year.

(b) The examination will be competitive, but limited to certain categories of persons. Details will be found in the Instructions for the Initial Constitution of Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

#### PERMANENT AND QUASI PERMANENT VACANCIES OF ASSISTANTS IN MINISTRIES

\*1722. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent and quasi-permanent vacancies of Assistants in different Ministries of the Government of India during the years 1935 to 1948 (Ministrywise year to year) and also the number of Departmental clerks confirmed against the 50 per cent. quota reserved for them during those years; and

(b) whether persons other than Departmental clerks were confirmed against the vacancies reserved for the later in any Ministry/Ministries?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The information is not readily available and its collection will involve expenditure of time and labour incommensurate with the results likely to be secured.

(b) Yes; but the confirmations have been made in accordance with the rules in force.

#### SALE OF GOA LOTTERY TICKETS IN INDIA

\*1723. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the existence of Goa lotteries which are freely canvassed and sold in India?

(b) Are there any rules governing the sale of these and similar lottery tickets in India?

(c) If so, do Government propose to place a copy of these rules on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Government are aware of the existence of Goa lotteries but their information does not indicate that these lotteries are being freely canvassed and sold.

(b) and (c). There are statutory rules prohibiting the bringing of Goa lottery tickets and circulars into India. Copies of the relevant notifications are placed on the table of the House.

No. P.T.L. (F)/136/40

## COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

P &amp; J. BRANCH

Dated the 30th November, 1940

## NOTIFICATION

No. PTL/F-136/40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1896 (VI of 1898), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules 1933, namely:—

After rule 222 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted namely:—

"223. The officers noted below \* are empowered to search or cause search to be made for lottery tickets and lottery circulars, in course of transmission by post, of which the bringing into British India from the Portuguese Settlements in India through the medium of the Post Office is prohibited. The said officers shall return to the senders all postal articles found to contain such lottery tickets and lottery circulars."

- (1) The Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendents of Foreign Post, at Bombay.
- (2) The Presidency Postmaster, the Deputy Presidency Postmaster and the Assistant Presidency Postmasters, at Bombay.
- (3) The Postmasters, Belgaum and Ratangiri.
- (4) The Sub-Postmasters, at Vapi, Una, Castle Rock, Londa, Malvan and Vengurla.
- (5) The Head Sorters, B-16 Section and B-23 Out Section of the R.M.S.

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

## NOTIFICATION

## CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1940

No. 59.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Central Government is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of lottery tickets and lottery circulars purporting to relate to lotteries conducted in the Portuguese settlements in India.

M. SLADE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy of Notification, dated New Delhi, the 27th March, 1942 from Government of India Department of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs.

P.T.L. (F)/136/40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

For sub-rule (3) of rule 44 of the said Rules, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely,

"(3) Lottery tickets, if printed and distributed in India on behalf of foreign lotteries, and circulars relating to lotteries of any kind, shall not be transmitted by post."

## SALE OF FRENCH PRIZE BONDS

\*1724. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the issue of Prize Bonds guaranteed by the Republic of France?

(b) Are Government aware of the circular letter issued by the International Investment Corporation of Pondicherry canvassing these Prize Bonds?

(c) Are Government aware that the bonds are being sold taking 20 Francs per Rupee at the exchange rate?

(d) Is it a fact that the present exchange rate is above 80 Francs per Rupee?

(e) Do Government permit sale of such bonds and other securities of foreign origin in India freely?

(f) If not, how do Government regulate the matter?

(g) What steps have Government taken or propose to take in the matter?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). Government have seen a circular letter on the subject by the International Investment Corporation of Pondicherry, but are not aware whether the statements in that circular are correct.

(c) That is the rate at which the Rupee equivalent of the prizes in French Francs has been shown in the circular.

(d) The present exchange rate is 78.6 francs per Rupee.

(e) to (g). The sale of such bonds in India is unlawful and anyone found guilty of selling them is liable to prosecution.

## ATTACK ON RAJAORI (JAMMU) BY PAKISTANI RAIDERS

\*1725. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 3,000 Hindu women of the town of Rajaori in the Reasi District of Jammu in the Jammu and Kashmir State performed "Jauhar" in the Tehsil building of Rajaori, on 11th November, 1947, when Rajaori was besieged by Pakistani 'raiders' assisted by the local Muslims of Rajaori and the 14,000 Hindus assembled together in the Tehsil found after 16 hours of resistance that there was no chance of escape from the Muslim marauders?

(b) Is it a fact that all the 14,000 Hindus assembled in the Tehsil building were killed by the Muslims?

(c) Is it also a fact that not more than 50 men could escape in this 'raid'?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). Enquiries have been made of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the information will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

## MEMORIAL TO HINDUS OF RAJAORI (JAMMU)

\*1726. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Interim Government of Sheikh Mohammed Abdulla has decided to erect a suitable Memorial in the Rajaori Tehsil building in memory of the 3,000 Hindu women who burnt themselves alive to save their honour and 11,000 Hindus who were massacred by the Muslims on that day, similar to the Memorial being erected by the Abdulla Government in Baramulla in memory of Mr. Maqbul Ahmad Sherwani, who died fighting in Baramulla?

(b) If so, when was the decision arrived at and what is the plan of the Memorial?

(c) If no such decision has been taken, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). Enquiries have been made of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the information will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

## TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

\*1727. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state how many Tuberculosis Sanatoria are maintained in the Central Provinces by Government and whether there is a proposal to open more of such Sanatoria there?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No Tuberculosis Sanatorium is at present maintained in the Central Provinces by Government. The Provincial Government have, however, included a scheme for the establishment of such a Sanatorium in their Post-War Development plans.

## HIGH RENTS FOR HOUSES IN JUBBULPORE CANTONMENT AREA

\*1728. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that the Rent Control Order has been lifted in the Jubbulpore Cantonment Area whereas it is still in force in the Jubbulpore Municipal Area?

(b) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that enormous increase in the rent of houses is being demanded by the house-owners who are troubling the tenants in the area with renewed threats of ejectment?

(c) If so, what action do Government propose to take in the matter.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) No, Sir. The Provincial Rent Control Order was never operative in the Jubbulpore Cantonment Area.

(b) and (c). Yes. Government are taking action to apply the Provincial Act for regulating the rent of houses in the Cantonment areas in the Central Provinces.

## CHANGE OF MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN HYDERABAD

\*1729. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether any changes with respect to the medium of instruction are being made in the Educational Department of Hyderabad under the Military Administration there?

(b) If so, are the public of Hyderabad being consulted or their wishes and demands being considered in this connection?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). Information is not available but has been asked for from the Hyderabad Administration.

## GRANTS GIVEN TO ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU

\*1730. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the basis on which the annual grant of Rs. 40,000 has been given to Anjuman-Taraqqi-Urdu?

(b) Have Government in their possession information regarding the membership of this Anjuman?

(c) If so, what is the number of members at present?

(d) Has the number increased or decreased after the partition of the country?

(e) Have Government granted this money for any specific purpose?

(f) Are Government aware that the principal activities of this Anjuman are now confined to the business of books and periodicals?

(g) Have Government received any reports and accounts of this institution?

(h) Are Government aware as to how the previous grants made by them to this Anjuman have been utilised?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (e). Government have given this grant to the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu in consideration of the fact that the Anjuman since its inception about 44 years back had published about 200 books on History, Biography, Philosophy, Science, Economics Education etc., and had compiled Dictionaries. Besides, it was felt that the Anjuman would prove very helpful in evolving a language simple and easy to learn. The Anjuman also propose to prepare books which would make it easy for persons knowing Urdu to become acquainted with Hindi literature and has also decided to popularise the Devanagiri script among the Urdu knowing persons which work is very necessary in the interest of the country.

(b) to (d). After partition, the Anjuman had decided that as it was formed in India and had received contributions largely from Indian nationals, no officer of the Anjuman had any right to transfer it to Pakistan. If people in Pakistan desired to form such an Anjuman, they were free to do so, but they would have to form a new Anjuman for the purpose. In accordance with this decision, the members of the Anjuman as well as its various branches in the provinces have been working in India since the partition.

(f) No.

(g) Yes.

(h) This is the first grant that Government have given to this body.

## ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU AND ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

\*1731. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the reasons which led Government to put Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu on par with the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in giving grants?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Government have not looked at the matter from the angle suggested in the question. The Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu asked for a Government grant in 1946. Afterwards, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan also asked for a Government grant. Government took the matter into consideration and decided after taking into account the various factors which are usually considered at the time of giving Government grants.

## SHIFTING OF HEAD OFFICE OF ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU TO PAKISTAN

\*1732. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that the Head Office of Anjuman-Taraqqi-Urdu was shifted to Pakistan at the time of partition of India and it is still functioning at Karachi?

(b) Are Government aware that the founder President of this Anjuman, Dr. Abdul Huq, went to Pakistan, started its activities there and toured many cities in Western Pakistan?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). Government did not give the grant until they were satisfied that the Anjuman had no connection whatever with Pakistan and that its former Secretary, Maulvi Abdul Haque, had nothing to do with it. The Anjuman had decided in a meeting which was held on the 5th October, 1948, that this Anjuman belongs to the Indian Union and that it has no connection with any organisation in Pakistan.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED BY ANJUMAN-E-TARAQQI-E-URDU

\*1733. **Seth Govind Das:** (a). Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether he has a list of books and other literature published by Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu?

(b) Is Anjuman supplying its books and publications to Pakistan also?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes.

(b) No; the Anjuman in the Indian Union has nothing whatsoever to do with any organisation in Pakistan.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

\*1734. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have taken any step so far for the collection of all Hindi books and other publications at some central place as is the case of all English books and publications in the British Museum Library, London?

(b) Are Government aware of any resolution moved by Mr. P. N. Saprū and passed by the Council of State in 1941 or 1942 in this connection?

(c) In case any such resolution has been passed, what action has been or is proposed to be taken on it?

(d) Is any action being taken in this connection by the committee appointed for opening a copy-right centre?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) No, Sir. But the Government have under consideration the question of establishing a Central Reference Library in Delhi with a copyright Section attached to it.

(b) In March, 1942 the Council of State adopted a resolution moved by Mr. P. N. Saprū recommending an amendment of the law so as to ensure that a copy of every work printed in the Country in Hindi is supplied to the Library of the Hindi Sahitya Samelan and of every printed work in Urdu to the Anjuman Taraqqi-i-Urdu.

(c) No action has so far been taken on the Resolution.

(d) The Expert Committee set up to work out the details for the establishment of a National Central Library have been asked to report on the setting up of a copyright section also in the Library and their report is awaited.

#### STUDY OF HINDI LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN DELHI UNIVERSITY

**\*1735. Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps have been taken to encourage the study of Hindi language and literature in the Post Graduate classes in the University of Delhi?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** There is a combined Department of Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali in the University. The University have also instituted an M. A. course in Hindi language and Literature.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SAVINGS

**\*1736. Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how the Department of National Savings including its provincial branches is now constituted?

(b) Why is the head office of the department established at Simla?

(c) When was the present National Savings Commissioner appointed, what is his pay and what pay was he drawing before his present appointment?

(d) Was the National Savings Commissioner appointed on the recommendations of the Federal Public Service Commission and what are his qualifications?

(e) Is it proposed to revive the old "authorised agency system" and if so, for what reasons?

(f) What is the rate of commission paid to "authorised agents"?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) A statement is laid on the table.

(b) Mainly due to shortage of accommodation in Delhi.

(c) The present National Savings Commissioner was appointed in June 1948. His present pay is Rs. 1,800 p.m. and the pay he was drawing as P.N.S.O. Bombay before his appointment as National Savings Commissioner was Rs. 1,200 p.m.

(d) No, Sir. He is a member of the Bombay Educational Service and was Provincial National Savings Officer Bombay for four years.

(e) Yes, Sir. The question of reviving the authorised agency system is under consideration as a potential factor which is likely to help the savings movement.

(f) The rate of commission that used to be paid was 2-1/2 per cent.

#### STATEMENT

*Office of the National Savings Commissioner.*

| Details of Appointment            | Number of Posts. | Prescribed Scales of Pay                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                                   |                  | Rs.                                         |
| National Savings Commissioner     | 1                | 1,600—100—1,800                             |
| Dy. National Savings Commissioner | 1                | 1,000—50—1,400 (Post now held in abeyance). |
| Secretary                         | 1                | 650—30—800                                  |
| Superintendents                   | 2                | 400—20—500                                  |
| Statistical Assistant             | 1                | 160—10—330                                  |
| Assistants                        | 14               | 160—10—300—15—450                           |
| Accountant                        | 1                | 120—8—200—10/2—220                          |
| Stenographers                     | 3                | 160—10—330                                  |
| Clerks                            | 18               | 55—3—85—4—125—5—130                         |



| Province          | Provincial National Savings Officer. | Pay                                  | Dy. Provincial National Savings Officer on Rs. 275—250—500—EB—30—650 | Asstt. National Savings Officer on Rs. 160—10—250 | Upper Division Clerks Rs. 80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220 | Organisers | Lady Organisers | Stenographers | Clerks Rs. 55—3—85—EB—4—125—5—130 | Dafties 35—1—50 30—1—35 | Peons 30—1—35 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Bengal            | 1                                    | Rs. 300—40—1000—1000—1050—1100—1150. | 1                                                                    | 3                                                 | 2                                                 | 25         | 3               | 1.            | 5                                 | 1                       | 35            |
| United Provinces  | 1                                    | Do.                                  | 1                                                                    | 6                                                 | 2                                                 | 60         | 3               | 1             | 8                                 | 1                       | 73            |
| Madras            | 1                                    | Do.                                  | 1                                                                    | 5                                                 | 2                                                 | 35         | 3               | 1             | 8                                 | 1                       | 47            |
| Bombay            | 1                                    | Do.                                  | 1                                                                    | 5                                                 | 2                                                 | 33         | 3               | 1             | 8                                 | 1                       | 45            |
| East Punjab       | 1                                    | 350—350—380—30—590—EB—30—770—40—850. | ..                                                                   | 2                                                 | 1                                                 | 20         | 2               | 1             | 4                                 | 1                       | 26            |
| C. P. and Berar   | 1                                    | Do.                                  | ..                                                                   | 2                                                 | 1                                                 | 21         | 2               | 1             | 4                                 | 1                       | 27            |
| Bihar             | 1                                    | Do.                                  | ..                                                                   | 2                                                 | 1                                                 | 20         | 2               | 1             | 4                                 | 1                       | 26            |
| Assam             | 1                                    | 275—25—500—EB—30—650                 | ..                                                                   | 1                                                 | 1                                                 | 11         | 1               | 1             | 3                                 | 1                       | 15            |
| Orissa            | 1                                    | Do.                                  | ..                                                                   | 1                                                 | 1                                                 | 6          | 1               | 1             | 3                                 | 1                       | 10            |
| Delhi and Merwara | 1                                    | Do.                                  | ..                                                                   | 2                                                 | 1                                                 | 8          | 3               | 1             | 5                                 | 1                       | 16            |
| Total             | 10                                   |                                      | 4                                                                    | 29                                                | 14                                                | 239        | 23              | 10            | 52                                | 10                      | 320           |

## FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE'S SERVICES

\*1737. **Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state, if the former Secretary of State's Services, such as the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police and the Indian Forest Service, are still in existence?

(b) If not, have the members of those services been absorbed in any of the new all-India Service or Services with special concessions regarding their pay and conditions of service, or do they form separate categories by themselves?

(c) Are any posts specially reserved for the ex-members of the Secretary of State's Services or the members of the new Administrative Services?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) and (b). The former Secretary of State's Services have ceased to exist as such, but members of those Services, who continued in service after the transfer of power are governed more or less by the same conditions of service.

(c) The Statutory reservation of posts for the Secretary of State's Services no longer exists. There is no reservation of any posts for the Indian Administrative Service.

## ABOLITION OF SPECIAL PAY TO CLASS IV SERVANTS

\*1738. **Prof. Shibban Lal Sakseena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the special pay of Rs. 5 paid to class IV servants has been ordered to be abolished from 1st March, 1949 and if so, what are the reasons?

(b) What is the total amount of saving which will accrue to Government by the abolition of this extra pay?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) The information is not readily available.

## CUSTOMS DUTY ON COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO AND IMPORTED FROM PAKISTAN

\*1739. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what are the commodities that are exported to Pakistan from India without any export duty?

(b) What are the commodities that are exported into India from Pakistan without any export duty?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) All commodities except raw jute including Bimlipatam jute and Mesta fibre, jute manufactures, raw cotton, rice, tea, cotton cloth, manganese ore, cigarettes, cigars and cheroots (which are the commodities included in the Indian Export Tariff) are allowed export to Pakistan free of export duty.

(b) According to the information available with the Government of India, the Government of Pakistan allow the export to India, free of export duty, of all commodities except raw jute including mesta fibre, jute manufactures, raw cotton, rice, tea, raw hides, raw skins, cotton seeds, cement, fish and bamboos.

## EUROPEANS IN I.C.S., I.P.S. AND I.F.S.

\*1740. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of European Members of (i) the Indian Civil Service, (ii) the Indian Political Service and (iii) the Indian Foreign Service, who are still serving in India, both at the Centre and in the Provinces?

(b) are such officers drawing pay and allowances in accordance with their previous terms of appointment or have been engaged on fresh terms on contractual basis?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) (i) Three at the Centre and nineteen in the provinces.

(ii) One.

(iii) None.

(b) All these officers continue to draw pay and allowances in accordance with their original terms of appointment.

#### EMPLOYEES OF BENGAL AIR DEPOT

**\*1741. Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether a circular was issued in the past by the Government of India that the services rendered by employees of the Bengal Air Depot, now known as the Titagarh Air Depot, would be recognised as war service and that they would be given all facilities extended to personnel released from war service?

(b) If so, does that condition still exist?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

#### HELP TO VICTIMS OF RAZAKARS IN HYDERABAD

**\*1742. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort is being made by the Military administration of Hyderabad to ascertain the losses in life and property inflicted by the Razakars and State authorities upon the people;

(b) whether any attempts are being made to compensate them; and

(c) whether any one has so far been compensated by the State administration?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Compensation for losses sustained is not being paid as a general rule but monetary assistance is being freely given in deserving cases. The State Government is also rehabilitating those who have suffered losses.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS WHO HAD THEIR PENSION DOCUMENTS TRANSFERRED FROM PAKISTAN TO INDIA

**\*1742-A. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to continue the pensions of those Central Government pensioners, who got their pension documents transferred from Pakistan to India before 15th August 1947 and to restrict the pensions of those Central Government pensioners whose documents were transferred after the 15th August, 1947?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the grounds for the adoption of such a policy?

(c) Will the pensioners who applied for the transfer of their pensions before 15th August, 1947, but got their pensions transferred after that date, be affected by such orders?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). All pensioners who got their pensions transferred before or after the 15th August, 1947, are being paid in the normal course and no restrictions have been placed on those who got their pensions transferred after the 15th August, 1947.

(c) Does not arise.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES ASSESSED TO INCOME-TAX

**138. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of Hindu undivided families assessed to income-tax during the assessment years 1946-47 and 1947-48 on incomes graded as under:

|       |                                               |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------|
| (i)   | over Rs. 150,000/- but not over Rs. 200,000/- |
| (ii)  | „ Rs. 200,000/- „ „ „ Rs. 300,000/-           |
| (iii) | „ Rs. 300,000/- „ „ „ Rs. 400,000/-           |
| (iv)  | „ Rs. 400,000/- „ „ „ Rs. 500,000/-           |
| (v)   | „ Rs. 500,000/- ?                             |

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The number of Hindu Undivided Families assessed to income-tax in the Dominion of India during the assessment year 1947-48 and in undivided India during the assessment year 1946-47 was:

| Grades of total income | 1947-48 | 1946-47 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
|                        | No.     | No.     |
| Rs. 1,00,000—1,99,999  | 216     | 203     |
| Rs. 2,00,000 and over  | 122     | 68      |

Information by the grades of income mentioned by the honourable member is not available from our statistics.

### RESIDENTIAL HOUSES REQUISITIONED BY COLLECTOR OF DELHI

**139. Master Nand Lal:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing:

(i) the number of residential houses requisitioned by the Collector of Delhi during the year 1948-49;

(ii) the public purpose, stated either in the notices or in the order, for which each accommodation was requisitioned;

(iii) the disposal of those requisitioned accommodation; and

(iv) the person at whose request the requisition was made?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in the due course.

# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

## DEBATES

### (PART I--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Thursday, 7th April, 1949.*

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

#### STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

##### (a) ORAL ANSWERS

##### SHORT SUPPLY OF WAGONS FOR TRANSPORT OF CEMENT

**\*1743. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that due to short supply of wagons, cement could not be moved to places where it was urgently wanted during the year 1948?

(b) Is it a fact that the Cement Marketing Company of India have made representations to Government about the short supply of wagons?

(c) How many wagons were made available for this commodity each month during the year 1948 for movement to various places?

(d) What is the average annual requirement of wagons for transport of cement, so as to meet the full requirements of trade and house constructions?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) There is no report to show that cement could not be moved to places where it was urgently wanted during 1948, due to short supply of wagons.

(b) Yes.

(c) The total number of wagons loaded with cement during the year 1948 on Indian Government Railways was 53,570 broad gauge and 8,889 metre gauge. Monthly figures are shown in the statement laid on the table of the House. The tonnage despatched was more than the production.

(d) Information is not available. It may be stated that based on the expected production of cement the monthly requirements during the second quarter of 1949 amount to 7,430 broad gauge and 4,116 metre gauge wagons. The Indian Government Railways have been instructed to meet in full the requirements of Cement Factories for movement of cement from January, 1949.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of wagons loaded on the Indian Government Railways during 1948.*

|                     | B. G.         | M. G.        |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| January . . . . .   | 4,260         | 979          |
| February . . . . .  | 4,343         | 491          |
| March . . . . .     | 4,421         | 317          |
| April . . . . .     | 4,391         | 671          |
| May . . . . .       | 4,161         | 536          |
| June . . . . .      | 4,032         | 819          |
| July . . . . .      | 3,857         | 885          |
| August . . . . .    | 4,765         | 907          |
| September . . . . . | 4,581         | 817          |
| October . . . . .   | 4,723         | 834          |
| November . . . . .  | 4,991         | 697          |
| December . . . . .  | 5,045         | 966          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>53,570</b> | <b>8,889</b> |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has any complaint been received from any concern or company or corporation about the non-supply of wagons?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** I said that complaints were received, some orally and some in a written form.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the position now as regards the supply of wagons?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** It is perfectly satisfactory.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that due to shortage of wagons the Cement Marketing Company had to import cement from Karachi by sea, with the result that import duty had to be paid on it? If wagons were sufficient what was the reason for getting it from Karachi with additional import duty paid to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** I do not know about the particular thing mentioned by the honourable member but I can inform him that we have had a written communication from the Cement Marketing Association of India that this thing has been working very satisfactorily and they have not felt any difficulty of any substantial nature.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has there been supply of cement from Karachi by steamer?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** I understand that is so.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Did Government receive any complaint from the Madhya Bharat Government that cement could not be moved in that area due to shortage of wagons?

**Shri Ramnath Goenka:** Is it a fact that cement is in short supply now?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** That question should be addressed to my Honourable colleague in charge of Industry and Supply.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** When the Honourable Minister said that the position about supply of wagons is satisfactory, may I know whether the public feels like that or is it only the Honourable Minister's own feeling?

**Mr. Speaker:** Obviously, it is his own view.

#### MATCH FACTORIES.

\*1744. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total number of match factories in India and whether the production from these factories is sufficient to meet the demands in India?

(b) Are match sticks imported from foreign countries or manufactured from Indian wood?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) 165. Their production is sufficient for India's requirements.

(b) Indian wood is used for the purpose.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has any order been placed for a new match factory from foreign countries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Not to our knowledge.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** What percentage of the capital invested in these factories is owned by non-Indians?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The five factories of WIMCO belong to foreign countries.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Has the WIMCO any Indian shareholders? If so, what is their percentage?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I think they have some, but the majority of the shares are owned by foreign interests.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that Government some years ago insisted on WIMCO having a larger number of Indian shareholders? If so, with what result?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There has not been any recent approach made; not in my time.

#### MANUFACTURE OF SOAP

\*1745. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the quantity of Washing Soap and Toilet Soap produced by organised industry in the various provinces and states in India?

(b) What is the estimated production of Soap (Washing) by cottage workers in various provinces?

(c) What is the total installed capacity of soap-making plants for manufacturing washing and toilet soaps, in the various provinces of the country?

(d) Is the country self-sufficient so far as the production of soaps, washing and toilet, is concerned?

(e) What was the quantity of washing and toilet soap imported into India during 1946-47 and 1947-48?

(f) Were Indian-made soaps exported to foreign countries in the years 1947 and 1948 and if so, what was the quantity?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 245 and 517 tons respectively.

(f) Yes, Sir. 1,310 and 1,466 tons in 1947-48 and from April 1948 to October 1948 respectively.

#### STATEMENT

| Province                       | Installed Capacity (in tons.) | Production in 1948 (in tons) |               |                                    |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
|                                |                               | Organised factories          |               | Cottage and small scale factories. |
|                                | (Organised factories.)        | Washing soaps.               | Toilet soaps. | Washing soaps.                     |
| Bombay                         | 78,900                        | 19,444                       | 10,560        | 7,200                              |
| West Bengal                    | 37,060                        | 25,800                       | 3,000         | 2,000                              |
| United Provinces               | 11,850                        | 7,400                        | 1,570         | 10,000                             |
| East Punjab                    | 7,600                         | 5,460                        | 300           | 4,500                              |
| Madras                         | 2,500                         | 1,520                        | 400           | 11,600                             |
| Central Provinces              | 1,300                         | 960                          | 40            | 8,200                              |
| Cohi                           | 7,200                         | 5,200                        | 280           | 2,100                              |
| Mysore                         | 2,500                         | 1,700                        | 240           | 3,200                              |
| Bihar                          | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 4,800                              |
| Assam                          | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 2,500                              |
| Orissa                         | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 400                                |
| Delhi                          | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 7,000                              |
| Saurashtra                     | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 4,600                              |
| Rajasthan                      | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 1,500                              |
| Patiala and E. P. State Union. | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 1,500                              |
| Madhyabharat                   | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 1,000                              |
| Hyderabad                      | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 2,000                              |
| Baroda                         | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 1,500                              |
| Travancore                     | ..                            | ..                           | ..            | 600                                |
| TOTAL                          | 149,750                       | 67,484                       | 16,390        | 76,200                             |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that there was a dearth of Indian made soap for want of caustic soda? As the supply of caustic soda is made freely may I know if all the soap factories are now self-sufficient?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The honourable member is quite right; the position is now satisfactory.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** With reference to part (d) of the question, what is the *per capita* requirement of soap and how is self-sufficiency to be determined in this matter?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not think any statistics are kept. The more soap people can use the better for them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that washing soap is used as toilet soap by the poorer classes of people in this country? If so, how can one determine their requirements of washing and toilet soaps?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is an argument.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I know what the policy of Government is in regard to the expansion of this industry? Are they now permitting new factories on a large scale to be put up. If so, how many will be put up in the near future?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** At present the production is more than sufficient for India's requirements, except for medicated soap which we do not manufacture and for which certain inquiries are now in progress. In fact the soap manufacturers wanted better facilities for export of soap to Pakistan, which also we have allowed.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that a Danish concern is putting up a very big soap factory in Madras? Have Government given them permission for this?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If any permission is wanted for capital issues the matter will be considered.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What are the steps that have been taken by Government to make the country self-sufficient in caustic soda?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The production of caustic soda has increased now and we are arranging for increased production through the existing manufacturers like Tata's and others. And the position is now satisfactory.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** In what period do Government expect to make the country entirely self-sufficient?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In the course of the next two years we expect to get at least 25 per cent. more increase, and it will take at least five years or so to make it self-sufficient.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know if the quantity of imported soap has been reduced since this improvement in our indigenous industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As a matter of fact in 1948 the import of soap—household and laundry was only 4 tons, toilet soap, 1.9 tons and other sorts, 1.9 tons. In all only 4.2 tons were imported. This is in thousands.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has not the free import policy of caustic soda adversely affected the manufacture of caustic soda in this country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, it has not adversely affected the production; but, of course, so far as soda ash is concerned, there has been a large accumulation and import policy has been adjusted accordingly.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is it the policy of Government to provide facilities for foreign firms to come and set up factories in this country with regard to soap?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Not with regard to soap.

#### REVENUE FROM TRUNK TELEPHONE CALLS

\*1746. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the total revenue from Trunk Telephone calls during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948?

(b) How much of this revenue is from the Government of India (each Ministry separately) and how much is from Provincial Governments?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) The amounts of trunk call revenue during the years, 1946-47, 1947-48 and April to December, 1948 are Rs. 239 lakhs, Rs. 224 lakhs and Rs. 205 lakhs respectively.

(b) Separate accounts are not maintained, Ministry by Ministry, and as such the information asked for is not available from the records of the Department. The Ministries of the Central Government and Provincial Governments have furnished approximate figures for amounts of expenditure on trunk calls during these years and two statements showing them are placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(i) The amounts of expenditure incurred by each Ministry of the Government of India.

(Value in rupees).

| Name of Ministry                 | 1946     | 1947     | 1948                  | Remarks                                                    |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Information and Broad-Casting |          | 52,876   | 46,788                | 78,830                                                     |
| 2. Prime Minister's Secretariat  | Nil.     | Nil.     | *8,576                | *From 1st April 1948 this office came into existence.      |
| 3. E. A. and C. R.               | 6,677    | 13,388   | 15,998                |                                                            |
| 4. Finance                       | 48,792   | 58,255   | 6,002                 |                                                            |
| 5. Home                          | 19,337   | 28,688   | 18,950                |                                                            |
| 6. Agriculture                   | 3,153    | 2,893    | 5,331                 |                                                            |
| 7. Law                           | 2,748    | 3,290    | 7,215                 |                                                            |
| 8. W. M. and P.                  | 5,555    | 7,324    | Figures not received. | This Ministry came into existence from 8th April 1946.     |
| 9. Food                          | 29,945   | 31,991   | 50,835                |                                                            |
| 10. States                       | Nil.     | 4,009    | 22,529                | This Ministry came into existence from 15th August 1947.   |
| 11. Defence                      | 4,71,898 | 5,98,482 | 6,48,817              |                                                            |
| 12. Railway                      | 85,236   | 89,567   | 1,30,347              |                                                            |
| 13. Health                       | 16,004   | 17,421   | 25,253                |                                                            |
| 14. Industry and Supply          | 2,50,592 | 4,58,526 | 4,45,141              |                                                            |
| 15. Education                    | 4,935    | 11,497   | 7,681                 |                                                            |
| 16. Relief and Rehabilitation    | Nil.     | 5,212    | 17,772                | This Ministry came into existence from 6th September 1947. |
| 17. Communications               | 35,613   | 82,549   | 1,10,601              |                                                            |
| 18. Commerce                     | 31,173   | 36,772   | 15,937                |                                                            |
| 19. Labour                       | 9,601    | 13,917   | 11,567                |                                                            |
| 20. Transport                    | 10,003   | 29,316   | 37,039                |                                                            |

(ii) The amount of expenditure incurred by each Provincial Government and the areas administered by Chief Commissioners.

(Value in rupees.)

| Name of the Provincial Government or Chief Commissioner. | 1946                  | 1947                  | 1948                  | Remarks                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Bombay                                                | 66,705                | 84,883                | 1,01,396              |                                                                                                               |
| 2. Madras                                                | 59,963                | 76,411                | 1,34,006              |                                                                                                               |
| 3. U. P.                                                 | 67,036                | 1,49,337              | 2,04,498              |                                                                                                               |
| 4. C. P. & Berar                                         | 24,877                | 25,363                | 53,653                |                                                                                                               |
| 5. Orissa                                                | 1,451                 | 1,867                 | 6,015                 |                                                                                                               |
| 6. West Bengal                                           | Figures not supplied. | Figures not supplied. | 52,000*               | *Based on the figures for the last two months (January and February 1949) supplied by the G. M. T. Calcutta.  |
| 7. Bihar                                                 | Do.                   | Do.                   | 1,20,000              | Do.                                                                                                           |
| 8. Assam                                                 | Do.                   | Do.                   | 51,000                | Do.                                                                                                           |
| 9. East Punjab                                           | Do.                   | Do.                   | 2,17,908              | †Based on the figures for the last two months (January and February, 1949) supplied by the A. O. T. R. Delhi. |
| 10. Chief Commissioner Delhi.                            | Do.                   | 4,231                 | 156                   |                                                                                                               |
| 11. Coorg                                                | Nil.                  | Nil.                  | Nil.                  | There is no telephone system in Coorg.                                                                        |
| 12. Ajmer-Merwara                                        | Do.                   | Figures not supplied. | Figures not supplied. |                                                                                                               |

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know the reasons why a separate account for each Ministry is not kept?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The Telephone Department does not keep separate accounts for each Ministry. We collect our telephone bills and after that the tickets are destroyed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Since they send the bills to each Ministry every month an entry to that effect is made in the books. Otherwise how do they make the entries against the Ministry concerned if there is no separate account for each Ministry?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** It is not the departmental practice to make accounts for each Ministry or department. The trunk call bills are destroyed six months after the bills are collected.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know, Sir, to whom are the bills sent every six months? Do they not send open letters to each Ministry about the telephone bill?

**Mr. Speaker:** How does this arise? It is covered by the answer given. They send departmental bills to the various departments, but in posting the accounts they do not post their accounts Ministry-wise; and after six months the bills are destroyed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** So the account is for each Ministry?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, no. The matter is very clear.

**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** What is the reduction in the revenue receipts for the last two years?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I do not see much reduction because in 1946-47 it was 239 lakhs; in 1947-48 it was 224 lakhs and 205 lakhs in 1948. Besides it must be remembered that there in 1947-48 the division of India took place and the figures for 1948 are only for nine months.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the revenue from the public?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The public contribute approximately 81 per cent. of the trunk call revenue.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In any of these three years, did any of the bills remain unpaid, or were any written off as irrecoverable?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I would like to have notice of that question.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF PANEL ON SILK INDUSTRY

\*1747. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of the Panel on Silk Industry?

(b) What is the present area under mulberry cultivation and what is the target aimed at?

(c) What is the number of silk looms in India working on a cottage industry basis?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The most important recommendation of the Panel on Silk Industry is the setting up of a Central Silk Board, so constituted as to bring together the knowledge and interests of all Silk producing parts of the Country for the development of the Sericultural industry in India.

Necessary legislation to this effect has already been got through and it is expected that the Board will begin functioning very shortly.

The other recommendations of the Panel relate to the planning of the future expansion of the industry—firstly, by consolidating the present position and later, by increasing the acreage under mulberry cultivation and indigenous production of raw-silk. These suggestions will be considered by the Central Silk Board when it starts functioning and necessary measures taken to implement them.

(b) The area under mulberry cultivation is 1,20,000 acres and the target is 1,27,500 acres. These figures do not include Kashmir where the basis of calculation is the number of trees. The present number is 14,00,000 while the target to be attained is 20,00,000 trees in the next 5 years.

(c) There are about 1,50,000 handlooms working on silk on cottage industry basis.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** What is the area under mulberry cultivation, other than Mysore and Kashmir?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as the total quantity is concerned, it has increased since 1945 from 16 lakhs to 30 lakhs pounds. The area is mentioned in the statement.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Has the indigenous silk industry received a setback owing to the importation of silk from outside?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The honourable member is aware that there has been a difference between the price of Indian silk and the price of imported silk. The whole matter has been investigated by the Tariff Board and their report is under examination by Government.

**Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** May I know what assistance is proposed to be given for marketing silk goods made under the cottage industry basis?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The Silk Board is meeting towards the end of this month and all these matters will be considered by the Board, and the recommendations of the Board will be examined by Government.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Is it under the contemplation of Government to give protection to the indigenous silk industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Protection is being given now, but unfortunately that protection is not adequate. What Government will do will depend on the results of the report of the Tariff Board. I am not in a position to make an announcement on that.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that in the preparation of *khadi* silk, the silk worm is not killed or subjected to a violent death as in the ordinary process?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** How far has the import of foreign silk and silk yarn affected the Indian cottage industry for silk?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It has not affected adversely now. Of course, as I said, the difference in prices is certainly very large, and Government will have to consider taking some steps for giving protection.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** How long will it be for Government to take these steps?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It will be a fortnight since we received the report of the Tariff Board and it will probably take another fortnight for Government to come to a decision.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has the importation of foreign artificial silk affected the indigenous silk industry?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This question has been put before.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** Is the import of silk allowed?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is but with a heavy import duty.

#### LOSS OF FOOD STUFFS.

\*1748. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether the food stuffs lost due to bad storage during the last financial year are covered by insurance?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the amount claimed and received?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### DELIVERY OF AIR MAIL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS BY MOTOR CYCLE MESSENGERS.

\*1749. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is proposed to employ motor cycle messengers for the delivery of air-mail letters and telegrams?

(b) In which of the cities is this system proposed to be introduced?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Since all letters and postcards are being carried now by air over all air routes, and there is no longer a separate Air Mail as such, the question does not arise so far as delivery of air mail is concerned. In connection with delivery of telegrams, motor cycles are at present used at New Delhi, Nagpur, Calcutta and Madras for the conveyance by Despatch-riders from the Central Telegraph Offices to zonal delivery centres established in the town, wherefrom door-to-door delivery is effected by a separate set of telegraph messengers travelling on bicycles or on foot.

(b) The system of conveyance of telegrams described at (a) is proposed to be extended shortly to Bombay, Lucknow, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack and Ranchi.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether, since this new system was introduced, letters have been delivered 24 hours later than what it used to be before this system was introduced?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member is giving information.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know what is the position since this new system has been introduced about delivering letters?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The introduction of the new system was effected on 1st April. Involving as it did a complete change over from the old system of carrying mails, it did cause some confusion. But it is hoped things will settle down by the 15th of April.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have reports reached the Deputy Minister that many ordinary telegrams, and sometimes even "express" telegrams, take longer to reach their destination than letters by air?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** My information is that the delivery of telegrams has been considerably expedited.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Are Government satisfied that 95 per cent. of the mails carried over land before are being carried properly by airmail today?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There is no question of 95 per cent. of mails carried over land now being carried by air. As the Honourable Minister for Communications has stated, the number of letters which will be carried by air routes will be 25 per cent of the total mail in the country. All the letters where there are air routes will be carried by air, and as I said, it is hoped that by the 15th April arrangements will be complete.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Is Government aware of the fact that the advantage gained by sending these letters early by airmail is lost by delivering them late by sticking to the old system?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I do not know how the advantage is lost. But if the honourable member will point out the difficulty to me I will try to remove it.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that ever since the introduction of the new system, letters are being delivered which are not stamped at destination?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I do not know if that practice has already been adopted in Delhi. But it is the idea to avoid fixing delivery stamps on letters in important towns, because that causes delay.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it realized that it is difficult for addressees to know the time that their letters were received at the place of destination?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member is arguing.

#### OUTPUT OF PAPER MILLS.

\*1750. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state how much paper has been imported into India during the year 1947-48 and from what countries it was imported?

(b) What is the expected output of Indian paper during 1948-49?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) 45 719 tons, mainly from the Scandinavian Countries, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and Labrador, Czechoslovakia, France and Belgium.

(b) 97,655 tons.

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



## COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

\*1751. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether there is any aerodrome in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

(b) If not, do Government propose to have one and if not, why not?

(c) Are these Islands connected with the rest of India by Telephone and Telegraph and if not, do Government propose to establish such connection?

(d) If so, when and if not, why not?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) and (b). There are two Aerodromes, one at Port Blair and the other at Car Nicobar—The Aerodrome at Port Blair is not in a serviceable condition; the other is useable—The question of restoring the Aerodrome at Port Blair to a serviceable condition is under consideration.

(c) and (d). The Islands are connected with the rest of India by wireless telegraph but not by telephone. No proposal for a telephone link is being considered as there has been no demand for it.

## ALLOWANCES TO EMPLOYEES OF TATA AIRCRAFT LTD., TITAGHAR (WEST BENGAL).

\*1752. **Shri Harihar Nath Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that he recommended to the Ministry of Finance to pay house rent and compensatory allowances to the employees of the Tata Aircraft Limited, Titaghar (West Bengal);

(b) If so, when was the recommendation made?

(c) Has the recommendation been accepted and if so, with effect from what date?

(d) If not, why not?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (d). It has since been decided to allow House Rent and Compensatory allowances to the employees of Tata Aircraft Ltd., Titaghar on the same basis as these allowances are being paid to Ishapore Ordnance Factory employees, and formal orders will be issued shortly.

## PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CLOTH.

\*1753. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the estimated total quantity of cloth production in India in the year 1949-50, attributable to (i) textile mills and (ii) handloom industry?

(b) What is the estimated yardage of cloth to be imported in 1949-50?

(c) What was the total quantity of cloth produced in India and imported from foreign countries and consumed in India in the year 1948-49?

(d) How much cloth was exported to Pakistan in the year 1948-49 in exchange of cotton bales or otherwise, and how much is expected to be exported to Pakistan in the year 1949-50?

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

(e) What quantity of cloth was exported to other foreign countries in the year 1948-49 and is likely to be exported in 1949-50?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table.

## STATEMENT

(a) In 1948-49 the mills produced about 4,310 million yards of cloth, while the handloom industry produced about 1,250 million yards. The production in 1949-50 is likely to be somewhat less, because of the shortage of cotton.

(b) In 1948-49 the quantity of cloth imported from abroad was about 42 million yards. There is no ceiling for the import of cloth from the Sterling areas. It is difficult to say what the total imports this year will be; but it is not very likely to exceed 50 million yards.

(c) Already answered *vide* (a) and (b).

(d) A quantity of 177.07 million yards of cotton piece-goods including 80.07 million yards of handloom cloth was exported to Pakistan during the period of 11 months ending February, 1949. Under the Inter Dominion Agreement a quota of 1,87,500 bales of cloth was due for supply by 31st March, 1949, and 1,12,500 bales during April-August, 1949.

(e) A total quantity of 173.60 million yards of cotton piece-goods was exported to foreign countries other than Pakistan during the period of 11 months ending February, 1949. As for 1949-50 the target is 500 million yards.

## MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC DYE-STUFFS

\*1754. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether there are any factories here in India manufacturing synthetic dye-stuffs?

(b) If so, where are they situated and what is their annual out-put?

(c) What quantity of this material is annually imported from foreign countries and what is the price thereof?

(d) Have the Government of India any plans for encouraging the manufacture of this material in India?

(e) If so, what are the details of such a scheme, and when is it likely to materialise?

(f) By what time is India likely to be made self-sufficient in this industry?

(g) Are experts available for developing this industry in India?

(h) If not, have the Government of India any scheme in view to avail of foreign technical assistance and if so, from which countries and on what terms?

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

(b) One, Messrs. Naranarayan Dye-stuff and Chemical Works Ltd., at Calcutta and the other, Messrs. Associated Research Laboratories at Bombay. The present production of these two will be about 22 tons only against their capacity of about 25 tons.

(c) 5,900 tons approximately at about Rs. 16,796 per ton.

(d) and (e). A scheme for the manufacture of dye-stuffs under the auspices of the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar and the Damodar Valley Corporation is under consideration. Tatas have a plan for production in co-operation with I.C.I. No final decision has so far been taken in the matter.

(f) It is not possible to predict by what time India is likely to be self-sufficient in dye-stuffs.

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(g) Highly qualified experts are not at present available in India.

(h) The Government of India are negotiating with certain foreign firms regarding the feasibility of setting up the manufacture of certain dyes. Efforts are also being made to obtain technical assistance from Czechoslovakia, Italy and Switzerland. The terms on which foreign technical assistance will be available cannot be stated at this stage.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that in pre-war days a major part of the dye-stuff imports came from Germany and if so, may I know what is the position today as regards imports of this commodity from Germany?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We are not getting much from Germany now but we have some German experts here to advise us with regard to the possibility of establishing factories for dye-stuffs.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Where do the present imports come from?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** From the United Kingdom and some countries on the Continent. I am sorry I have not got the details.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What is the value of the import of dye-stuffs?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It would be Rs. 16,796 (the cost per ton) multiplied by 5,900 (tons), which comes to roughly about eight crores of rupees.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Arising out of part (g) of the question in reply to which it was said that there are no experts available in India, are Government taking advantage of the large number of students that are being sent abroad on government scholarships for training? Have they trained any students in this dye-industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If available that will be experts that is experts of the type who may help us in organising this industry in India. As I have already indicated this whole matter is now under our investigation.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that German dye-stuffs were regarded as the best in pre-war days, have any attempts been made by Government to obtain imports from Germany instead of from the United Kingdom?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If available that will be considered but we are more anxious to see that a factory is established in India, so that we may not have to import large quantities.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** How do the dyes imported from foreign countries compare in quality with the dyes which used to be imported from Germany?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I am afraid I cannot say what difference there is.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What are our trade relations with Germany May I know whether we are taking full advantage of their technical assistance?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As the honourable member knows Germany is occupied and is under the control of various countries. Negotiations have to be made with various countries and that is being done.

**Shri Mihir Lal Chattopadhyay:** What is the target year by which it is expected that indigenous dye-stuffs will be manufactured in India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It is not possible for me to reply to that. I have already indicated that it is a costly affair and it will cost at least 20 crores.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Is it the policy of the Government to trade with those countries which were at war last time with the British Empire?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is too general a question.

#### ABOLITION OF ISTIMRARDARI AND JAGIRDARI SYSTEMS IN AJMER-MERWARA

\*1735. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have received the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Advisory Council to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, on the question of abolition of Istimrardari and Jagirdari systems in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) If so, when and what action has been taken or is intended to be taken thereon?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** May I know whether the Government has enquired of the Chief Commissioner when the sub-committee of the Advisory Council submitted this report and why it has not been forwarded to the Government of India so far?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Government have made enquiries of the Chief Commissioner who said that he would require about two months more, because he wanted to examine the report thoroughly in consultation with some of his officers.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Was the information called for from the Chief Commissioner as to when the report was submitted by the Advisory Council to him?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Enquiry as to the date when the Advisory Committee submitted the report was not made. We were told that the report will be sent on to Government and we could expect it within two months.

**Shri R. K. Sidhya:** To what extent does the report of the sub-committee differ from the report of the select Committee of this House on the Istimrari system?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** This report of the Advisory Committee deals with the question of the abolition of the system whereas the select committee reported with regard to the relationship between the tenants and the Istimrardars.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** In view of the fact that the proposed tenancy legislation regarding Ajmer Merwara has been deferred till the next session, will the Government give any indication of their intention to promulgate some of the important provisions of the Bill by an ordinance?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** That matter is under consideration.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** By what time can we expect Government's decision in the matter?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I could not state the time; probably within two weeks' time.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** Is the Government aware that the relations between the zamindars and the tenants are getting from bad to worse every day?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Yes.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam:** What steps do Government propose to take to put an end to this state of affairs?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** As I said, the question of issuing an ordinance dealing with this matter is under consideration.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** What bearing will this report of the sub-committee have on the report of the Select Committee on this question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. These are matters on record. The honourable member may compare the records.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Do the malguzardars pay any land revenue to the Government: if so, from when?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** They pay some land revenue to the Government and I think it was fixed in 1878.

#### FOOD STUFFS LEFT BY U. S. A.

\*1756. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what was the value of foodstuffs left in India by the Government of U.S.A. for disposal?

(b) how much money has been realised for it and how much has been spent out of it in salaries of the staff and other incidental expenditure, both direct and indirect?

(c) Do Government propose to lay on the table of the House a balance sheet showing the income and expenditure, direct and indirect, from the very beginning?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Book value of Foodstuffs left in India by U.S.A. was Rs. 8.38 crores (approximately).

(b) and (c). The total sale value realised is about Rupees 3.45 crores. It is not possible to make a separate estimate of the expenditure involved on the custody and disposals of foodstuffs, because there was no separate organisation for foodstuffs.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I do not want to put question No. 1757, Sir.

#### PACKAGES IN CENTRAL LOST PROPERTY OFFICE OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

\*1758. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what was the total number of packages in the Central Lost Property Office of the B., B. & C. I. Railway in Delhi as on 10th March, 1949?

(b) Is it a fact that there were several packages belonging to the Government of India and that no delivery was taken for months and if so, what are the reasons?

(c) Is it a fact that some of the Railways' own packages were lying undelivered for months?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) The total number of packages in the Central Lost Property Office of the B., B. and C. I. Railway in Delhi on the 10th March 1949 was 3,696.

(b) Yes, there were several packages belonging to the Government of India, which had remained on hand for some months. Some have since been delivered and action is being taken to deliver the others. The reason why the Government consignees did not apply for delivery have not been ascertained, but the responsibility of the railway staff who failed to take action to bring about delivery is being examined.

(c) Certain railway materials which had not been connected also remained undelivered for some months. Disposal has since been arranged.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What were the articles of which delivery was not taken and for how many months?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Seven bales and eleven cases belonging to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and the Manager of Publications, Government of India, respectively. There were also twenty-seven tents and fifty boxes, nine unconnected and unclaimed, which appear to be military stores. The seven bales of old cloth belonging to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and eleven cases of goods for the Manager of Publications were brought to their notice. The question itself arose as a result of my visit to the Lost Property Office and my attempt to dispose of all these goods.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Were these bales of piece goods which the Honourable Minister said contained woollen and cotton goods, meant for refugees, sent by philanthropic persons from Bombay? If that is so, what steps Government intend to take in order to take serious action in this matter against the persons concerned?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation was connected and the bales were delivered the very next day.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What was the reason of the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry for not taking delivery of the bales?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have already stated in reply to part (b) that the responsibility of the railway officials who kept them undelivered is being examined.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Were the railway receipts available to the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry and were these receipts presented to the railway authorities and if so, why was not delivery given?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is not the case that all these things came directly to Delhi. They were at various stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and from those stations they were sent to the Lost Property Office. If the railway receipts had been produced and the parcels claimed, the packages would have been delivered. There must be some fault somewhere, either due to the loss of the railway receipt or something else, which led to these goods not being claimed.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Were there any packages belonging to the Railways themselves which were not taken delivery of for several months?

**Mr. Speaker:** That matter has been dealt with in the debates.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** On the B.B. and C.I. Railway 241 iron sleepers, 17 pairs of metre gauge wheels, one tablet box and four springs all of which are railway stores were lying unconnected. Strict rules have now been issued that none of such things should be sent to the Lost Property Office.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Have any complaints reached the Honourable Minister that at times the goods or packages deposited in the Lost Property Office are not delivered to claimants but are lost for ever?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** No, Sir. Every attempt is made to get in touch with the people who either send them or who are the consignees and it is only when these efforts fail that they are auctioned.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is there a system of local delivery of parcels in practice in Delhi as there is in Madras and other cities?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, it has recently been instituted.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know who were the consignors of those railway materials which were not taken delivery of and whether payment was made before delivery was taken?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I am afraid I have no information on that point.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister make an enquiry and inform the House whether payment was made before delivery was taken?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I can make an enquiry.

#### SHORTAGE OF RAW COTTON

\*1759. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what are the causes for the present shortage of raw cotton in the country?

(b) Have Government approached the United States of America Import Export Bank for a loan to purchase cotton from the United States of America?

(c) What steps have been taken by Government to meet this shortage?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The present shortage of raw cotton is attributed to the following causes:

(i) A substantial portion of the areas growing cotton of desirable varieties (long and medium staple) are now included in Pakistan.

(ii) Under the 'Grow More Food Campaign' many areas originally under cotton cultivation were diverted to food crop.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) (i) Efforts have been made to import foreign cotton from East Africa, Egypt, Sudan and Pakistan.

(ii) The Government of India are also taking steps to increase the present acreage by bringing back to cultivation those lands which had gone out of cotton cultivation but were diverted to non-food crops as also those lands lying fallow.

(iii) Restrictions have been placed on exports of cotton except for hard currency areas for which only short staple cotton can be exported.

(iv) Under the Inter-Dominion Agreement Pakistan has agreed to supply to the Indian Dominion 6.5 lakh bales of cotton.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Is it a fact that some of the mills had to close down actually for want of cotton?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That stage has not yet actually been reached but the cotton position is certainly serious.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What is the prospect during the current year—will the production increase or decrease?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as the current year is concerned the present reports indicate that while the anticipated production was about 27 lakhs we will get about 23.5 lakhs.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that the price is fixed by Government for the purchase of cotton but cotton is not available at that price and factories are forced to buy in black market at a much higher price?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is no question of forcing them to buy. But of course *kapas* is not controlled and many mills have purchased *kapas* at prices which will be higher in relation to the prices fixed for cotton by Government.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is the import price of cotton higher than the local price?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Undoubtedly the price of the imported cotton is higher than that of Indian cotton.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** How is it that Government have fixed a lower price for the cotton produced here resulting in lower production while they are paying a much higher price for the imported cotton?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That depends on the varieties of cotton in the first place, and secondly on the cost of production in India. There are many articles in respect of which we are paying more and importing them from outside at higher price as for example steel.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Government has purchased any cotton from Egypt during this period?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes, we have purchased from Egypt 200,000 bales.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the rate compared with U.S.A.?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The rates are pretty high—about Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,100.

**Shri Khandubhai K. Desai:** Was the situation accentuated by the export of about 7 lakhs of bales in 1947?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** In 1947 we exported about 10 lakhs bales—not 7 lakhs—but of course the policy was changed and during 1948-49 we do not expect to export more than about 2 lakhs bales of varieties not needed by Indian mills. This year even this is being restricted.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** What is the acreage of cotton which has been diverted to food crops, in which area, and to what food crops?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have not got the information here, but so far as my memory goes it is 5 lakhs acres.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Have Government taken any steps to improve cotton growing in Garo Hills in Assam?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I cannot say exactly about Garo Hills but I am in touch with the various Provinces and I have called a Conference—the Agriculture Minister and myself—which is meeting in Delhi next week where all these questions will be considered.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Have the Government selected any particular areas or regions within the Indian Union for increasing the cultivation of cotton and if so what are those areas?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have not selected any particular areas, but the areas are known. As I have indicated in my reply the areas which can be brought under cotton cultivation to increase the present acreage is under consideration in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Provincial Governments.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** What are those areas which can be profitably used for the cultivation of cotton?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** You mean what are the Provinces? C.P. and Berar is one of the biggest areas.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** None in West Bengal and Assam?

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Tyagi:

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have Government examined the possibility of meeting the shortage of cotton by encouraging the mass production of silk in the villages as village industries?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** The honourable member knows that the cost of silk produced in India is much higher and I do not think there will be any buyers for the silk produced among the masses.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the exact price at which Pakistan cotton is going to be imported?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Pakistan does not control cotton and the price varies between Rs. 700 and Rs. 900 plus the duty which we have to pay.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has Government any scheme to assist cotton growers to grow it better and on a larger scale?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** One possibility will be the fixation of reasonable prices which will be related to the food prices, and that is the matter which we are going to discuss next week here.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that the export of cotton from Garo Hills, which used to produce a large quantity, has been stopped since after partition owing to difficulties of transport through Pakistan?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** You mean export outside India?

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** No, from that part to the rest of India.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have no information that cotton which is available in Assam is not coming on account of transport difficulties.

#### POST OFFICES IN VILLAGES HAVING POPULATION OF 2,000 OR MORE

**\*1760. Lala Achint Ram:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 1179, asked on 18th March, 1949, regarding the opening of village post offices and state:

- the number of villages or towns having a population of 2,000 or more;
- the number of such places having Branch Post Offices; and
- the number of villages in the country having daily, biweekly, weekly or fortnightly mail service respectively?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications):** (a) 16,252.

(b) 10,818 Branch Post Offices.

(c) The information is not readily available and it is felt that the labour and expense involved in its compilation will not be worthwhile.

#### COMPLAINTS TO DELIVERY OF LETTERS AND MONEY ORDERS

**\*1761. Lala Achint Ram:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of complaints received by or cases come to the notice of the department per month during the period from January to December, 1948 regarding (i) wrong delivery of letters; (ii) late delivery of mails; (iii) late delivery of money orders and (iv) non-delivery of money orders?

**Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications):** A statement containing the required information as far as available is laid on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Number of complaints received in the year 1948 per month regarding (i) wrong delivery of letters (ii) late delivery of mails (iii) late delivery of money orders and (iv) Non-delivery of money orders.

| Month     | Wrong delivery of letters | Late delivery of mails | Late delivery of money orders | Non-delivery of money orders |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| January   | 291                       | 1,438                  | 3,203                         | 8,631                        |
| February  | 302                       | 1,323                  | 2,785                         | 7,384                        |
| March     | 364                       | 3,239                  | 3,348                         | 7,884                        |
| April     | 395                       | 2,062                  | 3,629                         | 9,700                        |
| May       | 402                       | 2,049                  | 3,537                         | 7,735                        |
| June      | 411                       | 1,856                  | 3,364                         | 12,610                       |
| July      | 481                       | 1,897                  | 3,380                         | 10,414                       |
| August    | 502                       | 1,888                  | 4,458                         | 11,166                       |
| September | 593                       | 2,018                  | 4,353                         | 10,676                       |
| October   | 402                       | 1,793                  | 3,401                         | 9,431                        |
| November  | 412                       | 1,876                  | 3,490                         | 9,932                        |
| December  | 465                       | 1,964                  | 3,409                         | 10,861                       |
| TOTAL     | 5,020                     | 23,403                 | 42,357                        | 1,16,424                     |

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What happens to the money in respect of money orders which are not delivered?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We try to send it back to the remitters.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the income derived by Government in recent years on account of money orders not being delivered at all?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I would require notice of that question.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** After the introduction of the new system are the money orders now carried by air?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** No.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Why not?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Even if surcharge is paid?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no question of surcharge now.

#### DANGER TO RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN HALDIBARI AND MANDALGHAT STATIONS IN RAINY SEASON

**\*1762. Shri Upendranath Barman:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 855, asked on the 31st March, 1949 regarding the precautions against the railway line between Haldibari and Mandalghat stations being breached in rainy season and state whether the Director General of Railways, Pakistan has furnished the information asked for?

(b) Is it a fact that the Honorary Secretary, Indian Tea Planters Association, had communicated the danger to the Railway to the Government of West Bengal?

(c) Has the Government of West Bengal informed the Ministry of Railways about the same?

(d) Do Government propose to enquire into the matter irrespective of any information received from Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The Director-General of Railways (Pakistan) has since advised that the Eastern Bengal Railway do not apprehend any immediate threat to the Railway line between Haldibari and Mandalghat and that they are investigating whether the Teesta channel is likely to cause any damage to the Railway line in the near future. A further report is awaited.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) It will not be correct for this Government to make an independent enquiry at this stage. It is for the working Railway in Pakistan to make necessary enquiries and take adequate steps to prevent damage to the Railway line.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Is it stipulated, according to the working arrangement with Pakistan, that if any damage is done to our railway even by the introduction of new elements, still they will be responsible to maintain the Section?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** They are under an obligation to maintain the line in proper order and I think even in the case of a question like the strengthening of a bridge they have obligations in the matter under the agreement.

#### PRICE OF NEWSPRINT

**\*1763. Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what is the world market price of newsprint based on New York prices?

(b) What is the price obtaining in India per ton?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take to bring the Indian prices in line with the world market price?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) It is about £28 per ton in New York.

(b) The contract price of newsprint imported from Canada, U.S.A. and Newfoundland is about \$44 per ton c.i.f. and that from Scandinavia and other countries of Europe ranges from \$50 to £60 per ton c.i.f. Indian port. Accordingly two sets of ceiling retail prices of newsprint have been fixed—one for European and the other for non-European newsprint. The ceiling price for European newsprint is fixed at 7½ annas per lb. or £78½ per long ton and that for non-European is fixed at 6 annas per lb. or £63 per long ton. At present the newsprint is actually selling at below the ceiling price.

(c) As India has to depend for more than two-thirds of her requirements of newsprint on Scandinavian and other European countries where the prices are higher than those obtaining in Canada and U.S.A., it is difficult to bring the Indian prices in line with the world price based on the New York price. The question of revision of the existing ceiling retail prices in India with a view to lowering them, if possible, is being examined by Government.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that the U.S.A. has purchased the whole produce of newsprint from Canada?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Government have no information.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What steps, Sir, have so far been taken or are being taken to promote the manufacture of newsprint in India itself?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** A factory is being established in the C.P. which will produce about 80,000 tons per year.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that this year the imports from Canada have been cut down and the newspapers are required to pay a higher price as they have to import Scandinavian newsprint?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** On account of dollar difficulties, my Honourable colleague the Finance Minister has had to impose a cut.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is there a proposal to start more factories to manufacture newsprint or is Government content with one factory in C.P.?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Government will not start any factory, but the question of having more factories will be explored after we have seen how this one will work.

#### CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN STATE RAILWAYS AND GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

**\*1764. Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government contemplate to co-ordinate the administrations of the Indian States Railways with that of the Government of India Railways, so that the whole Railway system of the country is brought on a uniform basis?

(b) If so, what steps have so far been taken in this direction?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). This question is a part of the larger question of the fitting of States and Unions of States into the Union of India and their constitutional relations and financial integration with the latter. The whole matter is under examination by a Committee on the receipt of whose recommendations Government will take their decision.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** By what time do Government expect to receive the recommendations of the Committee?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar:** By the end of May, I have been informed.

#### CLAIMS PENDING IN DELHI AND FERROZEPUR RAILWAY DIVISIONS

**\*1765. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing:

(i) the number of claims pending for disposal in Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions as on the 15th August, 1947, 31st December, 1947, 31st December, 1948 and 31st March, 1949 in each Division;

(ii) the number of cases during those periods recommended to the Assistant Commercial Officer (Litigation) by the Divisions for compromise;

(iii) the result of those compromise cases in the Courts; and

(iv) the cost (showing Counsel's fee separately) in each of those compromise cases?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** A statement showing the information required by the honourable member is placed on the table of the House as desired.

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

## STATEMENT

Claims statistics on the E. P. Railway from 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1949

| Date               | Number of claims cases including court cases pending disposal | Number of court cases included in 2 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1)                | (2)                                                           | (3)                                 |
| 15th August 1948   | 10,098                                                        | 330                                 |
| 31st December 1947 | 11,383                                                        | 559                                 |
| 31st December 1948 | 14,675                                                        | 1,319                               |
| 31st March 1949    | 8,408                                                         | 1,426                               |

## NOTE.—

(i) Claims statistics are not maintained Division-wise but for the railway as a whole, and therefore, the total figures have been shown.

(ii) There is a Law Officer (not Assistant Commercial Officer, Litigation), on the E. P. Railway to advise on legal points, and to represent the railway in law courts whenever possible, 260 cases were recommended for compromise to the Law Officer by the Commercial Officers dealing with claims cases, during the period 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1949.

(iii) The result of the cases recommended for 'compromise' is as under :—

|                                                                 |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Total number of cases compromised                               | 58  |
| Total number of cases contested and dismissed                   | 50  |
| Total number of cases contested and decreed against the railway | 29  |
| Number of cases pending in court                                | 126 |

(iv) Thirty-five of the compromised cases were compromised with the assistance of practising lawyers. The cost, including Counsel's fee shown separately, is given below :—

| Station    | Compromise cases handed over to lawyers | Total cost including counsel's fee | Lawyer's fee paid or payable |                                                    |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| (1)        | (2)                                     | (3)                                | (4)                          |                                                    |
|            |                                         | Rs. A. P.                          | Rs. A. P.                    |                                                    |
| Simla      | 5—SML/48                                | 26 0 0                             | 20 0 0                       | According to the schedule fixed by the High Court. |
|            | 1—SML/49                                | 12 4 0                             | 11 4 0                       | Do.                                                |
| Delhi      | 194—DLI/48                              | 432 8 0                            | 430 8 0                      | Do.                                                |
|            | 303—DLI/48                              | 24 12 0                            | 23 12 0                      | Do.                                                |
|            | 307—DLI/48                              | 28 12 0                            | 27 12 0                      | Do.                                                |
|            | 409—DLI/48                              | 511 0 0                            | 510 0 0                      | Do.                                                |
|            | 33—DLI/49                               | 140 8 0                            | 139 8 0                      | Do.                                                |
|            | 118—DLI/48                              | 14 0 0                             | 12 0 0                       | Do.                                                |
| Gurdaspur  | 4—GSP/48                                | 72 6 0                             | 71 6 0                       | Do.                                                |
| Ambala     | 3—UMB/49                                | 21 0 0                             | 20 0 0                       | Do.                                                |
|            | 66—UMB/48                               | 6 0 0                              | 6 0 0                        | Do.                                                |
|            | 57—UMB/48                               | 5 4 0                              | 4 4 0                        | Do.                                                |
|            | 43—UMB/48                               | 472 14 0                           | 471 14 0                     | Do.                                                |
|            | 65—UMB/48                               | 34 8 0                             | 33 8 0                       | Do.                                                |
|            | 63—UMB/48                               | 47 12 0                            | 37 12 0                      | Do.                                                |
| Dharamsala | 3—DSQ/48                                | 10 8 0                             | 9 8 0                        | Do.                                                |
|            | 12—DSQ/48                               | 43 0 0                             | 41 8 0                       | Do.                                                |
|            | 13—DSQ/48                               | 340 0 0                            | 338 8 0                      | Do.                                                |

| 1        | 2          | 3         | 4         |                                                    |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Amritsar | 11—ASR/47  | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | According to the schedule fixed by the High Court. |
|          | 3—ASR/47   | 234 8 0   | 234 8 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 43—ASR/47  | 163 5 0   | 62 13 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 72—ASR/48  | 247 1 0   | 231 1 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 128—ASR/48 | 62 3 0    | 62 3 0    | Do.                                                |
|          | 173—ASR/48 | 731 0 0   | 731 0 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 126—ASR/48 | 167 0 0   | 167 0 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 111—ASR/48 | 23 15 0   | 23 15 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 57—ASR/48  | 1,226 3 0 | 1,224 0 0 | Do.                                                |
|          | 48—ASR/48  | 31 7 0    | 14 8 0    | Do.                                                |
|          | 94—ASR/48  | 234 0 0   | 234 0 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 177—ASR/48 | 44 4 0    | 43 0 0    | Do.                                                |
|          | 18—ASR/48  | 55 15 0   | 54 14 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 98—ASR/48  | 22 4 0    | 22 4 0    | Do.                                                |
|          | 3—ASR/49   | 104 4 0   | 104 4 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 4—ASR/49   | 104 4 0   | 104 4 0   | Do.                                                |
|          | 106—ASR/48 | 13 8 0    | 13 8 0    | Do.                                                |

## LITIGATION BRANCH OF E. P. RAILWAY

\*1766. Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers, Inspectors and staff employed in the Litigation Branch of the Eastern Punjab Railway as on the 15th August, 1947, 1st April, 1948 and 31st March, 1949 together with the reasons for the increase, if any;

(b) the number of legal practitioners employed during the period from the 15th August, 1947 to the 31st March, 1949 together with (i) the number of cases dealt with by each legal practitioner, (ii) the amount paid as fee to that practitioner in each case and (iii) the amount in dispute; and

(c) the expenditure of the Litigation Branch of the Ferozepur and Delhi divisions before and after the partition to date together with the average number of cases dealt with in a year in those divisions before the partition for a period of three years and the reasons for any increase or decrease in expenditure?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) A statement containing the information is placed on the table of the House.

(b) The information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(c) There was and is, no litigation branch in Delhi and Ferozepur divisions. Before the partition the litigation work of the whole of the N.W. Railway was directed from Lahore and after the partition it is directed from the headquarters of the E.P. Railway at Delhi. Statistics for the prepartition period were maintained in Lahore and are not now available. For the post-partition period, the expenditure on the litigation branch of the E.P. Railway, which consists of the Ferozepur and Delhi divisions only, is:

From 15th August, 1947 to 31st March, 1948—16,070.

From 1st April, 1948 to 31st March, 1949—62,990.

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



## STATEMENT

The number of officers, Inspectors and staff employed in the Litigation Branch of the Eastern Punjab Railway on 15th August 1947, 1st April 1948 and 31st March 1949, is as under :—

|                              | 15th<br>August<br>1947 | 1st<br>April<br>1948 | 31st<br>March<br>1949 |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Officers                     | 1                      | 1                    | 1                     |
| Litigation Inspectors        | 1                      | 1                    | 2                     |
| Asstt. Litigation Inspectors | 2                      | 2                    | 5                     |
| Clerks including Head Clerk  | 4                      | 4                    | 12                    |

The increase in the strength of the staff was necessitated by the increase in the number of cases in Courts on the E. P. Railway as shown below :—

|                                                        | 15th<br>August<br>1947 | 1st<br>March<br>1948 | 31st<br>March<br>1949 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of cases pending in courts on E. P. R.          | 330                    | 681                  | 1,426                 |
| Number of cases pending in courts on foreign Railways. | 392                    | 934                  | 2,406                 |
| TOTAL                                                  | 723                    | 1,615                | 3,832                 |

## ESTABLISHMENT OF SALT INDUSTRY IN BHARATPUR

\*1767. **Shri Raj Bahadur:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the territory formerly comprising the state of Bharatpur has enormous potentiality and scope for establishing salt industry on a major scale, and that there used to be an extremely thriving salt industry there before the British suppressed it?

(b) If so, do Government propose to consider the advisability of taking steps to revive the industry?

(c) Is there any ban or restriction existing on the manufacture of salt in Bharatpur by private enterprise?

(d) If so, do Government propose to remove the ban or restriction in order to encourage the revival of the industry?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) Certain areas in Bharatpur State are reported to have large potentialities for manufacture of salt. This area actually produced about twelve lakh maunds per year till 1979, when manufacture was discontinued in accordance with an agreement concluded with the then Maharaja of Bharatpur, in consideration of an annual payment by the Government of India.

(b) Government are already examining this question.

(c) Yes, in accordance with the old agreement on large scale manufacture but there is complete freedom on small scale manufacture in areas not exceeding 10 acres.

(d) Yes, the question of cancelling this agreement is under consideration of Government of India.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Do Government propose to consider applications for the manufacture of salt on a large scale by private enterprise?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We will be prepared to consider this after the agreement has been cancelled.

## MANUFACTURE OF SHOES, RAZORS AND PIERCING SAWS

\*1768. **Shri Raj Bahadur:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the present state and the total output of and the number of persons employed in the following industries: (i) shoe-making industry; (ii) razor-making industry; and (iii) piercing-saw-making industry?

(b) Are Government aware that these industries have received a set back on account of import of these goods from foreign countries?

(c) What is the total value of import of shoes, razors and piercing saws from foreign countries?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of affording adequate protection to these industries in the country?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (c). Two statements are laid on the table of the House.

(b) Government have no such information.

(d) No such request has been received.

## STATEMENT I

|                                  | Present state<br>of the<br>industry           | Total output<br>in 1948    | No. of persons<br>employed in<br>1948 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Shoe-making<br>industry          | There are about<br>9 mechanised<br>units      | About 6,128,000<br>pairs   | No statistics<br>available            |
| Razor-making<br>industry         | Not manufactured<br>in an organised<br>manner | No statistics<br>available | Do.                                   |
| Piercing saw-<br>making industry | Do.                                           | Do.                        | Do.                                   |

*Total value of imports of Razors, Boots and Shoes and Saw mill, and Wood working machinery*

| Serial No. | Year                        | Razors          |                                           |             | Boots and Shoes |             |                                 | (Value in Rupees)                         |            |                |                 |                           |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
|            |                             | Safety complete | Component parts thereof other than blades | Other razor | Total           | All leather | Rubber soled with canvas uppers | With uppers of leather or other materials | All Rubber | Of other kinds | Total machinery | Saw mill and wood working |
| 1          | 1945-46                     | 6,35,453        | ..                                        | 0,967       | 6,42,420        | 67,506      | ..                              | 3                                         | 9,216      | 14,221         | 90,940          | 22,28,268                 |
| 2          | 1946-47                     | 22,44,741       | 6,929                                     | 134,557     | 23,86,227       | 656,919     | 5                               | 5,173                                     | 33,010     | 53,954         | 7,54,061        | 19,36,727                 |
| 3          | 1947-48                     | 8,52,714        | 660                                       | 45,515      | 8,98,829        | 745,278     | 64,924                          | 8,204                                     | 2,51,319   | 45,697         | 11,15,422       | 27,60,522                 |
| 4          | April, 1948 to Jan. 1949, 1 | 2,64,968        | ..                                        | 54,237      | 3,19,205        | 78,100      | 5,831                           | 7                                         | 414        | 2,089          | 86,441          | 31,07,720                 |

NOTE.—(1) Figures for piercing saws are not separately available.  
(2) The above figures include imports—

(a) on Government account, if any, from April 1948 onwards.

(c) at the ports of Chittagong and Karachi upto end of 1947.

(c) at the ports of Chittagong and Karachi upto end of February 1948.

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

STATEMENT  
Movement of Salt wagons from Kharagoda Salt Works to different areas from October 1948 to March 1949

| Serial No. | Provinces or States to which wagons despatched | Clearance during |           |           |           |           | Total                  | Remarks |
|------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|---------|
|            |                                                | Oct. 1948        | Nov. 1948 | Dec. 1948 | Jan. 1949 | Feb. 1949 | March 1949 (upto 25th) |         |
| 1          | Bombay                                         | 32               | 182       | 183       | 159       | 141       | 52                     | 749     |
| 2          | Central Provinces                              | 70               | 177       | 123       | 31        | 73        | 14                     | 488     |
| 3          | Baroda                                         | 28               | 29        | 57        | 20        |           |                        | 139     |
| 4          | Central India                                  | 105              | 134       | 107       | 115       |           | 15                     | 476     |
| 5          | Rajputana*                                     |                  |           | 98        |           |           |                        | 98      |
| 6          | Kashmir                                        |                  | 112       |           |           | 52        | 40                     | 204     |
| 7          | Rajasthan Union                                |                  |           |           |           | 47        | 3                      | 50      |
| 8          | Mataya Union                                   |                  |           |           |           | 1         | 15                     | 16      |
| 9          | Madhya Bharat                                  |                  |           |           | 29        | 99        | 124                    | 252     |
| 10         | United Provinces                               |                  |           |           | 116       | 48        | 73                     | 236     |
| 11         | Other States                                   |                  |           |           | 39        | 30        | 5                      | 74      |
| 12         | Vindhya Pradesh                                |                  |           |           | 21        | 4         | 12                     | 37      |
| 13         | Mills                                          |                  |           |           |           | 20        | 24                     | 44      |
| 14         | Defence Services                               |                  |           |           |           |           | 17                     | 17      |
| 15         | Nepal                                          |                  |           |           |           |           | 10                     | 10      |

\*Under the Zonal Scheme some portion of Rajputana has come under S. Nos. 7 and 8 and the rest under S. No. 11.

16 Sambhar Zone Areas\*

\*These wagons were despatched to the areas in the Sambhar Zone, which could not be fed from Sambhar due to transport difficulties during the Congress Session at Jaipur.

170  
Grand Total 3,050

Note:—One B. G. Wagon contains 550 maunds of Salt.

## ZONAL SYSTEM FOR DISTRIBUTION OF SALT

\*1772. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the provinces have been consulted prior to the preparation of the new zonal system for the distribution of salt?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes.

## SUPPLY OF SALT FROM KHARAGODA

\*1773. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Kharagoda salt is being supplied on private orders also in addition to Government orders?

(b) If so, how many wagons have been supplied on Government orders and how many on private orders?

(c) Are private orders held in abeyance until Government orders are complied with?

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

(b) During the past six months, 80 wagons were supplied to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and 2 wagons to the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and 2,334 wagons to private dealers approved by the Provincial Governments or the States.

(c) There was no occasion to hold in abeyance any supply to approved private dealers to meet Government demands.

## SUPPLY OF BOMBAY SALT TO JUBBULPORE AND U. P.

\*1774. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Bombay salt is now to be supplied to the Jubbulpore District where Kharagoda salt was hitherto being consumed and Kharagoda salt will be supplied to the seven districts of the United Provinces, where salt from Bombay and other sources was being consumed so far?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Yes. The matter is being re-examined.

## CIVIL AERODROMES IN ASSAM

\*1775. **Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state in what places in Assam and the adjoining States there are aerodromes for civil use?

(b) Are there any aerodromes under construction in Assam and if so, when are they expected to be completed?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) In Assam and the adjoining States, there are civil aerodromes at Agartala, Gauhati, Tezpur, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Manipur Road, Kumbhirgram and Tuliha.

(b) No new aerodromes are under construction in Assam. The aerodrome at Gauhati is however being further developed and the construction of a new runway, hangar, office and residential buildings is in progress. It is expected that these works will be completed within a period of two years. The other existing Aerodromes will also be developed progressively in keeping with the demand from air transport operators and the availability of funds.

**Shri G. S. Guha:** Are arrangements being made at the Gauhati aerodrome for night landing facilities?

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

## STANDARD QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I do not know. As far as I know no arrangements exist.

**Shri G. S. Guha:** Do these facilities exist at any other aerodrome in Assam?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Not that I am aware of.

**Shrijiut Kuladhar Ohaliha:** May I know whether the aerodromes at Jorhat, Mohanbari and other places are being repaired properly and kept in condition?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** During the war a large number of aerodromes were constructed by the Army in Assam. All of them are not in use now. The ones which I have mentioned are being kept in proper condition; others are not.

**Srijut Robini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that a large number of aeroplanes fly between Gauhati and other places and that on account of there being no proper air field the planes have sometimes to come back without landing in that place? What arrangements are being made to remedy this?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We are maintaining these aerodromes. If any planes are now flying to any aerodromes which were built by the military and which are now in disuse, I would like to have information of that and I will see what can be done.

## FLIGHT OF CIVIL AEROPLANES BETWEEN CALCUTTA, AGARTALA AND GAUHATI OVER PAKISTAN TERRITORY

\*1776. **Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any agreement has been arrived at with Pakistan regarding direct flight of Indian civil aeroplanes between (i) Calcutta and Agartala, and (ii) Calcutta and Gauhati?

(b) How many scheduled air services are going to be licensed to fly between Calcutta and Assam, and from when?

(c) Is it proposed to connect any of the frontier tracts of Assam with Gauhati by air in future?

**Shri Khurshed Lal** (Deputy Minister of Communications): (a) Under the International Air Services Transit Agreement to which both India and Pakistan are parties, Indian airlines can operate between Calcutta and Agartala and Calcutta-Gauhati over Pakistan territory. Beyond notifying Pakistan Government, no fresh agreement with them is necessary for this purpose.

(b) A scheduled air service on the Calcutta-Baghdogra, Gauhati-Mohanbari route is at present in operation between Calcutta and Assam under the authority of a provisional licence granted by the Air Transport Licensing Board. Applications for the grant of long term licences for the operation of services on other routes between Calcutta and Assam are at present under the consideration of the Board.

(c) Gauhati is already connected by air with Dibrugarh. The question of providing connections between Gauhati and other points in the frontier tracts of Assam will be considered if there is adequate traffic demand for them.

**Shri Upendranath Barman:** Is the Government contemplating any connection between Delhi and Gauhati without flying over Pakistan?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** There is under active consideration a proposal to have a daily service from Delhi to Assam via Patna.

## CONSTRUCTION OF A MAJOR PORT AT KANDLA

\*1777. **Shri G. S. Guha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the construction of a major port at Kandla has been finally decided?

(b) Have Government considered the desirability of establishing a west coast major port at a greater distance from the frontier?

(c) Do Government propose to improve and develop the minor sea-ports in the west and east coasts of the country?

(d) Is there any proposal of constructing a minor sea port at Digha in West Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Due consideration was given to that aspect before selecting Kandla as the site for a major port on the West Coast.

(c) The improvement of minor ports is a matter for the Provincial Governments. The Ports (Technical) Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1946, was, however, asked to report on steps necessary to develop minor ports in order to meet probable demands of coastal shipping traffic. The Committee approved of certain schemes of development of minor ports under the consideration of the Provincial or State Governments concerned. The Government of India agreed with the recommendations of the Committee in the matter, and commended them to the Governments concerned. The West Coast Major Ports Development Committee also made certain recommendations regarding minor ports on the Kathiawar Coast and these recommendations were accepted by the Government of India and commended to the Saurashtra Government for necessary action. The West Coast Major Port Development Committee has also been asked *inter-alia* to report on the improvements necessary in communications to the existing ports between Mormugao and Cochin and on the other measures for the development of or provision of additional facilities in these ports, and their report in the matter is awaited.

(d) The Government of India have no information.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know at what stage the preparation of estimate and survey is at present in regard to the Kundla port?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** The survey I understand is nearing completion.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** And the estimate? May I know whether the estimate has been prepared and, if so, what will be the cost?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** It is only after the survey report comes to us, we shall know the estimates.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know besides the survey of the port whether any survey of railway connection between Kundla and Ahmedabad and Kundla and Delhi has also been taken in hand and if so with what result?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. Railway surveys are also nearing completion.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** When are they likely to be completed?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** In a short time. I cannot give the exact date.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What are the minor ports on the east coast, whose development is contemplated?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** As I have answered, the Government of India do not contemplate the development of any minor ports by themselves. They have commended development of certain ports as recommended by the Ports (Technical) Committee to the Provincial Governments and it depends upon the provincial and State Governments as to which ports are to be developed and how far.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is there any financial arrangement between the Central and the provincial governments with regard to the development of these minor ports, or is it completely the responsibility of the provincial governments?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** As far as I am aware, it is completely the responsibility of the provincial governments to develop the minor ports.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I ask the Honourable Minister if the Government have assured themselves that there is adequate supply of water in this particular area before proceeding further with the development of this port?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** A Committee is being appointed to investigate this very question and Government will certainly assure themselves before deciding that there are sufficient facilities for water.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** Is Government contemplating to develop any port south of Bombay?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. The Committee has been entrusted with the task of finding a port to be developed as a major port between Bombay and Cochin.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** Whether the Government of India have received any proposal from the Government of Bengal for the improvement of the port of Digha?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I have already replied that we have no information on the point.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli:** When is the report of the expert committee as regards major ports expected?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I cannot say anything about the committee. I think it has been working for a long time and some measurements are being taken at Mangalore, Bhatkal and other ports and as soon as the measurements are completed, the committee will be reporting.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether any plans for the development of Cocanada port have been taken up?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I think it is no use going into individual ports now. There is no limit to such questions.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Is there any scheme of developing minor ports in the Bengal coast?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question has been replied to.

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR IMPORT OF WHEAT AND RICE

\*1778. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have negotiated for import of wheat and rice?

(b) Is it a fact that a four-year agreement on behalf of the Government of India has been signed after the announcement of the Honourable Minister that no foodgrains would be imported into India after 1951?

(c) Is it a fact that by this agreement India will be compelled to buy 10 lakh tons of wheat per year for a period of 4 years beginning with 1949-50 and ending with 1953-54?

(d) Have any steps been taken to stop the Indian representative from signing the agreement?

(e) Is there any such agreement proposed with regard to the import of rice?

(f) Are there any negotiations going on?

(g) If so, what stage has this negotiation reached?

(h) Is there any present agreement to import any rice after 1951 and if so, how much and at what rate?

(i) If not, do Government propose to enter into any agreement or to stick to the decision of not importing any foodgrains after 1951?

(c) The new alignment via Churaibari (and not Kurti) is further from the border than that originally suggested by the State. Topographical considerations preclude making any further change.

#### ACCOUNTS OF KANCHRAPARA WORKSHOPS REMODELLING SCHEME

\*1780. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there was a muddle involving an amount of several lakhs of rupees in the financial and accounting transactions of the Kanchrapara workshop remodelling scheme?

(b) Is it a fact that Government had ordered an investigation into the aforesaid muddle and that they have received the results of this investigation?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) and (b). After the closure of the Kanchrapara Locomotive Building Works, due to the decision to change their location to Mihijam, certain claims for payment were received from contractors. The Railway Board thereupon ordered a special inspection of the accounts concerned. This inspection disclosed certain serious irregularities relating to—

(i) Sanction of discriminatory rates for the carriage of bricks in favour of two contractors. Amount involved—Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

(ii) Excessive 'on account' payments for bricks. Amount involved—Rs. 6.97 lakhs. (This amount is reported to have since been recovered from the contractors.)

(iii) Sale of cement at less than controlled rates. The sale-proceeds credited to the Railway, however, represent the full book value including supervision charges. Amount involved—Rs. 70,000.

(iv) Fraudulent removal of materials from stores due to absence of a proper system of store keeping. Amount involved—Rs. 1.32 lakhs. The officer in immediate charge of the Store Depot had already been dismissed by the E.I. Railway, and is reported to have left the country.

Explanations were called for from the officers concerned other than the Depot Store Keeper referred to in (iv) who had already been dismissed. The explanations were received in September, 1948. As a result of the examination by the Board of these explanations in detail, charges were framed against 4 officers. One of these has replied to the charges, and replies from the others are awaited. The charges will be disposed of according to rules in the usual course.

#### UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

##### BAN AGAINST HARIJANS DRAWING WATER FROM RAILWAY WELL AT DELHI CANTONMENT STATION

140. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that Harijans (sweepers) are not allowed to draw water from the railway well on the Delhi Cantonment Railway Station?

(b) Is it also a fact that there is no other well near the Railway Station?

(c) If so, what steps do Government propose to take to eradicate this evil?

**The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) It is true that the local railway staff were not permitting Harijans to draw water from the well at the Delhi Cantonment Railway Station. On a complaint being made however to the Railway Administration sometime back, this unauthorised practice was stopped and Harijans now draw water from the well without hinderance.

(b) There is no other well near the railway station, but there are two water hydrants at each end of the platform.

(c) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[INFORMATION PROMISED IN ANSWER TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS DURING THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)—LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE, TODAY]

Supplementary to Shri Biswanath Das's Starred Question No. 28 of 11th August, 1948.

DESIRABILITY OF USING TRACTORS AND CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

#### STATEMENT

Increase in yield of paddy with the application of manures in different parts of India.

(Increase percentage in yield per acre.)

| Province | Application of inorganic fertilizers                                                                                                                                                                      | Application of cakes                                                                     | Application of green-manure, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1        | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3                                                                                        | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Bengal   | Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 20-40 lbs. N per acre, increases yield from 12.0 to 44.0%.                                                                                                               | Groundnut and mustard cake at 20-40 lbs. N per acre, increases yield from 24.0 to 41.0%. | Green manuring, increases yield by 23% and F. Y. M. by 10.0%.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Madras   | Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 30-45 lbs. N per acre increases yield from 15-35%.                                                                                                                       | Cakes supplying Nitrogen 20 to 60 lbs. per acre, increase yield from 15-45%.             | Green manuring, with 60-90 lbs. N, increases yield by 100%.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Bihar    | Ammonium sulphate 20-40 lbs. Nitrogen per acre increases yield from 13-60%.                                                                                                                               | ..                                                                                       | (a) Green manuring Sann or Dhaincha supplying 40 lbs. N, increases yield by 20%.<br>(b) Combination of superphosphate and green manuring supplying 40 lbs. P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> and 40 lbs. N, increases yield from 35-50%. |
| Assam    | Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 60 lbs. N per acre, increases yield by 32.0%.                                                                                                                            | ..                                                                                       | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Orissa   | (a) Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 30-45 lbs. N, per acre, gives an increase of 20-29%.<br>(b) Superphosphate at the rate of 30 lbs. P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> , increases yield from nil to 29.0%. | Cakes at the rate of 15-45 lbs. N per acre, increases yield of paddy.                    | Green manuring with Dhaincha at 30-45 lbs. N per acre, increases yield from 12-33%.                                                                                                                                                  |
| Bombay   | Profitable responses have been obtained with sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 30-40 lbs. N.                                                                                                             | Groundnut cake at the rate of 48 lbs. N per acre, gives an increase of 47-69%.           | ..                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| 1           | 2                                                                                                                                                 | 3                               | 4                                               |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Bihar—Contd | (3) Am. sulphate at the rate from 10—64 lbs. in presence of P and K at the 20 lbs. P205 and K20 gave a response from 10.4 to 15.1 lb. per lbs. N. |                                 |                                                 |
|             | (1) Sulphate of Ammonia at the rate of 40—80 lbs. N increases yield from 30—90%.                                                                  | Cakes increase yield by 27—30%. | (1) Green manuring increases yield from 24—32%. |
|             | (2) P205 at 66 lbs. per acre increases yield by 16.0%.                                                                                            |                                 | (2) F. Y. M. increases yield by 43%.            |
|             |                                                                                                                                                   |                                 | (3) Leaf compost increases yield by 33%.        |

dus Alluvium (Karnal). (1) Ammonium sulphate at 40 lbs. N increases yield by 34%.

(2) P205 at 80 lbs. increases yield by 22%.

(3) N, K at the rate of 40 : 80 increases yield by 26%.

(4) N, P at the rate of 40 : 80 increases yield by 30%.

(5) N, P, K increase yield by 15%.

(Response lb. Per lb. N P205 or N-P205).

|          | Quantity per acre | Ammonium sulphate | Sodium Nitrate | Cal. Cynamide | Super | Niciphos. |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|-----------|
| Lyallpur | 0—10              | 9.4               | 17.9           | 13.4          | ..    | 19.4      |
|          | 11—20             | 12.2              | 13.0           | 14.8          | 16.1  | 18.8      |
|          | 21—30             | 14.0              | 19.6           | 18.8          | 2.1   | 18.0      |
|          | 31—40             | 11.6              | 4.3            | ..            | ..    | 11.4      |
|          | 41—50             | 7.2               | ..             | 6.3           | ..    | ..        |
|          | 51—60             | 6.5               | ..             | ..            | ..    | 11.3      |
| Hansi    | 11—20             | 5.7               | 8.4            | 1.0           | 29.6  | ..        |
| Sirsa    | 21—30             | 8.1               | 4.8            | 1.9           | 13.2  | ..        |
|          | 31—40             | 5.8               | 7.3            | 5.8           | 7.0   | ..        |
|          | 41—50             | ..                | ..             | 8.6           | ..    | ..        |

(Response lb. per lb. N, P205 or Combination).

| Fertilizer.              | Lyallpur | Montgomery | Okara | Collyana | Hansi | Sirsa. |
|--------------------------|----------|------------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| Ammonium Sulphate        | 9.6      | 12.5       | 14.6  | 15.1     | 7.1   | 3.8    |
| Sodium Nitrate           | 8.6      | 5.2        | ..    | ..       | 8.6   | 3.8    |
| Calcium Cynamide         | ..       | ..         | ..    | ..       | 2.9   | ..     |
| Niciphos (N:P205:1:3:2)  | ..       | ..         | ..    | 25.9     | ..    | ..     |
| Niciphos 11 (N:P205 1:2) | ..       | ..         | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |
| Super                    | 7.2      | ..         | ..    | ..       | ..    | ..     |
| P205 over N              | 3.1      | ..         | 3.1   | ..       | ..    | ..     |

(Response lb. per lb. N of Various Organics.)

| Manure                         | Lyallpur                             | Hansi                                             |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Castor cake 75 N per acre      | ..                                   | 4.8                                               |
| Toria cake                     | 5.2                                  | ..                                                |
| Mahwa cake                     | Depre effect.                        | .. depressing effect                              |
| F. Y. M. 60—150 lb. N per acre | 2.0                                  | ..                                                |
| Green manuring                 | 161 lbs. per acre increase in yield. | 459 lb. per acre increase in yield lbs. per acre. |

Mollasses at 75 and 80 mds. per acre. Depressed yield by 376.

#### Effect Of Fertilizers And Manures On Cotton

| Place  | Application of inorganic fertilizers                                                                                                | Application of cakes                                                                                                                      | Application of organic manures                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                                                                                                                   | 3                                                                                                                                         | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Bombay | Application of sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 20—40 lbs. N per acre gives an increase from 70—207 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. | Application of castor cake at the rate of 300 to 400 lbs. per acre gives an increase of 13 to 20 lbs. seed cotton per acre.               | Application of 25 tons of F. Y. M. per acre gives an increase of 85 lbs. seed cotton per acre.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| C. P.  | Application of sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 20—40 lbs. N per acre gives an increase from 43—220 lbs. seed cotton per acre.    | Application of cotton and groundnut cakes at the rates of 200 to 560 lbs. per acre increases yield from 40—337 lbs. seed cotton per acre. | (1) Compost at 25 tons per acre increases yield by 30 lbs. of seed cotton per acre.<br>(2) F. Y. M. at 1.8 to 3.6 tons per acre increases yield of seed cotton from 68—91 lbs. per acre.<br>(3) Green manuring plus sulphate of ammonia increases yield from 30 to 200 lbs. per acre.<br>(4) F. Y. M. plus sulphate of ammonia increases yield by 80 lbs. per acre.<br>(5) Super in combination of either green manure, F. Y. M. or castor cake, increases yield from 90—116 lbs. per acre. |
| Madras | Application of sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 20—30 lbs. N per acre increases yield from 70—118 lbs. per acre.                  |                                                                                                                                           | (1) F. Y. M. at the rate of 5 tons per acre since 1909, has increased yield by 437 lbs. per acre.<br>(2) F. Y. M. at the rate of 70 tons per acre increases yield from 91 to 270 per acre.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| U. P.  | Application of sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 20—40 lbs. per acre increases yield from 91 to 178 lbs. per acre.                 | Application of castor cake at 300 lbs. per acre increases yield by 54 lbs. per acre.                                                      | F. Y. M. at 4 tons per acre increases yield by 80 lbs. per acre.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |



| 1                     | 2                                                                                                             | 3                                                                      | 4                                                                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| United Provinces      | (1) Ammonium sulphate at 50 lbs. N per acre, increases yield by 32.0%.                                        | Cakes at the rate of 20—60 lbs. N, increase yield from 7—48%.          | (1) Compost at the rate of 25—50 lbs. N per acre, increases yield of 9—18%.       |
|                       | (2) Superphosphate or Bonemeal do not give any appreciable increase in yield. The max. increase is only 8.0%. |                                                                        | (2) Green manuring like sann hemp and Dhaincha gave an increased yield of 57—90%. |
|                       | (3) Niciphos at the rate of 25—50 lbs. N, increases yield from 20—30%.                                        |                                                                        |                                                                                   |
|                       | (4) At Gorakhpur in U. P. Niciphos at the rate of 50 lbs. N and P205, gave an increase of 80%.                |                                                                        |                                                                                   |
| Karnal (East Punjab.) | (1) Ammonium Sulphate at the rate of 40 lbs. N per acre increases yield by 24—28%.                            |                                                                        |                                                                                   |
|                       | (2) Superphosphate at the rate of 40 lbs. P205 per acre, increases yield from nil to 15.0%.                   |                                                                        |                                                                                   |
|                       | (3) Combination of N.P. at 40 lbs. N and 40 lbs. P 205, increases yield from 12 to 24%.                       |                                                                        |                                                                                   |
|                       | (4) Combination of N. K. at the rate of 40 lbs. N and 60 lb. K2O, increases yield from 20—30%.                |                                                                        |                                                                                   |
|                       | (5) Complete fertilizers at the rate of 40 : 40 : 60, increase yield from 12—30%.                             |                                                                        |                                                                                   |
| Central Provinces     | Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 10—20 lbs. N, gives an increase of 20—70%.                                   | Cakes at the rate of 20—60% N per acre, increase yield from 26—191.0%. |                                                                                   |
| Mysore                | (1) Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 12½ to 30 lbs. N increases yield from 13 to 20%.                         | Cakes give an increase of 15%.                                         | (1) Green manuring gives an increase of 10—50%.                                   |
|                       | (2) Superphosphate gives an increase from 4—8%.                                                               |                                                                        | (2) Compost at the rate of 5 tons per acre gives an increase from nil to 5.0%.    |

STATEMENTS Laid ON THE TABLE

Increase in yield per acre due to Manurin,  
WHEAT

| Provinces of Tract<br>1                                      | Application of inorganics<br>2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Application of Cakes.<br>3                                                                            | Application of green manures, etc.<br>4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IRRIGATION CONDITIONS                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Black Soil Tract (Bombay, C. P. Hyderabad and Central India) | (1) Ammonium sulphate at the rate of 5 to 54 lb. N per acre gives a response from 5.7 to 11.8 lb. of wheat per lb. of N.<br>(2) Ammonium sulphate at the rate from 37 to 110 lbs. N per acre, gave a yield of wheat from 1066 lb. to 1244 lbs. per acre<br>(3) Niciphos II gave response from 7.1 to 8.5 per lb of N and 7.5—20.4 per lb. of N and P and 14.7 lb. per 1 lb of N and 303 lbs. P205 as Niciphos I. | Oil cakes gave a response from 6.9 to 11.8 lbs. of wheat grain per lb. of N.                          | (1) F. Y. M. gave a response from 4.9 to 6.2 lbs. of wheat grain per lb. of N.<br>(2) Poudrettee and Night soil at 30 lbs. N per acre gave a response of 11.3 and 16.0 lbs. of grain per lb. of N.<br>(3) Compost at the rate from 37—110 lbs. N per acre gave a yield from 1303 to 1881 lbs per acre.<br>(4) F.Y.M. at above rate gave yield from 1422—1532.<br>(5) Night soil at above rate gave a yield from 1348 to 1837.<br>(6) An average increase of 99 lb. per acre in yield due to green manuring was calculated from 63 trials. |
| Gangetic Alluvium (U.P.)                                     | (1) Ammonium sulphate at the rate from 10—50 lbs. N per acre gave a response from 3.8 to 43.0 lb. per lb. of N.<br>(2) Nitrate of soda at the rate from 12—18 lbs. N per acre gave a response of 13.2 lb. per lb. of N.<br>(3) Nitrochalk at 16 lbs. N gave a response of 15.9 lbs. per lb. N.<br>(4) Calcium cyanamide at the rate of 25 lbs. N per acre gave a response of 85.5 lbs. per lb. of N.             | Cakes at the rate from 50—100 lbs. N per acre gave response from 4.0 to 5.8 lbs. per lb. of Nitrogen. | (1) F. Y. M. at 60 lbs. N gave response of 3.6 lbs. per lb. N.<br>(2) Compost at 80 lbs. N gave response of 2.7 lbs. per lb. N.<br>(3) Green manuring gave an increase yield from 123 to 333 lbs. per acre over control.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Bihar                                                        | (1) Am. sulphate at the rate of 16 lbs. N gave a response of 13.4 lbs. per lb. N.<br>(2) For similar dose in form of sodium nitrate response was 4.1 lbs. per lb. N.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                       | F. Y. M. at the rate of 20 lbs. N per acre gave a response of 1.4 lb. per lb. of N.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

|                  | 1                                                                                                                  | 2                                                                                                        | 3                                                                 | 4 |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Punjab . . . . . | Application of sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 15—75 lbs. N per acre increases yield from 70—322 lbs. per acre. | Toria and mustard cake at the rate of 420—560 lbs. per acre increases yield from 3 to 364 lbs. per acre. | F. Y. M. at 5 tons per acre increases yield by 118 lbs. per acre. |   |
| Bind . . . . .   | Application of sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 15—75 lbs. N per acre increases yield from 78—361 lbs. per acre. |                                                                                                          |                                                                   |   |

*Prof. Shibban Lal's Starred Question No. 530 (a) of 26th August, 1948.*

#### ABOLITION OF TITLES CONFERRED BY BRITISH INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Number of officers in the various Ministries of the Government of India who still hold titles conferred by the late British Indian Government. 208\*

Number of officers who have relinquished these titles after the 15th August 1947 . . . . . 1

Number of officers who have removed these titles from their name-plates in offices after the 15th August 1947 . . . . . 196

\* These include officers of non-Indian domicile.

*Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan's Starred Question No. 114 of 3rd February, 1949.*

#### CONSTRUCTION OF CINEMA HOUSES IN DELHI PROVINCE

(a) Three persons in Delhi and ten persons in Ajmer-Merwara had applied for licences for constructing cinema houses since August 1947.

(b) Two licences in Delhi and one in Ajmer-Merwara were issued. The construction of the two cinema buildings in Delhi was sanctioned by the Delhi Municipal Committee and the New Delhi Municipal Committee before Government decided to discourage luxury construction such as cinemas, etc.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) Government do not propose to interfere in such cases.

*Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man's Starred Question No. 131 of 4th February, 1949:*

#### NURSES IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS CONTRACTING TUBERCULOSIS

(a) Thirty-five.

(b) Five.

(c) In most of the cases the sources of infection were not traceable. In three cases the incidence of T.B. was due to history of T.B. in the family, and in three other cases due to attack of Pleurisy and Broncho-Pneumonia.

*Supplementaries to Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man's Starred Question No. 144 of 4th February 1949*

#### LOAN APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

*Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand's Supplementary*

The Interim Report† has been laid on the table of the House on 21st March, 1949.

*Sardar Bhopinder Singh's Supplementary*

Agriculture is not a business or industry of the type contemplated by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act.

*Shri Mahavir Tyagi's Supplementary*

Loans have been given to refugees from East Bengal as well.

† See Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) Debates (Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers).

*Dr. V. Subramaniam's Starred Question No. 236 of 24th February, 1949.*

#### TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC

| Name of the Province or Local Administration. | Tuberculosis Clinics |         |       | Tuberculosis Sanatoria |         |       | Tuberculosis Hospitals |         |       | Other Institutions having T. B. Beds for T. B. patients |         |       |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
|                                               | Government managed   | Private | Total | Government managed     | Private | Total | Government managed     | Private | Total | Government managed                                      | Private | Total |
| Madras . . . . .                              | 6                    | ..      | 6     | 9                      | 924     | 1     | 1                      | ..      | 1     | 14                                                      | 1       | 15    |
| Bombay . . . . .                              | 16                   | 4       | 20    | 9                      | 802     | ..    | 2                      | 108     | 1     | 4                                                       | 5       | 195*  |
| United Provinces . . . . .                    | 5                    | 10      | 15    | 4                      | 222     | 1     | 1                      | 24      | ..    | ..                                                      | ..      | ..    |
| West Bengal . . . . .                         | 3                    | 11      | 14    | 2                      | 64      | 1     | 4                      | 788     | 10    | 1                                                       | 11      | 94    |
| East Punjab . . . . .                         | ..                   | 6       | 6     | 5                      | 522†    | 1     | 1                      | 30      | 1     | ..                                                      | 1       | 12    |
| C. P. and Berar . . . . .                     | 4                    | ..      | 4     | 1                      | 185     | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                                                      | ..      | ..    |
| Bihar . . . . .                               | ..                   | 17      | 17    | 1                      | 194     | ..    | ..                     | ..      | 2     | ..                                                      | 2       | 8     |
| Orissa . . . . .                              | ..                   | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                                                      | ..      | ..    |
| Assam . . . . .                               | 1                    | 1       | 2     | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                                                      | ..      | 109†  |
| Delhi . . . . .                               | ..                   | 3       | 3     | ..                     | ..      | 1     | 136                    | ..      | ..    | ..                                                      | ..      | ..    |
| Almer . . . . .                               | 1                    | ..      | 1     | 1                      | 125     | ..    | ..                     | ..      | 1     | ..                                                      | 1       | 20    |
| Himachal Pradesh . . . . .                    | ..                   | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | 1     | ..                                                      | 2       | 28    |
| Kutch . . . . .                               | ..                   | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                                                      | ..      | ..    |
| Andamans . . . . .                            | ..                   | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | 1     | ..                                                      | 1       | 6     |
| Coorg . . . . .                               | ..                   | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                     | ..      | ..    | ..                                                      | ..      | ..    |
| TOTAL                                         | 36                   | 53      | 89    | 29†                    | 3188    | 5     | 6                      | 11      | 1748  | 31                                                      | 7       | 38    |
|                                               |                      |         |       |                        |         |       |                        |         |       |                                                         |         | 687   |

\* This includes 107 beds at the Prison Hospitals.

† This includes 57 beds reserved by Government.

† These beds are in T. B. Wards attached to the various Civil Hospitals.

*Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu's Unstarred Question No. 14 of 14th February, 1949.*

EXPENDITURE ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES.

(Figures in thousand rupees)

| Subjects                | Money spent during 1947-48 | Money spent during 1948-49 | Name of Place or Provinces where the work is done                              |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Railways                | 8,11,42                    | 10,63,41                   | Assam, B. B. & C. I., B. N., E. P. E. I., G. I. P., M. & S. M., O. T. & S. I.  |
| Roads                   | 11,14,34                   | 4,42,62                    | All the Provinces Centrally administered area and Jammu Pathan Kote.           |
| Irrigation Projects     | 1,82,98                    | 4,12,45                    | Bihar, Bilaspur State, E. P., C. P., U. P., Bombay, Orissa, Assam.             |
| Hydro-electric Projects | 35,89                      | 3,43,30                    | E. P. (Nangal Project), Assam, C. P. & Berar, Bombay and Calcutta.             |
| Capital Construction    | 8,51                       | 6,97,22                    | New Delhi, Bhubneshwar, Sindri, Dhanbad, Calcutta and East Punjab.             |
| Ship Building Yard      | Nil                        | Nil                        | Nil.                                                                           |
| Aerodromes              | 13,29                      | 59,12                      | Madras, Delhi, Bombay, U. P., Bengal, Bihar, C. P., Punjab and Nagpur.         |
| Agriculture farms       | 14,04                      | 16,94                      | Gurdaspur, Kangra, Orissa and West Bengal (Harring Hatta).                     |
| Scientific research     | 19,70                      | 53,61                      | Poona, New Delhi, W. Bengal Mysore, U. P., Bombay, Bihar, Calcutta and abroad. |

Note.—Figures for the Calendar Years 1947 and 1948 are not available.

*Shri R. K. Sidhva's Supplementary to Starred Question No. 444 of 17th February, 1949*

PAYMENT OF DEPOSIT AMOUNTS BY JWALA BANK LIMITED, AGRA

It is not clear to which section of the Reserve Bank of India Act the Honourable Member has made a reference. The Bank was inspected between the 23rd April and about the 15th May 1947 and during that period the bank's head office at Agra and its Bombay branch were visited by the Inspecting Officer on all working days, when the inspection of the bank's books and accounts at these two offices was carried out.

*Master Nand Lal's Starred Question No. 580(a) of 22nd February, 1949*

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FROM PUNJAB NOW SERVING UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Number of permanent servants from the areas now under the West Punjab Government (Pakistan) whose services were loaned to the Government of India by the Government of the Undivided Punjab and were serving under the Government of India before the partition of the country took place and who have not completed five years continuous service in the grade of Assistant or in higher grade in the Secretariat on the 22nd October 1943 is six (including two Superintendents).

*Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor's Starred Question No. 592 of 22nd February 1949*

STATE POLICE FORCE IN HYDERABAD

(a) The total strength of the Hyderabad State Police Force is 23,867 and not 24,000 as was previously stated.

(b) The number of persons in the Police Force who are not residents of the State is 62. They are expected to be discharged soon.

*Shri Aniryo Kumar Ghosh's Starred Question No. 618(b) of 23rd February, 1949*

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE FORESTS.

The reply is in the negative.

*Shri Damodar Swarup Seth's Starred Question No. 641 (a) of 22nd February, 1949.*

IMPORT AND SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Statement showing the total quantity and value of Cotton piecegoods imported into India by sea from foreign countries during each of the six monthly periods is 1st January to 30th June 1948 and 1st July to 31st December 1948.

| Countries.                    | Quantity.                                 |                                            | Value.                                    |                                             |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
|                               | Six months 1st January to 30th June, 1948 | Six months 1st July to 31st December, 1948 | Six months 1st January to 30th June, 1948 | Six months 1st July to 31st December, 1948. |
|                               | Yds.                                      | Yds.                                       | Rs.                                       | Rs.                                         |
| From United Kingdom           | 8,832,152                                 | 17,606,195                                 | 1,57,62,159                               | 3,74,63,030                                 |
| From Aden and Dependencies    | ..                                        | 4                                          | ..                                        | 8                                           |
| From Pakistan, Western.       | 13,280                                    | 2,174                                      | 5,380                                     | 8,069                                       |
| From Straits Settlements      | 174                                       | 7                                          | 134                                       | 19                                          |
| From Hong Kong                | 15,012                                    | 19,964                                     | 33,848                                    | 29,371                                      |
| From Zanzibar and Pemba       | ..                                        | 143                                        | ..                                        | 221                                         |
| From Canada                   | ..                                        | 4,938                                      | ..                                        | 7,496                                       |
| From Norway                   | 4                                         | ..                                         | 4                                         | ..                                          |
| From Germany                  | ..                                        | 41,053                                     | ..                                        | 79,600                                      |
| From Belgium                  | 29,731                                    | 21,059                                     | 110,844                                   | 62,178                                      |
| From France                   | 6,020                                     | 180,104                                    | 14,333                                    | 2,37,857                                    |
| From Spain                    | ..                                        | 8                                          | ..                                        | 16                                          |
| From Switzerland              | 502,919                                   | 760,302                                    | 14,61,436                                 | 25,21,375                                   |
| From Czechoslovakia           | 176,576                                   | 143,507                                    | 3,11,906                                  | 3,98,440                                    |
| From Italy                    | 8,271                                     | 131,784                                    | 26,118                                    | 2,89,066                                    |
| From Netherlands              | 260,160                                   | 165,237                                    | 3,67,026                                  | 2,58,406                                    |
| From China                    | 21                                        | ..                                         | 20                                        | ..                                          |
| From Java                     | ..                                        | 76                                         | ..                                        | 158                                         |
| From Philippines              | 28                                        | 20                                         | 45                                        | 32                                          |
| From Egypt                    | ..                                        | 6,030                                      | ..                                        | 12,608                                      |
| From United States of America | 4,810,479                                 | 739,147                                    | 62,30,910                                 | 10,57,124                                   |
| From Mexico                   | ..                                        | 13,816                                     | ..                                        | 19,316                                      |
| Total                         | 14,654,827                                | 19,840,568                                 | 2,43,24,163                               | 4,24,44,390                                 |

NOTE.—The figures exclude the direct foreign trade of Pakistan upto February 1948. The Sea-borne trade of India with Pakistan is included therein from 1st March, 1948. They also include the trade on Government Account from April 1948 and the foreign trade of Kutch from June, 1948.

2. Similar information for January and February, 1949 is being collected. It will be furnished as soon as ready.

Sardar Hukam Singh's Starred Question Nos. 700 (a) and (b) and 701 of 25th February 1949.

No. 700—

## TRAVELLING EXPENDITURE OF MINISTERS

|                                            | 1947-48 | 1948-49 | 1944-45                                           | 1945-46  |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|
| External Affairs                           | 3,821   | 9,958   | 3,646                                             | 1,175    |
| Home, Information, Broadcasting and States | 4,365   | 27,196  | 11,261                                            | 12,468   |
| Defence                                    | 3,256   | 4,325   | 74,785                                            | 1,12,550 |
|                                            |         |         | War member was also C-in-C of the three services. |          |
| Finance                                    | 4,690   | 24,145  | 2,120                                             | 2,350    |
| Agriculture and Food                       | 16,946  | 12,859  | 29,456                                            | 27,294   |
| Health                                     | 1,480   | 5,166   | ..                                                | ..       |
| Communications                             | 46,055  | 47,157  | 1,767                                             | 2,920    |
| Law                                        | 8,802   | 4,716   | 5,310                                             | 9,986    |
| Railway and Transport                      | 537     | 2,915   | 1,839                                             | 4,360    |
| Minister of State Railways                 | ..      | 4,676   | ..                                                | ..       |
| Works, Mines and Power                     | 14,128  | 17,399  | ..                                                | ..       |
| Commerce                                   | 4,572   | 4,508   | 7,241                                             | 10,034   |
| Labour                                     | 6,306   | 9,500   | 3,250                                             | 8,663    |
| Industries and Supply                      | 6,204   | 16,380  | 19,623                                            | 6,346    |
| Relief and Rehabilitation                  | 1,057   | 2,794   | ..                                                | ..       |
| Ministers of State R. & R.                 | ..      | 8,249   | ..                                                | ..       |
| Education                                  | 20,420  | 14,274  | ..                                                | ..       |

No. 701—

## PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS OF STATE

| Name of Honourable Minister of State.                         | Date of appointment | T. A. drawn upto January 1949. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena (Relief and Rehabilitation). | 8-6-1948            | Rs. 3,327                      |
| Honourable Shri K. Santhanam (Transport)                      | 1-10-1948           | Rs. 2,092                      |
| Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar                                 | 7-12-1948           | ..                             |
| Honourable Satyanarayan Sinha                                 | 16-12-1948          | ..                             |

Maulana Hasrat Mohani's Starred Question No. 713 (a) to (c) of 25th February, 1949.

## RETRENCHMENT OF TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

|                                                                           |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) Number of temporary personnel retrenched since 15-8-1947              | 14,644 |
| (b) Number of approximate temporary personnel to be retrenched in future. | 390    |
| (c) Total number of Gazetted officers retrenched                          | 129    |

Supplementary to Seth Govind Das's Starred Question No. 834 of 3rd March, 1949:  
NEW STATE-OWNED STEEL WORKS FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION OF STEEL

## Summary of the Project Reports of the three Consultants

1. Introduction.—In pursuance of the decision of Government in May, 1948, Koppers Co., and Arthur G. McKee and Co., of the U.S.A., and the International Construction Co., of the U.K., were appointed as Consultants for making a preliminary technical survey and report on two alternate schemes for the establishment of Steel Plants in India.

The terms of reference were to make a preliminary survey and report on two alternate schemes for the establishment of (1) one plant of one million ton capacity, and (2) two plants of half a million ton capacity, each with facilities for doubling these capacities, and to advise on selection of sites, facilities for transport, water-supply, power, acquisition, preparation and transportation of raw-materials, their conservation and utilisation, types of iron and steel materials to be manufactured in relation to estimated present and future demands and co-ordination of existing and new plants.

The three Consultants have since submitted detailed and exhaustive reports in accordance with their terms of reference which will enable Government to compare the relative merits of the three technical reports and decide which scheme, if any will be more suitable. Their recommendations are summarised below under relevant headings.

2. Demand and Supply.—The three Companies differ to some extent in their estimates of the present and future demands for steel products, e.g., Koppers' estimate the 1948 demand to be 2,608,000 tons, the International Construction Co.'s estimate for 1949 is only 2,046,289 tons and McKees' estimate for 1955 is 2,698,000 tons per annum. Koppers' estimate for 1953 demand is increased to 3,427,000 tons, while the International Construction Co., estimates the 1958 demand to be 3,200,000 tons. There is thus considerable variation in the estimates given by the three Consultants Koppers being more liberal in their estimates than the other two.

The variation in the estimates of the three Consultants is due to the fact that Koppers have adopted assumptions different from those of the other two. The International Construction Co., have based the 1949 estimate on information given to them by the Iron and Steel Controller; so also McKees' estimate for 1955 which shows an increase of 650,000 tons approximately on the International Construction Co.'s estimate of 1949. The I.C.C.'s estimate for 1953 shows a further increase of 500,000 tons on McKees 1953 figure. Koppers have adopted different assumptions in that they have based their estimates not only on information given by the Iron & Steel Controller and other informed officers of the Central Government but also on the basis of independently developed reports on key industries and rollers. Their estimates are naturally, therefore, more optimistic and indicate the possibility of a much greater demand between 1949 and 1953. In fact, their estimate for 1953 is higher than McKees' estimate for 1955 and I.C.C.'s estimates for 1958.

With regard to the supply position, all the three Consultants have accepted that the existing production capacity in this country is not more than 1,128,000 tons which leaves a deficit of not less than a million tons on the present demand, even on the most conservative estimate. They have, therefore, confirmed the necessity of the erection of an additional plant or plants of not less than one million ton capacity.

3. Expansions and Renovation schemes of Existing main producers.—All the three Consultants have examined the proposed expansion programmes of the existing main steel producers. As a result of their examination they all strongly recommend that Government should support these expansion schemes though Koppers have made some reservations on certain aspects of the schemes.

The expansion programmes of the main producers are briefly given below:

Tatas.—Tatas' expansion programme comprises two stages. In the first stage, a sum of Rs. 6.1 crores is proposed to be spent on repair and replacement of existing equipment to rehabilitate the production capacity of the Plant to reach the 1939-46 level. There has been a serious drop in production at Tatas due to the continued deterioration of their equipment worked to capacity during the war years without adequate replacements.

The second stage of expansion is estimated to cost Rs. 8.3 crores. Under this stage, Tatas will add a skelp mill, a Fretz-Moon tube/pipe mill and a special steel plant for making alloy and tool steel. Both I.C.C. and McKees have recommended the second stage without reservations. Koppers have, however, made reservations that the design of the proposed tube/pipe mill should be re-examined before actual authorisation.

Scob.—Scob's proposed expansion programme involves an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 17 crores. Rs. 5 crores is required for expanding their present works in order to increase their production by 200,000 tons per annum. All the three Consultants have unanimously recommended this part of the programme.

A further Rs. 12 crores expenditure has been estimated for expanding their production by another 220,000 tons. This, as distinguished from the initial expenditure of Rs. 5 crores, has been termed the second stage of expansion. The International Construction Co., and McKees have recommended the second stage also without any reservation. Koppers, have, however, pointed out, that this second stage is supported only by data of a general nature and cannot, therefore, be accepted as conclusive, even though on the basis of estimated costs the additions required for the second stage involve a capital outlay of Rs. 500 only per gross ton which is substantially less than the capital outlay of a completely new plant. Koppers, therefore, consider that the second stage of Scob's proposed expansion scheme merits full support but nevertheless must be re-examined before Scob are authorised to proceed with this stage.

**Mysore.**—Mysore's proposed expansion programme when completed will give a production of 100,000 tons as against their present capacity of 24,000 tons. This is subject, however, to the supply of 30,000 tons of blooms from the existing producers or from the new steel works. The programme is already under way and as it will go far to satisfy the South Indian demand for additional rolled products, merits, in the Consultants' opinion, Government support.

**Secondary Producers and re-rollers.**—All the three Consultants have considered the requirements of the secondary producers and the re-rollers. They have estimated their future capacity at about 600,000 tons. Their requirements of billets and bars will be met partly as a result of the expansion of the existing steel plants but mainly from the proposed new steel plants.

All the three Consultants have pointed out that even if the above expansion programmes are implemented it will still leave a deficit of over one million tons per annum between demand and supply and have, therefore, unanimously supported the scheme for new steel plants.

**4. Raw Materials.**—All the three Consultants have confirmed that the two main raw materials, iron ore and coal, will be available in adequate quantities and that India's reserves, with careful utilisation, are more than sufficient for the life of existing steel plants, and new steel plants up to 2 million tons capacity.

**Iron Ore.**—Both McKees and I.C.C. consider India's Iron ore reserves in the C.P. and Bihar to be almost inexhaustible and of the highest quality. Koppers while accepting this position consider that there is a definite and urgent need for engineering operations at each known undeveloped iron ore deposit with a view to securing authentic proof of the extent of deposit as well as to mark out the readily recoverable ore and to secure truly representative samples.

All the three Consultants have agreed that iron ore deposits available in Bihar, the C.P., and Orissa are sufficient in quantity for erection of new steel plants in these Provinces and are also of suitable quality. (The Iron content is not less than 58 per cent in any of these areas. The iron content of Tatas' Noamundi Ores is approximately 60 per cent. All the three Consultants have confirmed the existence of iron ore in Madras. They have, however, recommended the erection of the steel plant in this Province for other reasons.)

**Coal.**—All the three reports have confirmed that the reserves of coking coal will be ample if used only for the manufacture of coke, for at least 150 years after taking into account the requirements of the present steel plants and the proposed new plants.

All the three reports have assumed that initially good coking coal will only be available from the Jharia, Giridih and Raniganj coal fields.

Koppers accordingly have assumed that coking coal will be available from these fields only. I.C.C. and McKees, however, have presumed that C.P., and Orissa coal will be suitable for mixing with the coal of the above fields for coking purposes in a 30 per cent. and 17 per cent. mixture.

All the three reports have also stressed the need to preserve the good coking coal available in Bihar purely for coking purposes and have recommended that this coal should not intensification of research work in the coal fields of Orissa and the C.P.

**Limestone and Dolomite.**—All the three reports have confirmed that there are adequate supplies of these raw materials in India, particularly in the C.P., Orissa and Bihar. Koppers, however, consider that investigation should be undertaken with a view to establishing deposits (flux stones) of suitable analysis and quality. McKees and I.C.C. have presumed that each deposits will be available near the sites recommended by them.

**Manganese.**—I.C.C., and McKees have accepted the general presumption that India's supply of this item is almost inexhaustible. Koppers have, however, stated that it is difficult to apprise the situation but consider that reserves have not been proved and that India is not particularly endowed with this ore, at least in the high-grade category. In fact they recommend that export of high grade ore should be scrutinised meticulously.

**Magnesite and Fluor Spar.**—Neither McKee nor I.C.C. have made any special mention of these raw materials, presumably because the requirements of these raw materials in a steel plant are negligible (10,000 tons of magnesite and 3,000 to 5,000 tons of Fluor Spar per annum are required for a million ton plant.) Koppers, have, however, confirmed that there are sufficient deposits of Magnesite in India, while Fluor Spar deposits are worthy of development for at least a part of the desired tonnage. Magnesite is available in Madras while Fluor Spar is available in the C.P.

**Refractories.**—All the three Consultants have stated that the present refractory production is very inadequate for the construction and maintenance of the New Steel Works, and for the extension of the existing works. They have, therefore, recommended that new refractory works should be built without delay.

**5. Plant or Plants.**—In submitting their alternative schemes both Koppers and I.C.C. have strongly recommended the adoption of the two-plant scheme for the same reasons, viz., greater flexibility in production, more rapid construction, decentralisation, and greater flexibility for doubling at a later date. These facilities, they consider, outweigh the lower capital cost of an one-plant scheme. McKee have submitted plans for both schemes, but without any comments.

**Differences in Types of Plants.**—Two of the Consultants specify one plant for the manufacture of rails, structurals, billets and bars, with the second plant to produce plates, strip and sheets. The third Consultant specifies one plant to manufacture rails, heavy and medium structurals, and plates, with the second plant to produce medium structurals, light rails, billets, bars and merchant products. This Consultant is of the opinion that a strip mill is not warranted in the first stage of the project.

**6. Estimated Capital Costs.**—As the plants and types of products recommended differ and as the rolling mills proposed are not uniform, there is a difference in the estimated capital costs of the three Consultants. Further, the capacity of the various plants proposed also differs in so far as they are related to the types of products proposed. The Consultants have also adopted different assumptions and methods of estimating in giving their total costs. If, however, common factors are taken into account, there is substantial agreement among the Consultants in their estimates of capital costs per ton of finished product, which works out approximately to Rs. 1,000 per ton.

For one plant of 500,000 to 600,000 tons capacity the estimated capital costs will be between Rs. 50 and 60 crores. This does not include the cost of the town, labourers' quarters, additional railway facilities for the transport of raw materials and finished products, new refractory plants etc.

**Operating Costs 7.**—As in the case of the estimated capital costs of the plants, the estimated operating costs of the products as submitted by the Consultants also differ. The variation in the estimates of the operating costs is obviously due to differences in the assumptions regarding cost of a few major factors e.g., supervision and labour costs, percentage of wastage allowed, types of products produced, credit allowed for various by-products etc.

A preliminary study shows that if allowances are made for these factors, the differences in the estimate of operating costs per ton of finished steel are much narrower than they appear at first sight. Thus, the estimated operating costs of production of bars and rods ranges from about Rs. 100 to 125 per ton. These are exclusive of interest on capital and depreciation. Assuming, as all the Consultants do, that the latter would normally be the same as the operating costs, the cost of production of finished steel (bars and rods) would range somewhere between Rs. 200 and 250 per ton.

**8. Location.**—All the three Consultants have selected sites in Orissa and the C.P., for the two-plant scheme. The actual sites recommended are:

#### C. P.

|                         |    |    |    |    |                             |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|
| Bilhai                  | .. | .. | .. | .. | { Recommended by I. C. C. } |
| Tandula                 | .. | .. | .. | .. | { " " Koppers }             |
| A site in Drug district | .. | .. | .. | .. | { " " McKee }               |
| Orissa                  |    |    |    |    |                             |
| Bonaigarh               | .. | .. | .. | .. | { " " I. C. C. }            |
| Hirakud                 | .. | .. | .. | .. | { " " Koppers }             |
| Barakote                | .. | .. | .. | .. | { " " McKee }               |

McKee for their one-plant scheme prefer the C.P. to Orissa. Koppers have expressed no opinion on this point.

Before selecting these two provinces for the proposed sites, all the three Consultants have considered the advantages and disadvantages of all centres which have been recommended by the various official authorities.

All the three Consultants have ruled out any site in Madras for the present, due to the distance and transport difficulties in sending coking and steam coal from the present coal-mining areas, there being no known deposits of coking coal in the South and very few deposits of other coal (the only working mine at present is Singhareni, Hyderabad). I.C.C., have, however, added that, if and when further additional steel capacity is required, selection of a site in South India should merit careful consideration.

The site at Monghyr has also been ruled out by all the three Consultants, due to the high cost of assembly of raw materials and distribution of finished steel.

I.C.C. have considered Bermo and Sindri in Bihar, Bonaigarh in Orissa, Bilhai in the C.P., and Durgapur in West Bengal.

Koppers have considered Sindri in Bihar, Hirakud in Orissa, Tandula in C.P., and Durgapur in West Bengal.

McKee have considered Sindri in Bihar, Sambalpur and Barakote in Orissa, a site in Drug District in the C.P., and Durgapur in West Bengal.

All the three Consultants have ruled out Durgapur on the ground of dispersal—it is too near the existing steel plants—and also on the ground that the existing steel plants are situated to distribute their products in the Calcutta region whereas any new steel plant will have to accommodate to a greater extent the demands of the rest of India. They all estimate that the cost of freight on raw-materials and distribution will be higher at Durgapur than at the sites recommended.

Sindri has also been ruled out by all the three Consultants as it will suffer from the same defect as Durgapur from the point of view of dispersal and marketing of products. I.C.S., have estimated that the cost of assembly of raw-materials and cost of distribution of finished steel will be cheapest at Sindri with the exception of Bermo (Bihar) whereas Koppers have estimated that these costs for Sindri will be higher than those for the sites in the C.P. and Orissa. McKee have estimated that these costs for Sindri will be about the same as those for the sites in the C.P. and Orissa.

Koppers and McKee have recommended the C.P. and Orissa sites not only from the point of view of dispersal and strategic reasons but also because their combined estimates for costs of assembly of raw-materials and cost of distribution of finished products are less for the sites in these areas as compared to other sites in Bihar and West Bengal. I.C.C. whose estimate for Sindri and Bermo are less than that for the C.P. and Orissa sites, nevertheless prefer the C.P. and Orissa sites because of dispersal, strategic reasons and being away from the present congested transport system.

The selected sites in Orissa and the C.P., recommended by the three Consultants, are more or less in the same area. McKee have preferred Barakote to Sambalpur (Hirakud) as with the construction of a railway from the present terminus in Talcher coal fields the cost of assembly and distribution will be less than in Sambalpur, both sites possessing all other facilities.

Koppers have preferred Hirakud (Sambalpur) to Barakote, the reason being better water supply.

I.C.C. have selected Bonaigarh which is nearer to Barakote than Hirakud and is dependent on water from the river Brahmani as is Barakote. They have preferred this site as its assembly and distribution costs will be less than those of the other two sites (Sambalpur and Barakote).

In the C.P., I.C.C. have selected Billai, a site 16 miles west of Raipur in the district of Drug, while McKee have specified a site without name in the district of Drug, also 16 miles west of Raipur. It appears, therefore, that these two Consultants have selected the same site. Koppers have specified a site in Taudula region which lies within the same area. Both McKee and I.C.C. have selected the site on the ground that the cost of assembly, etc., will be cheaper at this site than in other sites in the C. P.

All the three Consultants in selecting these sites have confirmed that water supply will be adequate, that they lie in regions where the rail-road system will be expanded for reasons of public welfare entirely separate from the demands of the proposed steel plants, and that they possess definite advantages from the point of view of decentralisation and strategic importance.

*Prof. N. G. Ranga's Supplementary to Sardar Hukam Singh's Starred Question No. 1007 of 9th March, 1949*

#### PROMOTIONS TO POSTS OF SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS IN C. P. W. D.

The Central Engineering Service, Class II, in the Central Public Works Department has been constituted with effect from 1st September 1948. This Service has merely replaced the posts of S. D. Os. which existed in the C.P.W.D. before the constitution of Class II Service. Consequently S.D.Os. who had rendered several years service in the C.P.W.D. have been appointed to Class II Service temporarily. Several displaced persons from Pakistan have also been appointed to that Service. Direct appointments to Class II Service, but not promotions made thereto from amongst the cadre of permanent Section Officers, require the approval of the Federal Public Service Commission. The Commission's approval has already been sought to the temporary appointment of the S.D.Os. to Class II for a period not exceeding 3 years. The approval of the Commission is still awaited.

Out of the total of 304 men appointed in Class II Service, 114 posts are permanent. Out of permanent posts, 12 are proposed to be recruited through the F.P.S.C. and the rest are being filled up by promotion of permanent section Officers and appointment of temporary S.D.Os. on the basis of merit with the concurrence of the Commission.

Draft Rules for recruitment to Class II Service have been prepared and are being finalised in consultation with the Commission. In future recruitment to Class II Service will be made in accordance with those rules.

*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's Starred Question No. 1012 of 10th March, 1949.*

#### ISSUE OF INSTRUCTIONS RE AGE OF RETIREMENT

Number of persons from the attached and sub-ordinate offices of the Ministry of States who were retired from service at the age of 55 years under the old interpretation of Fundamental Rule 56(b) (i) after it had been interpreted differently in 1946 is thirty-four.

*Shri Lakshminarayana Shahu's Starred Question No. 1191 of 18th March, 1949.*

#### ALLOWANCES TO GUARDS WORKING ON SMALL QUICK TRANSIT TRAINS.

(a) On the East Indian Railway Guards working on Smalls Quick Transit trains were being paid a consolidated allowance of Rs. 150 p.m. plus a consolidated allowance representing pay for 4 Sundays per month. S.Q.T. Guards on other Railways were not being paid any consolidated allowance.

(b) Guards working S.Q.T. trains are now entitled to a 'mileage allowance' the value of which will be computed as follows:

First 40 miles at double the mileage, next 40 miles at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the mileage and balance for actual mileage, the allowance for 100 miles being Rs. 1-8-0.

*Shri H. V. Kamath's Starred Question No. 1918 of 18th March, 1949.*

#### PAY SCALES OF HEADMASTERS IN SEALDAH DIVISION OF E. I. RAILWAY.

(a) Yes.

(b) The designation "Head Mate" is a legacy of the ex-Bengal Assam Railway. The Central Pay Commission did not make any recommendations regarding these designations or descriptions.

(c) Yes.

(d) The difference in the prescribed scales is due to their old scales having been different. The matter of treating both categories uniformly is under consideration.

# CORRIGENDA

to

Index to the Constituent Assembly ~~of~~ India (Legislative) Debates (Part I—Questions and Answers), Volumes I, II and III, 1949 (1st February to 7th April, 1949).

Page 76, in line 17, for "42" read "422".

Page 85, under "HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILY(IES)—", in line 3, for "2 25." read "2225." and in second line from bottom, for "1 3-33" read "1131-33."

Page 86, add as first two lines, "HOSPITAL(S)—~~contd.~~" and "Question re—contd.\*", in the beginning.

Page 99, in line five, for "us Departments." read "in various Departments."

Page 105, from bottom line 14, for "97" read "974."

Page 113, under "LIAKAT ALI KHAN, MR.—", in line 2 insert "evacuee" after "Province as".

Page 114, line 29, for "TILERACY—" read "LITERACY—".

Page 120, in 1st line for "ANTIE—" read "ANNIE—" and in line 14, for "ASTER PLAN—" read "MASTER PLAN—", and in line 20 for "ATCH(ES)—" read "MATCH(ES)—".

Page 124, between existing lines 13 and 14, insert new line "MINT(S)—".

Page 126, line 5 for "SCOW—" read "MOSCOW—".

Page 131, line 4 from bottom for "371" read "1137."

Page 132, in first line for "NON-MUSLIES(S)—" read "NON-MUSLIM(S)—".

Page 155, line 9 from bottom for "15 9." read "1569."

Page 158, omit existing line 31.

Page 159, between lines 29 and 30 insert new line "Shri Sarat Chandra Bose's criticism on India's Foreign Embassies. 761-62."

Page 188, omit line 5, from bottom.



# CORRIGENDA

In the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative Department) Questions and Answers, Budget Session, 1949—

In Volume I,—

1. No. 1, dated the 1st February, 1949,—

- (i) Page 13, line 14 for “Sardar Shoinder Singh Man” read “Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man”;
- (ii) Page 20, for existing line 29 read “Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. Is it then the idea that the Chairman is not”;
- (iii) Page 33, item No. 8, column 1, for “W.D.” read “W.D. Coysh”;
- (iv) Page 35, item No. 22, column 5, for “Rs. 20,000” read “Rs. 2,000”;
- (v) Page 37, item No. 40, column 7, for “Rs. 6205” read “Rs. 620/5”, and for “Rs. 53411/-” read “Rs. 534/11/-”;
- (vi) Page 53, item No. 158, column 4, for “5-11-1941” read “5-12-1941”;
- (vii) Page 58, (1) item No. 186, under column 5, for “Rs. 1,950 P.M.” read “Rs. 2,145 P.M.”, (2) item No. 187, for existing columns Nos. 5 to 7 read as follows:

|                                                   |                                   |                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5<br>“Military Estates Officer<br>Rs. 1,950 P.M.” | 6<br>Re-employed from<br>1-4-1946 | 7<br>Military Estates Officer<br>(Pay Rs. 2,088 inclusive<br>of Pensions).” |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- (viii) Page 140, for existing line 24, read “by the fishery lessees of Assam, weavers will get yarn to follow their profession either”;
- (ix) Page 148, in the existing heading “Dr. Raghu Vira’s Starred Question No. 498 (a) of 25th August, 1948” after the word “FROM” add “JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND”;

2. No. 2, dated the 2nd February, 1949,—

Page 178, item No. 1 under the heading “Shipbuilding and Repairs” insert “20,00,000” in column 3;

3. No. 3, dated the 3rd February, 1949,—

- (i) Page 215, line 1, for “valued” read “value”;
- (ii) Page 272, column 3, line 15, add “in India” at the end;

4. No. 4, dated the 4th February, 1949,—

صفحہ ۳۱۱ - نیچے سے سطر ۳ - ”دخلاف“ کے بعد ”دھ“ پڑھیں -

5. No. 6, dated the 8th February, 1949,—

Page 407, in column 2 of the statement, for “840” read “84,500”;

6. No. 7, dated the 9th February, 1949,—

- (i) Page 456, line 22, add “of” in the beginning;
- (ii) Page 459, line 2 of heading, omit “PUT IN HINDUSTANI”;

7. No. 8, dated the 10th February, 1949,—

- (i) Page 469, in Statement II, last column, against “Semaolina” insert “54”;
- (ii) Page 479, last line, for “20” read “3200”;
- (iii) Page 512, line 8 from bottom, for “30” read “20”;

8. No. 9, dated the 11th February, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 556, line 18, for "or" read "of";  
 (ii) Page 581, line 17, for "except-" read "expecta-";  
 (iii) Page 624, last line, for "Grand Total : 43,37,64,000—0—0" read "Grand Total : 43,87,64,423—0—0";  
 (iv) Page 623, for existing line 11 from bottom, read "In the case of Savings Bank Deposits, the transfer of which had been ap-";
9. No. 11, dated the 15th February, 1949,—  
 Page 700, for existing line 21 from bottom, read "Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo : What are the names of the Provinces and States";
10. No. 12, dated the 16th February, 1949,—  
 Page 768, line 14, for "Minister" read "Deputy Minister";
11. No. 13, dated the 17th February, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 806, in heading to Starred Question No. 477, omit "AND";  
 (ii) पृष्ठ ७९३, पंक्ति-१५, "भ" के स्थान पर "भी" पढ़ें।

**In Volume II,—**

12. No. 1, dated the 18th February, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 811, line 24, for "on" read "or";  
 (ii) Page 825, for existing line 2 of Note to statement read "notifiable and involved one fatality";  
 (iii) Page 837, against "Orissa" in last column, for "4" read "2";
13. No. 2, dated the 21st February, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 861, for existing line 17, read "(b) If so, which are the countries which (i) voted in favour of the proposals,";  
 (ii) Page 872, line 10 from bottom, after "delegations" insert "is";
14. No. 3, dated the 22nd February, 1949,—  
 Page 925, line 1, for "PRIVAY" read "PRIVY";  
 No. 4, dated the 23rd February, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 969, line 18 from bottom, for "Containers and Storage" read "Market News Service";  
 (ii) पृष्ठ ९७९, पंक्ति २४, "सोसियल" के स्थान पर "सोशियल गाइड्स" पढ़ें।  
 पंक्ति ३३, "स्टेशन" के आगे "स्टाफ" पढ़ें।  
 अंत से पंक्ति ३, "वा" के स्थान पर "वह" पढ़ें।  
 (iii) Page 980, in heading to Starred Question No. 628, for "GAUHALI" read "GAUHATI", and line 2 from bottom, for "over flying" read "flying over";  
 (iv) पृष्ठ ९८०, पंक्ति ४, "है" और "स्टेशनों" के स्थान पर क्रमशः "हैं" और "स्टेशनों" पढ़ें।
16. No. 6, dated the 25th February, 1949,—  
 (i) पृष्ठ १०३९, नीचे से पंक्ति ९, "हुआ" तथा "वह" का मध्यस्थ शब्द "है" काट दें।

- (ii) Page 1053, lines 8 and 12 from bottom, insert dagger mark (†) in the beginning, line 3 from bottom, for "†" read "†" and insert footnote: "† Answer to this question laid on the table, the question being absent.";
17. No. 7, dated the 28th February, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 1089, in heading to Starred Question No. 734, for "DELHI-ON-SONE" read "DEHRI-ON-SONE";  
 (ii) Page 1091, in heading to Starred Question No. 738, for "COUNTERS" read "COUNTRIES", and in heading to Starred Question No. 739, for "CIVIL AVITATION" read "CIVIL AVIATION";
18. No. 9, dated the 3rd March, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 1168, against "Barley" in column 3, for "1468" read "146", and against "Australia" in next line, insert "8";  
 (ii) Page 1218, in the Statement, for "(A) Overseas Scholars Scheme" read "(A) Overseas Scholarships Scheme";
19. No. 12, dated the 8th March, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 1330, omit line 14;  
 (ii) Page 1335, line 19, for "550" read "50";  
 (iii) Page 1339, column 3, omit "sore is also being utilised by private farms to raise";
20. No. 13, dated the 9th March, 1949,—  
 Page 1401, line 26, for "de atche" read "de marche";
21. No. 16, dated the 16th March, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 1506, for existing line 25, read "(d) What will be the cost of the plan and how long would it take to com-";  
 (ii) Page 1538, in line beginning with "Shri Yudhishthir Misra's Starred Question", for "1949" read "1948";  
 (iii) Page 1549, line 1, omit "of";  
 (iv) Page 1554, line 1, for "687 (b)" read "867 (b)";
22. No. 17, dated the 17th March, 1949,—  
 Page 1556, line 3, for "necessary" read "necessity", and for existing line 7 from bottom, read "Committee. But the Central Committee is authorised to go into any matter";
- In Volume III,—**
23. No. 2, dated the 19th March, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 1666, add "still on the waiting list?" at the end of the last line;  
 (ii) Page 1678, line 6, for "Aharma" read "Dharma";
24. No. 3, dated the 21st March, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 1695, in the last column of the statement insert "520" against "Ministry of Finance (Defence)";  
 (ii) Page 1710, line 16, for "Shri H. H. Kamath" read "Shri H. V. Kamath";
25. No. 4, dated the 22nd March, 1949,—  
 Page 1740, for existing line 18, read "scheme relating to a particular region is prepared by a Province. What acreage";
26. No. 6, dated the 24th March, 1949,—  
 (i) Page 1797, line 16, for "it" read "if";  
 (ii) Page 1809, insert "prescriptions could be procured?" at the end of line 14

27. No. 8, dated the 28th March, 1949,—  
Page 1898, insert “† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.” as a foot-note ;
28. No. 11, dated the 31st March, 1949,—  
Page 1994, in heading to Starred Question No. 1522, for “OFFICERS” read “OFFICES” ;
29. No. 12, dated the 1st April, 1949,—  
पृष्ठ २०३५, नीचे से पंक्ति १०, “दशों” के स्थान पर “देशों” पढ़ें ।
30. No. 15, dated the 6th April, 1949,—  
(i) Page 2185, line 7, for “same” read “some” ;  
(ii) Page 2223, line 16 from bottom, for “exported” read “imported” ;
31. No. 16, dated the 7th April, 1949,—  
(i) Page 2238, for existing line 24 from bottom read “The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee : I said ‘highly qualified’ ;  
(ii) Page 2265, line 2, for “whegal” read “wheat” ;  
(iii) Page 2266, in the first column, against item (1) in the second column insert “Delhi” ;  
(iv) Page 2268, line 13 from bottom, for “there” read “three” ;  
(v) Page 2273, line 2 from bottom, for “Soob” read “Scob” ; and  
(vi) Page 2277, line 8 from bottom, for “HEADMASTERS” read “HEADMATES” , and line 9 from bottom, for “1918” read “1198”

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TO  
THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES  
(PART I - QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)  
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